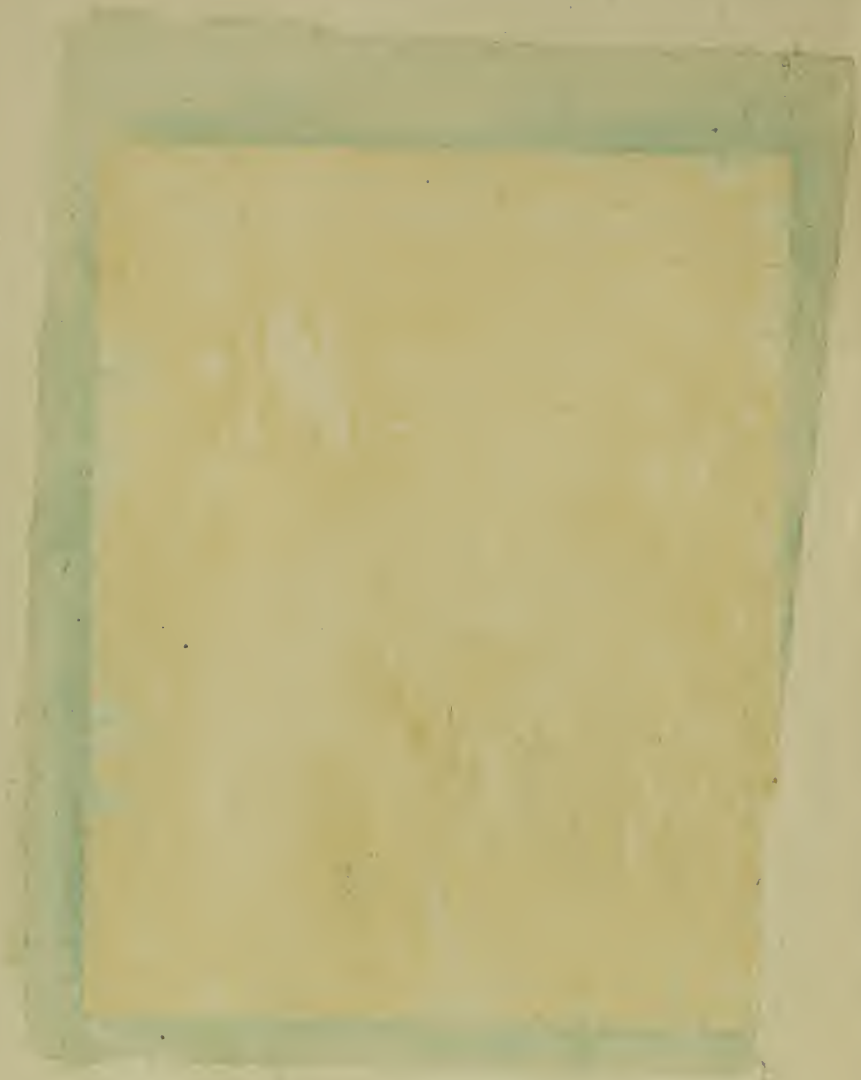
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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

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REPORT OF THE

## SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND BUREAU OFFICERS, ETC.

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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, D. C., November 30, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my eighth annual report of the operations of the Department of the Interior, together with the reports of the Bureaus, offices, institutions, etc., under its supervision.

There has been no diminution in the volume of work coming into the Department during the period covered by this report. On the contrary, the past year has been characterized by an increase—notably so in the Patent Office, the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the General Land Office, and the Secretary's Office—necessitating in some instances the extension of the hours of labor, as well as an increase in the number of employees. The work, however, I am gratified to be able to state, has been expeditiously dispatched, and the public business may be regarded as well in hand.

Of the several branches of the Interior Department in this city, all are provided for in quarters in Government buildings, except the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Bureau of Education, and a portion of the General Land Office and of the Patent Office. For these last named, including also quarters for the storage of documents, the Department now expends annually $62,440, this sum representing the interest at 3 per cent on a principal of $2,081,333.34, at which rate the Government can very readily borrow money. The buildings now rented by the Department, though selected with reasonable care, are unfit to be the depositories of the valuable archives and papers belonging to the Government which they contain; and though it is claimed that some of them are of fireproof construction, in all likelihood there would be considerable loss of life in case of fire occurring therein, aside from the loss to the Government by the destruction of valuable and irreplaceable records.

The building known as the Patent Office building is not sufficient to properly provide for the Secretary's Office and the Patent Office, now accommodated therein. Especially is this true of the Patent Office, and additional rooms for the examining and clerical forces, as well as for the housing of tons of documents and records belonging to that Office, now stored in the upper portion of the Patent Office building, are a matter of necessity.

In the interest, therefore, of economy and efficiency of the service, provision, in my judgment, should be made by Congress at the earliest practicable date for the erection of a fireproof building for the accommodation of the Bureaus now occupying rented buildings; and provision should also at once be made for the additional room necessary for the proper consideration and dispatch of the business of the Patent Office.

Attention has heretofore been called in prior annual reports to the fact that the compensation fixed by law for the chiefs of division in the Secretary's Office is inadequate, and in again adverting to the subject I most earnestly recommend an early readjustment of these salaries by Congress on a more equitable basis.

The unusual activity in the public-land service referred to in my last annual report has not abated. The prosecution of all persons conspiring to defraud the Government of its public lands is being continued with vigor, as is shown by the fact that 490 persons have been indicted in the various land States and Territories for the violation of the public-land laws, 89 have been convicted, and indictments are still pending against 401.

The zeal with which the officers of this Department and the Department of Justice are looking into these matters is constantly uncovering new cases that are startling in character, and it is the policy of the administration to continue these investigations and prosecutions until a proper respect for the property rights of the Government, and a regard for the law are established throughout those sections of the country in which such laws apply.

The importance of our great public domain to the people can not be overestimated. It is the nation's heritage, and every available rod thereof should be regarded as sacredly dedicated to the purpose of providing homes for the homeless. The laws enacted for the protection of the lands should therefore be rigidly enforced, and this has been the cardinal principle of my administration.

It is to be regretted, however, that the efforts made to release it from the grip of its despoilers have been met by every embarrassment that human ingenuity could devise; powerful influences have been concerned, and have not hesitated to aggressively exert every agency that could be commanded to weaken the hand of the law; even local land-office officials have been subservient to such influences, and the punishment imposed by the courts has, in many cases, been so conspicuously inadequate as to encourage rather than deter violations of the law. Whether this official stagnation is due in any degree to local political influences to which these officials are more or less indebted for their commissions and the retention of their positions, is not important to discuss at this time, it being sufficient to state that it is a deplorable fact that such action, or rather inaction, is bringing

reproach upon the public service, besides enhancing the difficulties which beset the administration in any efforts that it may make to rescue the public domain from serious peril.

In the discharge of my duty under the law I have proceeded without the slightest prejudice for or against any person or persons interested. In such efforts as have been made to protect the service under my supervision from the ravages of inordinate greed, I have not considered either the station or the power of the guilty. Apparently they are all on the same footing; in my judgment, however, the higher the offender the greater the crime against society and law, because of the force and influence of the higher example. It is not possible for persons and corporations of great influence and power to maintain inclosures of the public lands in open disregard of a criminal statute, without thereby encouraging others to do likewise; and here it may be properly noted that reports on file in the Department indicate that approximately 500,000 acres and more of the public domain in certain States and Territories are by unlawful means appropriated to the exclusive use of private interests for private gain.

Until, therefore, the opportunities afforded for the fraudulent acquisition of public lands by the timber and stone act (act of June 3, 1878, 20 Stat. L., 89), the desert land acts (act of March 3, 1877, 19 Stat. L., 377, as amended by the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 1095), and the commutation clause of the homestead law (section 2301 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 1098, and the act of June 3, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 197), are removed by the repeal or modification of those measures, the Government may expect to expend its money and energy in apprehending and convicting those seeking to defraud it out of its public lands. I accordingly renew the recommendations that I have consistently made for the past five years, that the above-mentioned laws be repealed or modified.

My official influence in this matter will soon terminate, but I shall have the comfort in retiring from the public service of a well-founded conviction that the action of the President relative to this class of lawlessness will be so rigorous as to enable my successor to successfully administer the law.

In my last annual report twelve irrigation projects were reported as under construction, under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), known as the "Reclamation act." Such progress has been made during the past year that there are now twenty-three of such projects in process of construction, and one, the Hondo Project, in New Mexico, is practically completed, and it is believed will be in operation in a short time.

Twenty-two additional forest reservations have been established by Presidential proclamation, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), the areas of 3 have been reduced, 17 have been enlarged, and 2

have been consolidated. In effecting the consolidation referred to, several small areas were excluded and a large quantity of land was added to the reserves. The increase in the area of forest reserves during the year was 21,306,001 acres. The total number of forest reservations created under the act above mentioned is 106, aggregating 106,999,423 acres.

In my last annual report I stated that the matter of the further continuance of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices was one of questionable propriety, and approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that such office be abolished. I desire to renew such recommendation, believing that its effectuation will result in a more economical as well as a more efficient administration of the land service.

The opening to settlement and entry of the Crow Indian lands in Montana, and the Shoshone or Wind River lands in Wyoming, under the acts of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 352), and March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016), was successfully accomplished. The acreage involved in the Crow Indian Reservation was 969,656.58. Up to and including August 31, 1906, a total of 263 persons had made filings and entries out of a possible 5,125. In the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation the acreage was 1,438,633.66. Up to and including August 31, 1906, 388 persons had made filings out of a possible 1,600.

Under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), known as the "Morris Act," upwards of 173,000,000 feet of timber was cut from the ceded Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota. The price paid was in excess of a million dollars and the expense to the Indians was less than 3⅛ per cent. During the three years that logging on these lands has been carried on under said act the expenses have been less than 3½ per cent.

Under the acts of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1094), and June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 516), all contracts for municipal improvements contemplated by said acts in the counties of Kiowa, Caddo, and Comanche, in the Territory of Oklahoma, have been completed, and final payment thereon will be made before the end of the current calendar year, leaving balance in every one of the funds.

In the Indian Service the policy of inducing able-bodied Indians to seek employment outside of their reservations, where they have no profitable work at home, and to endeavor to earn a living for themselves, as white men do, in the open labor market, has been made a prominent feature of Indian civilization during the past year. An employment bureau, for the purpose of finding Indians who want work, and of providing work for those who desire it, was established last year in the Southwest, under the care of Mr. Charles E. Dagenett, at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and the results so far have been most encouraging. A similar effort is being made in the Northwest, notably at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., where there are about 500 able-bodied adult male

Indians, 250 of whom are at work outside of the reservation on railroads, irrigation ditches, and on farms or herding sheep.

During the year three important changes have been made in the method of letting contracts for supplies for the Indian Service, namely: (1) all bids are now opened in Washington; (2) bids for clothing, dry goods, etc., are opened early in April instead of the middle of May; and (3) contracts for cereals, dried fruits, etc., are opened in the early fall instead of in the spring. This change in policy is clearly in the interest of the Government.

Allotments of land in severalty are being made as rapidly as possible, the full force of allotting agents being constantly at work in the field. The leasing of allotted and unallotted lands is conducted under the supervision of the Department and continues to be a source of considerable revenue to the Indians. Logging operations on several of the reservations in the Northwest have been carried on under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior with increasing profit to the Indians. The irrigation of Indian reservations and allotments in the arid sections has been vigorously prosecuted during the year with very gratifying results.

After an existence extending over a period of about twelve years, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, created by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, for the purpose of negotiating agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, looking to the ultimate dissolution of their tribal government and the formation of a Territory or State out of their domain, ceased to exist by operation of law on the 1st of July, 1905. By the act of March 3, 1905, the work intrusted to the Commission was placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the then chairman of the Commission, Mr. Tams Bixby, was appointed Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to represent the Secretary in the field. The work left over by the Commission, as well as additional duties subsequently imposed by Congress, and the progress made in the disposition thereof by the Commissioner, is fully set forth on pages 256–317of this report.

### ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The force of this Office is chiefly occupied with the consideration of claims and legal problems arising under the laws of the United States relating to public lands and to Indian affairs, although a large part of its time is devoted to legal questions arising under the pension, patent, and other laws, the administration of which is committed to the Department.

The work of the past year on questions coming from the Indian Territory division (relative to the Five Civilized Tribes), as well as that from the Reclamation Service, has largely increased. With regard to the Reclamation Service, the increase is accounted for by the fact that

the Office is now charged with the responsibility of passing upon titles to lands needed in connection with the construction of irrigation projects.

At the close of the preceding year there were pending 687 appeals from the General Land Office. During the year 1,910 appeals were received and 1,674 were disposed of, leaving unacted upon at the date of the report 923 cases. Three hundred and thirty-four motions for review were acted upon, leaving pending at the close of the year 64 of said motions.

There were also received during the year 422 references for opinion, of which 24 are still pending. Three hundred and ninety-eight miscellaneous matters, including applications for writ of *certiorari*, were received and disposed of during the year.

The more important of the decisions and opinions affecting public lands are published, for use as precedents, in volumes entitled "Decisions of the Department of the Interior Relating to the Public Lands." During the past year volume 34 of the Land Decisions, containing 750 pages, has been completed, as well as about 100 pages of volume 35.

In addition to the work done immediately in the office, the Assistant Attorney-General and the attorneys in his office have devoted considerable time to representing the Government in cases in which the Department is interested, both in the courts of the District of Columbia and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Some of these cases are of considerable importance in their effect upon the future administration of the Department and the status of its officers.

In the last report reference was made to the case of Joseph Naganab *v.* Hitchcock, which was pending at the time in the United States Supreme Court on appeal. The decision in this case, which was rendered May 21, 1906 (202 U. S., 473), sustained the contention of the Department, following in this respect the decision in the original case of Oregon *v.* Hitchcock (202 U. S., 60). The effect of these decisions will be to prevent suits from being nominally brought against the Secretary of the Interior where they are in fact brought against the Government.

Another original suit in the Supreme Court which was mentioned in the last report is that of Wisconsin *v.* Hitchcock, involving the claim of the State to certain alleged school lands within an Indian reservation. In this suit a decision favorable to the Department was handed down by the Supreme Court, April 2, 1906 (201 U. S., 202).

The case of United States *ex rel* Willis C. West *v.* Hitchcock since the last report, has been decided in favor of the contentions of the Department by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. An appeal has been taken by the relator to the United States Supreme Court, but a decision is not expected for some time.

In the suit of United States *ex rel* Leonard Roche *v.* Hitchcock an application for mandamus was made to the supreme court of the District of Columbia to compel the Secretary of the Interior to deliver certain certificates of location issued by the surveyor-general of Louisiana. The writ was denied, and an appeal has been taken to the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, where the matter is now pending.

There is also pending on appeal before the court of appeals the case of Irrigation Land and Improvement Company *v.* Hitchcock. This is a suit brought in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to restrain the Department from prosecuting an irrigation project in Yuma County, Ariz. The bill was dismissed and an appeal was taken.

Another original suit in the United States Supreme Court is that of State of Kansas *v.* State of Colorado, the United States, intervenor. This case involves the control of interstate waters in connection with irrigation projects, and much time and attention has been given by the Assistant Attorney-General and his assistants to the preparation of the case on behalf of the Government. All the parties are now ready to submit the case to the court, but the importance of the questions involved led the court to direct that the case should not be submitted until there was a full bench.

During the year the Office suffered a serious loss in the death of two valuable members of its legal staff—Mr. Vivian Brent and Mr. J. L. McCreery. The death of the first named occurred in June, and that of the second in September, 1906. These gentlemen had been for twenty-five years identified with the Assistant Attorney-General's office, and had to a great extent contributed to the successful disposition of legal questions intrusted to that office.

I desire to commend the able manner in which the important business intrusted to this Office has been dispatched.

## LANDS.

There were disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, public lands aggregating 19,431,187.47 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 1,774,341.63; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections, swamp lands, railroad and wagon-road selections, Indian allotments, etc., 17,571,102.53 acres, and Indian lands, 85,743.31 acres, showing an increase of 2,374,565.20 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including disposal of public land, amounted to $6,528,477.38; and Indian lands, $967,532.50; from depredations on public lands,

$47,740.23; from depredations on Indian lands, $880.94; from sales of timber, $125; from sales of Government property, $10,542.85, and for furnishing copies of records and plats, $30,225; aggregate, $7,585,523.90; an increase of $567,712.52, as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The total expenses of district land offices, for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were $780,417.80, a decrease of $37,921.52, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were $1,690,641.20, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of $5,894,882.70.

The following table compiled from reports received from the various local land offices gives, by States and Territories, an approximate estimate of the unappropriated public lands in the public-land States and Territories at the close of this fiscal year:

| State or Territory. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. |
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 168,520 | ..... | 168,520 |
| Alaska | 7,125 | [a]368,028,850 | 368,035,975 |
| Arizona | 12,639,346 | 32,931,959 | 45,571,305 |
| Arkansas | 1,859,809 | ..... | 1,859,809 |
| California | 25,525,946 | 6,877,749 | 32,403,695 |
| Colorado | 26,414,952 | 2,057,081 | 28,472,033 |
| Florida | 419,809 | 247,691 | 667,500 |
| Idaho | 9,293,079 | 21,696,761 | 30,989,840 |
| Kansas | 480,439 | ..... | 480,439 |
| Louisiana | 80,103 | 65,018 | 145,121 |
| Michigan | 306,208 | ..... | 306,208 |
| Minnesota | 1,790,782 | 716,768 | 2,507,550 |
| Mississippi | 44,834 | ..... | 44,834 |
| Missouri | 107,538 | ..... | 107,538 |
| Montana | 19,471,306 | 31,927,325 | 51,398,631 |
| Nebraska | 4,150,301 | ..... | 4,150,301 |
| Nevada | 32,652,450 | 28,551,637 | 61,204,087 |
| New Mexico | 35,723,934 | 14,166,703 | 49,890,637 |
| North Dakota | 3,428,151 | 605,720 | 4,033,871 |
| Oklahoma | 83,589 | ..... | 83,589 |
| Oregon | 14,071,464 | 5,668,185 | 19,739,649 |
| South Dakota | 8,536,350 | 137,377 | 8,673,727 |
| Utah | 12,303,776 | 25,975,855 | 38,279,631 |
| Washington | 3,122,174 | 3,138,806 | 6,260,980 |
| Wisconsin | 36,900 | ..... | 36,900 |
| Wyoming | 33,998,249 | 2,728,088 | 36,726,337 |
| Grand total | 246,717,134 | 545,521,573 | 792,238,707 |

[a] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.—By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), as amended by the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413–434), and act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat L., 1133–1188), provision is made for the donation to each of the desert-land States of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands. Under these acts six lists were approved, aggregating 215,119.70 acres, and three lists were patented, aggregating 46,533.80 acres.

DESERT-LAND ENTRIES.—During the past fiscal year 1,238 desert-land entries were approved for patenting and 79 canceled, leaving 3,006 entries pending June 30, 1906. There were also examined during the year 4,646 original desert-land entries, 8,338 yearly proofs, and 760 assignments.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.—Under the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the number of declaratory statements on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 2,970. There were received during the year 1,040, making the total requiring action 4,010. Of this number 1,297 were canceled or relinquished and 53 were approved, leaving 2,660 not acted upon, of which 80 have been held for amendment or cancellation.

PATENTS ISSUED.—There were 61,361 patents of all classes issued during the year. Of this number 56,138 are classed as agricultural, 3,591 are Indian allotments, 1,239 are mineral patents, 58 coal patents, 221 private land claims, 37 swamp patents, and 77 railroad patents. This is a decrease of 29,366 as compared with the number of agricultural patents issued during the preceding year.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS, SCHOOL, AND OTHER STATE AND TERRITORIAL LANDS.—Swamp lands in place were patented to the amount of 92,901.94 acres, a decrease of 492,605.17 acres from the preceding fiscal year, which was inordinately large.

Of all classes of selections under the various grants to States and Territories (except under the "Carey Act"), there were received during the fiscal year selections covering 807,629.82 acres, and there were disposed of by approval and certification 160,463.06 acres, and by cancellation 187,252.04 acres. Of the selections received during the year, 728,232.10 acres were under the grants of indemnity school lands, mainly as indemnity for school sections included within the limits of forest reserves.

RAILROAD AND WAGON-ROAD LAND PATENTS.—During the fiscal year there were certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants 1,980,812.02 acres, as against 1,435,326.68 acres last year, an increase of 545,485.34 acres.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS.—On June 30, 1905, 265,220 original entries of public and ceded Indian lands were pending in the division of the General Land Office handling such matters; 92,277 were received during the year, and 86,319 disposed of by can-

cellation, final entry, and reference to other divisions, leaving 271,178 original entries pending.

On June 30, 1905, there were 20,578 final entries pending and 49,291 were received during the year. There were disposed of during the year 55,998 final entries, of which 51,516 were approved for patenting, leaving a total pending of 13,871.

LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—During the past year instructions have been issued for the disposal of lands in ceded Indian reservations, as follows:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Round Valley, California | 62,419.14 |
| Crow, Montana | 969,656.58 |
| Shoshone, or Wind River, Wyoming | 1,438,633.66 |
| Total | 2,470,709.38 |

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.—There were pending June 30, 1905, 693 Indian allotments. During the year 4,337 were received and 3,692 disposed of, leaving 1,338 pending June 30, 1906.

The allotments now pending are chiefly Turtle Mountain selections, for the patenting of which no provision was made by Congress, and allotments on the public domain, which were approved, but later suspended for purposes of investigation, and allotments of unsurveyed lands now awaiting survey.

OPENING OF LANDS IN THE CROW RESERVATION AND IN THE SHOSHONE OR WIND RIVER RESERVATION.—Under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), 16,923 persons registered as applicants to make homestead entries within the ceded portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., of whom 6,500 were allotted the right to make entry during the first sixty days in the order established by drawings held at Billings, Mont., July 2, 3, and 5, 1906. The lands were opened July 16, 1906, and during the first week 185 entries and filings were made out of 750 who were entitled, and up to and including August 31, 1906, a total of 263 persons made filings and entries out of a possible 5,125.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016), 10,559 persons registered as applicants to make homestead entries for the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian lands in Wyoming, of whom 7,240 were allotted the right to make entry during the first sixty days in the order established by the drawing held at Lander, Wyo., August 4, 6, and 7, 1906. The lands were opened on August 15, 1906, and up to and including August 31, 1906, 388 persons made filings out of a possible 1,600.

LOGGING OPERATIONS ON CEDED CHIPPEWA LANDS.—During the past logging season there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands 173,560,998 feet of timber. The price paid was $1,122,918.93, and the expense to the Indians $35,592.84, or less than 3½ per cent. For the three years

during which logging has been carried on the expenses have been less than 3½ per cent.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR RAILROADS.—Under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), providing for rights of way over public lands, the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), providing for rights of way in Alaska, and various special acts, 760 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 62 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. Right of way has been approved to 543 companies, 30 of which received their first approval during the same period. There were received during the year 610 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, make a total of 677 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these 180 have been approved, 20 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 395 have been otherwise disposed of, 11 of which were rejected and the rest returned for correction, leaving 82 awaiting action June 30, 1906.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.—Under the provisions of sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), right of way has been approved to 764 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 114 received their first approval during the past year. There have been received during the year 470 maps which, with those already pending, made a total of 606 maps on hand for action during the year; of these 116 have been approved, 28 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 308 have been otherwise disposed of, 29 being rejected and the rest returned for correction, leaving 154 pending June 30, 1906.

Under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 60 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Under the provisions of this act there were 52 maps pending in the General Land Office July 1, 1905, and 124 were received during the year, of which 17 were approved and 108 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter class being returned for correction.

By the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), authority for granting permission to use rights of way within forest reserves, under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and all such applications now receive consideration in that Department.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), as amended by the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L.,

404), three maps were received during the year, one of which has been approved and two otherwise disposed of, leaving none awaiting action.

Under section 4 of the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), providing for rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, 11 applications were filed during the year, 1 of which has been approved, 2 filed (not requiring approval), and 2 otherwise disposed of, leaving 6 pending June 30, 1906.

In each annual report for several years I have called attention to the necessity for remedial legislation relating to the existing laws concerning right of way for the various purposes above referred to, and urged the passage of the bill transmitted to Congress by the Department April 4, 1902, with favorable recommendation. The following extract from my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, shows the position of the Department on this subject and the action taken upon the said bill:

> In my report of last year attention was called to the fact that the above-designated acts constituted a group of statutes the administration of which has been the source of much embarrassment because of the unnecessarily large number of acts and the confusing amendments, while they do not, after all, cover the whole subject in a satisfactory manner, failing to provide for certain important uses of right of way and being otherwise too limited in scope.
>
> Attention was also called to the necessity for legislation that would empower the Secretary of the Interior to declare a forfeiture of a lapsed right of way for railroads, canals, reservoirs, etc., over the public lands and reservations of the United States after notice to grantee.
>
> With the purpose in view of securing legislation along the lines indicated, the Department, on April 4, 1902, transmitted to Congress such a bill as in its judgment would meet the requirements of the case, with the recommendation that it receive the approval of Congress and be introduced as a substitute for Senate bills 3374 and 3711, relating to the same subject.
>
> On June 4, 1902, the Committee on Claims submitted a report on Senate bill 3374, in which it was recommended that the title of the bill be amended by striking out the same and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A bill providing for rights of way in and through public lands, reservations, and certain national parks, and for other purposes," and it was further recommended that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof practically the provisions of the bill transmitted to Congress by my letter of April 4, supra.

TIMBER-CULTURE ENTRIES.—The time within which final proof could be made under the timber-culture law expired March 3, 1904. Under acts of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 605), March 18, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 21), and June 14, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 113), repealed by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), there have been made 65,543 final and commuted entries, aggregating approximately 9,785,594 acres. Of such entries there were still pending on July 1, 1906, unadjudicated about 569 cases.

TOWN-SITE AND TOWN-LOT ENTRIES.—During the year 18 town-site and 19 town-lot entries were approved, leaving pending 23 of the

former and 284 of the latter. Two Oklahoma municipal reservation entries were received and approved.

Three town sites have been reserved during the year by the President's proclamation under section 2380, to be disposed of under section 2381, United States Revised Statutes.

There are three town sites, about 40 acres in another, and the reappraisement of the unsold suburban lots in Port Angeles town site, Washington, awaiting appraisement and sale under said sections, but no appropriation has been made or is available for the survey, appraisement, and sale of town sites thereunder.

MINERAL ENTRIES.—On July 1, 1905, there were pending 1,275 mineral entries; 1,512 entries have been received during the year, 1,298 have been approved for patent, and 122 canceled, leaving 1,367 pending June 30, 1906.

During the year 921 applications for patent for mining claims were rejected for laches in failing to make proof and payment within a reasonable time, thereby restoring approximately 23,000 acres to the public domain.

ADJUSTMENTS.—The reexaminations to determine the present status of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now railway) Company were completed, and a statement of the progress made in adjusting these grants will be found beginning at page 37 of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The grants for the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Company in Oregon, and for the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company in Michigan, have been reexamined with a view to their final closing.

Under the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 813), for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama, all of the cases of the 75 entrymen entitled to relief have been disposed of except one, which is awaiting supplementary proof.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the accompanying papers, upon the question of instituting suits by the United States for the recovery of title to certain lands, situated in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Knepper *v.* Sands (194 U. S., 476), has been submitted to the Attorney-General for consideration.

In the cases of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* United States (200 U. S., 341 and 354), the right of the Government to recover from a railroad company the amount it received from bona fide purchasers, not to exceed the Government minimum of such lands, has been finally established affirmatively after several years litigation.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.—By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (34 Stat. L., 725), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and for

other purposes, there was appropriated "for surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of $400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of $80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examinations in the field. The sum of $18,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, $302,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $30,000 | Oregon | 15,000 |
| Arizona | 23,000 | Utah | 15,000 |
| California | 15,000 | Washington | 22,000 |
| Colorado | 20,000 | Wyoming | 30,000 |
| Idaho | 37,000 | Examinations | 80,000 |
| Montana | 43,000 | Reserve | 18,000 |
| Nevada | 25,000 | Total | $400,000 |
| New Mexico | 20,000 | | |
| North Dakota | 7,000 | | |

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several districts from the reserve fund, and toward the end of the fiscal year, it having been ascertained that the entire apportionments to certain districts would not be contracted for, transfers from the uncontracted funds were made to other surveying districts where the demand for surveys exceeded the area which could be surveyed under their original apportionments.

There were accepted during the fiscal year, after examination in the field, careful comparison of the surveying returns, and inspection of plats and field notes, surveys covering 8,599,553 acres, distributed as follows:

| State or Territory. | Acres. | State or Territory | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 2,598 | New Mexico | 303,813 |
| Arizona | 382,870 | North Dakota | 346,261 |
| California | 199,146 | Oregon | 213,557 |
| Colorado | 614,904 | Utah | 915,374 |
| Florida | 21,315 | Washington | 768,115 |
| Idaho | 479,700 | Wyoming | 1,584,940 |
| Minnesota | 279,274 | Total | 8,599,553 |
| Montana | 1,899,834 | | |
| Nevada | 587,852 | | |

The transactions in the several surveying districts are set forth by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report for the past fiscal year. No report of business transacted at the San Francisco office, however, can be expected, on account of the total destruction by fire of the building and all the records of surveys in that State, as well as of the records of public land matters in the San Francisco district. The plats and field notes of all former surveys will in time

be fully reproduced from the duplicate records in Washington and in some of the local land offices, and some of the records of Spanish titles may be similarly supplied, but the correspondence of over fifty years and the early history of many important cases are irremediably lost. A large force of clerks has been employed under a special appropriation to reproduce as much as possible from the departmental files.

ALASKAN SURVEYS.—No regular subdivision of the lands under the rectangular system has yet been projected. The Copper River base and meridian have been surveyed, but no returns have been submitted.

Under the general law affecting coal lands it seemed necessary in order to dispose of the reported coal and oil lands at Kayak or Katalla to make a survey of certain township lines in that valley as a basis for disposal of claims, but on account of the high bids submitted the surveys are proceeding under a special act which makes the rectangular township surveys unnecessary, and titles will be secured under practice similar to that prevailing in regular mineral claims.

TOWN-SITE AND MISSION SURVEYS IN ALASKA.—Under the law by which the boundary of a new town site on public land may be surveyed at the cost of the Government, several town-site projects have been carried out and others are under way. The work of surveying and marking out the lands held and used on June 6, 1900, in the various mission establishments of Alaska for the benefit and education of the aboriginal population has been going on under several contracts.

The priests, clergy, and teachers interested in benevolent and religious work among the natives filed their applications according to the special act approved June 6, 1900, by which they petitioned for the survey of 207 tracts, located in 105 different places throughout the district.

These mission tracts were separated into 12 groups as a basis for soliciting proposals for 12 separate contracts of survey under an estimate and appropriation of $50,000 for the compensation. In 3 cases the successful bidder failed to proceed with his contract, and the work was re-let to another. Two groups are not yet under contract, 1 having been declined by approved bidders twice. Another of these contracts was awarded to a deputy whose time for filing returns has long ago expired without his even reporting progress in his work, and his bondsmen are required to remedy his default or respond to a suit upon the bond.

The Surveyor-General has received returns of survey of 6 of these mission contracts, 5 of which have been suspended by him for explanation of defects or for correction in the field. In the 1 transmitted with his approval, however, the examiner has found defective field work, which has resulted in the rejection of that also.

On account of the hazards attending the execution of some of these groups of mission surveys the contract plan may be abandoned and

the work completed at some future time by surveyors under salary as examiners.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.—During the year 36 surveys were suspended on account of errors, defects, and failure to comply with contracts and instructions.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—The survey of the following Indian reservations has been authorized by the Department, in pursuance of acts of Congress, that the Indians may receive their allotments and the remainder of the lands be opened to entry and disposition, and the condition of each survey is indicated below:

*Walker River, Nevada.*—Subdivisional surveys executed and plats delivered to Indian Office.

*Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.*—Subdivisional surveys completed in the field; acceptance of surveys awaiting the resurvey of townships surveyed many years ago.

*Yakima, Washington.*—Contractors at work in the field.

*Spokane, Washington.*—Surveys executed with the exception of one township, which requires correction.

*Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.*—Surveys executed, but not yet accepted.

*Hoopa Valley, California.*—Surveys in progress.

*Fort Peck, Montana.*—Survey being executed.

TOWN-SITE SURVEYS.—The survey of three town sites within the former Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, and of two under the Minidoka irrigation project, Idaho, have been executed by examiners of surveys and detailed clerks, and the plats have been approved.

RESURVEYS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.—The recent disaster in San Francisco which destroyed the entire records in the office of the surveyor-general of California has retarded the arrangements for the completion of the resurveys in the "imperial" district in California. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated by the urgent deficiency bill to complete the resurveys in the entire tract, and the necessary orders and instructions to the surveyor-general are now in his hands.

Under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 519), the resurvey of the largest block of townships yet authorized in Colorado was entered upon and is progressing rapidly under the annual apportionment to that State.

Resurveys in Wyoming are being contracted for to such an extent as the apportionment will permit. The "continuous" appropriation for surveys within railroad limits has been found available for resurveys of such lands, and Congress having by law authorized the resurvey of 159 townships, contracts for their resurvey have been entered into by the surveyor-general.

Under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1037), the resurvey of 32 full and fractional townships in Rock and Brown counties, Nebr., was authorized, and after competitive bids a contract was entered into in accordance with the provisions of the act.

IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.—The act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 726), having appropriated the further sum of $15,000 for the completion of the survey and marking of the unsurveyed portion of the boundary between the States of Idaho and Montana, and the original surveyor having submitted a proposal to continue and finish the survey for such a compensation per mile as would insure its completion within the sum appropriated, his proposal was accepted, and it is expected that the field work will be executed during the present surveying season.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.—Instructions have been issued for the public sale on the grounds on November 1, 1906, of 2,560 acres in the Fort Elliott abandoned military reservation in Wheeler County, Tex., and also for the public sale at the land office in Dodge City, Kans., on November 14, 1906, of 1,882.93 acres in the Fort Dodge abandoned military reservation.

MAPS AND TOWNSHIP PLATS.—During the year completed editions of the United States maps of 1904 and 1905 were received from the contracting lithographers. The engraving of the copperplate base for the United States map of 1906 is now being done in the drafting division of the General Land Office.

Complete editions of 3,000 copies each of the maps of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington were received during the year, and the compilations of the maps of California, Montana, and Nebraska are now in hand, and a completed tracing for a map of the proposed new State of Oklahoma is in the hands of the contracting photolithographers for reproduction.

Maps to accompany the reports of the governors of the Territories were edited and revised.

During the year there were furnished for official use for surveyors-general, local officers, and bureaus connected with the Department, 1,023 drawing paper and other diagrams, 542 tracings of maps, plats, and diagrams, and 1,237 photolithographic copies of plats of survey. There were sold to unofficial persons and fees collected therefor, 140 diagrams, $393.47; 582 tracings, $1,707.16; and 9,413 photolithographic copies of plats of survey, $2,588.37.

Through mutual agreement as to the base maps to be used in the calculations of areas of States, Territories, and insular possessions, between the geographer of the Geological Survey, the geographer of the Census Bureau, and the chief of the drafting division of the General Land Office, the recalculation of many areas heretofore in disagreement has been accomplished, and these areas and the small differences shown have been easily harmonized. The result is a new table, in which the total area of the United States is not materially changed from that heretofore published.

LAND CONTESTS.—Decisions have been rendered by the General Land Office in 1,260 appealed cases, and 4,735 unappealed cases have been examined and closed.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—An average of about 75 special agents of the General Land Office were employed during the year in investigating alleged fraudulent land entries, and otherwise in protecting the public lands from timber trespass or illegal appropriation.

On July 1, 1905, there were 16,552 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the past fiscal year there were received 8,517 entries and filings requiring investigation. Of the total number, 2,070 were canceled, 3,289 approved for patent, and 1,569 were relieved from suspension and otherwise disposed of, leaving 18,141 entries and filings pending June 30, 1906. During the year 2,360 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports, and 469 hearings were ordered on such reports.

DEPREDATIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.—There were 324 cases of depredations upon public timbered lands reported during the year involving timber to the value of $397,178.77, an increase of $213,395.73 over last year. In 63 cases recommendation was made for civil suit to recover damages. Propositions of settlement to the number of 172 were accepted, their amounts aggregating $49,273.94. From sales of timber cut unlawfully from public lands there were received $7,781.45, and 63 criminal prosecutions were recommended for cutting and removing timber in violation of law.

UNLAWFUL INCLOSURES OF THE PUBLIC LAND.—With respect to unlawful inclosures, 193 reports of special agents were received during the year, showing an area of 2,091,275 acres of public land unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents 66 unlawful inclosures, embracing 338,530 acres of public land, have been removed, and proceedings in the remaining cases are pending.

RÉSUMÉ, BY STATES, OF OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC-LAND LAWS, BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

ALABAMA.

*United States* v. *Samuel Butler*.—Timber trespass. April 12, 1906, indicted. April 20, 1906, found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment for one hour, and fined $8.25. Fine paid.

ARKANSAS.

Indictments are pending in the State of Arkansas as follows: For perjury, Willis Chandler, William B. Bearden, Grant G. Billings,

Ella E. McAfee, and John London. For unlawful timber cutting, William W. Stevenson (four indictments), H. J. Slawson, Fred A. Smith, James F. Woods, Marvin R. Stevenson, Lonnie Baker, Ewell Bodiford, Fred A. Smith, Calvin Crain, Mart Wain, James L. Garner, Benjamin F. Russell, Lucius C. Perry, William R. Bryant, Benjamin B. Goss, Cuno Hindricks, James W. Kessler, John F. Hubbard, Henry Cleary, Allen Osburn, Thomas Barker, Stephen E. Neff, William Driscoll, Sam Stevenson, George Emory, James Emory, John Daniels, Floyd Daniels, Edgar Daniels, Dave Parsley, Howell C. Winters, Thomas Shockley, Andy Harwell, George W. Liner, William Littlepage, William Russell, John D. Ward, and Mark Whayne. For intimidating a homesteader, W. R. Goff, two indictments.

Convictions and sentences are indicated below:

*United States* v. *Henry Bethell, Wm. Christopher.*—Timber trespass. January 10, 1906, Wm. Christopher sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $693. February 2, 1906, ordered that upon payment of $200 by Wm. Christopher the remaining sentence and fine assessed against him be remitted. Wm. Christopher paid $200.

*United States* v. *George Nichols.*—Timber trespass. April 9, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $100 and committed till paid.

*United States* v. *Ben Fields, Prine Fields.*—Timber trespass. Pleas of guilty entered by both defendants. July 15, 1906, committed to United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark., for nonpayment of fines of $100 each.

*United States* v. *Sherman Marsh.*—Timber trespass. Plead guilty and fined $100. July 15, 1906, defendant committed to United States jail at Fort Smith, Ark., for nonpayment of fine of $100.

*United States* v. *Daniel A. Smith.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 15, 1906, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at hard labor for fifteen months and fined $100. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *John D. Ward.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 14, 1906, found guilty. June 15, 1906, sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at hard labor for a year and a day and fined $100. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *Clarence Caswell.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 13, 1906, found guilty. June 15, 1906, sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at hard labor for fifteen months, and fined $100. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *Victor R. Harlow.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 15, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to six months imprisonment at Fort Smith, Ark., at hard labor, and fined $100. Fine not paid and defendant committed to United States jail at Fort Smith July 15, 1906.

*United States* v. *Charles T. McKimmey.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 15, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to six months in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $100. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *Benjamin E. Harlow.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. June 15, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to six months in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., at hard labor, and fined $100. Fine not paid and defendant committed to United States jail at Fort Smith July 15, 1906.

*United States* v. *George W. Johnson.*—Timber trespass. June 12, 1906, plea of guilty entered. June 13, 1906, fined $100 and costs. June 13, 1906, fine and costs, amounting to $139.40, paid.

*United States* v. *Steve A. Winters.*—Timber trespass. February 12, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $360. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *Robert Wilson.*—Timber trespass. Plea of guilty entered. Fined $100 and costs, and committed for nonpayment.

*United States* v. *John Rose.*—Timber trespass. February 12, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to thirty days in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $135. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *John Teems.*—Timber trespass. February 6, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $100. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *William Kuykendall.*—Timber trespass. February 12, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $150. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *John Daniels.*—Timber trespass. February 7, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and fined $240. Fine not paid.

*United States* v. *James Webb*, *Ike Henderson.*—Timber trespass. June 12, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $100 and costs each. Fines paid.

*United States* v. *Willis Chandler.*—Timber trespass. November 24, 1905, plea of guilty entered. November 30, 1905, sentenced to penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at hard labor for a year and a day.

*United States* v. *William B. Bearden.*—Timber trespass. Found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at hard labor for eighteen months.

### CALIFORNIA.

Three indictments are pending in the State of California: For subornation of perjury, W. R. Graham; for perjury, John R. Moore; for unlawful fencing, S. C. Lillis.

COLORADO.

The following indictments are pending in Colorado: For timber trespass, Scott H. Pope, Joseph M. Taylor, William J. Hill, and Alvin A. Rust. For forging timber culture proofs: Peter Campbell. Complaint filed March 21, 1906, against Frank W. Barnes to recover $5,440, for timber cut in trespass from public lands, is still pending. Complaint filed January 9, 1906, against the Colorado Telephone Company to recover $102 for timber cut from public lands resulted in judgment for $75. Judgment satisfied.

Reports received from special agents of the General Land Office indicate 31,462 acres unlawfully inclosed. Five cases have been reported to the district attorney during the year, two dismissed, one closed in favor of the Government, and two are pending.

IDAHO.

Indictments are pending in the State of Idaho as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the United States out of title to timber lands, Wm. F. Kettenbach, three indictments; George H. Kester, two indictments; William Dwyer, William B. Benton, Clarence W. Robinette, Fred Emery, and C. W. Colby; for subornation of perjury, William Dwyer, Clarence W. Robinette, two indictments, and William B. Benton; for perjury, Edward L. Knight; for timber trespass, J. L. McClintock, bench warrant issued.

All of the cases in connection with the so-called Lewiston land frauds were continued at the May, 1906, term of court.

KANSAS.

A recent special investigation in the State of Kansas revealed the inclosure of about 200,000 acres of public lands in Stevens and Morton counties in that State. It is alleged that 16 men and corporations in Morton County alone had 78,540 acres of public land inclosed, and that in Stevens County an organization known as the Stevens County Live Stock Association was formed for the purpose of dividing the public lands in the county on the basis of the number of cattle owned by each member. Indictments have been secured as follows: For unlawful fencing, A. B. Lynch, Robert Merton, J. S. Bilby, R. I. Bilby, Arthur Bowman, John E. Bilby, E. M. Dean, A. M. Dean, M. J. Allen, M. C. Combs, J. W. McLean, W. E. Moore, T. B. Porter, Wood Cott, H. Cott, R. M. Crawford, J. A. Kelly, H. S. Boice Cattle Company, H. S. Boice, E. A. Merdian, and E. Lehman; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, Ernest C. Wilson, Henry Brown, John Bartholomew, P. J. M. Burkett, Frank H. Neff, John E. Bilby, James H. Drain, and L. C. Jenkins; for perjury,

John E. Bilby; for forgery, Frank H. Neff and Ernest C. Wilson; for using the mails to defraud, C. H. Drew.

The total area embraced in inclosures of persons under indictment in this State is 403,000 acres, of which 135,000 acres are public lands.

As a result of information received at the Department I suspended in December last all commuted homestead proofs in the State of Kansas. As an investigation of 13 of these cases has revealed fraud in connection with 12, the adoption of this course seems to have been fully justified.

LOUISIANA.

The following indictments have been obtained in the State of Louisiana since November 1, 1905: *For conspiracy to defraud the United States*, Joseph S. Chick and Joseph C. Chick; *for perjury*, Joseph S. Chick—two indictments; *for subornation of perjury*, John R. Brown; *for timber trespass*, A. J. Fautheree, George W. Erskins, Y. C. Talbert, Wyly Hatton, Eugene Wood, W. T. Herrin, and Will Herrin.

MINNESOTA.

The following persons are under indictment in the State of Minnesota: Matthew Jones, R. B. Stearns, and Carl F. Winger. Convictions and sentences are indicated below:

*United States* v. *Ed. J. Straw.*—Perjury. Section 5392, U. S. R. S. Found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Ramsey County jail and fined $200.

*United States* v. *Herman Hauki.*—Section 2461, U. S. R. S. Criminal liability settled by payment of $100.

*United States* v. *R. B. Stearns, Wm. T. Horsnell.*—Conspiracy—Section 5440, U. S. R. S. Stearns found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in State prison at Stillwater and fined $1,000. Horsnell found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Ramsey County jail and fined $500. Case now pending in circuit court of appeals.

*United States* v. *Soren F. Sorenson.*—Section 2461, U. S. R. S. Found guilty and sentenced to forty-five days' imprisonment in Ottertail County jail and fined $375.

MISSISSIPPI.

The following persons are under indictment in the State of Mississippi: Joe Heller, Will Douglas, Lewis Phelps, Keen Hamilton R. J. Briggs, D. A. Douglas, and Frank Dunn.

MONTANA.

Pending Montana indictments are as follows: For public-timber trespass, The Lovell Irrigating Company, J. M. Grant, H. S. Jolly,

R. J. Bischoff, William Elder, Eugene H. Gorman, Perry Steffee, Peter Schow, Chris Schow, and Thomas Schow; for setting fire to timber on the public domain, Oscar Clearwater; for unlawful fencing, Fred Schuller, Michael Donahue, and William J. Walsh. Convictions and sentences are indicated below:

*United States* v. *William Wickson.*—Timber trespass. Found guilty. Case dismissed on defendant paying $50.

*United States* v. *Homer Case.*—Timber trespass. Found guilty and fined $100. Fine paid.

*United States* v. *Simon Hillman.*—Timber trespass. Found guilty and fined $100.

*United States* v. *Michael Donahue, William J. Walsh.*—Unlawful fencing. Walsh found guilty, Donahue not guilty. Sentence, twenty-five hours' imprisonment and fine of $600. Fine paid.

*United States* v. *John Laird.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment; fine, $500; paid.

*United States* v. *Nels Lindberg.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty; sentence, twenty-four hours' imprisonment; fine, $200; paid.

*United States* v. *Joseph T. Carroll.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty; sentence, twenty-four hours' imprisonment; fine, $700. Appealed to circuit court of appeals.

*United States* v. *Frank D. Cooper.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty. Sentence, twenty-four hours' imprisonment; fine, $500, paid.

*United States* v. *N. B. Smith, John M. Smith, W. W. Flatt.*—Unlawful fencing. Flatt found guilty and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment and fined $500, paid. Case dismissed as to other defendants.

*United States* v. *Joseph Woolman, Grand Christian.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and each sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment and fined $500. Fines paid.

*United States* v. *Ed Veasey, Charles McDonald.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and each sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment and fined $250. Fines paid.

*United States* v. *Chris Koehler.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and sentenced to twelve hours' imprisonment and fined $250; paid.

*United States* v. *Andrew Johnson.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and sentenced to twelve hours' imprisonment and fined $250; paid.

*United States* v. *Joseph R. Silver.*—Unlawful fencing. Found guilty and sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment and fined $500; paid.

Those fencing cases which have resulted in convictions affect an area of 131,822 acres and indictments are pending involving 100,028 acres additional.

NEBRASKA.

In my last annual report I called attention to the difficulties encountered in securing the conviction of persons in Nebraska guilty of the unlawful inclosure of public lands. There has been no cessation of activity on the part of the Government. Civil suits have been instituted in connection with inclosures embracing a total acreage of 1,349,319 and decrees have been obtained affecting 593,000 acres. Indictments are pending as follows: For unlawful fencing, George G. Ware, H. B. Reed, Adam Miller, Clarence Miller, Charles Miller, William O. Miller, A. R. Modisett, A. M. Modisett, Edward C. Harris, Will G. Comstock, Earl Comstock, Nebraska Land and Feeding Company, Bartlett Richards, William G. Comstock, Charles C. Jameson, The Star Ranch Company, Charles H. Tully, Anthony M. Wilson, The De France Cattle Company, Charles C. Jameson, James P. Nolan, Leslie Ballinger, M. C. Hubbell, W. Lotspich, Herman Lotspich, John R. Webster, Frank Ankeny, Cyrus C. Joy, W. N. Wilkinson, Martha Patmore, Thomas Higgins, A. M. Wilson, Albert Metzger, William Metzger, Metzger Brothers, Joseph A. Saults, Daniel Webster, John Bishop, Jonathan F. Young, Bishop & Young, George E. Shadbolt, H. C. Shadbolt, William Fleischman, Shadbolt Brothers & Fleischman, Edward Weed, The Rush Creek Land and Live Stock Company, Thomas E. Wells, Reuben Lisco, Samuel P. Jones, Harvey H. Bellwood, James Bellwood, R. M. Hampton, Joseph H. Vaughn, Joseph C. Vaughan, Daniel Hill, Henry Oberwetter, John W. Hill, John M. Lowry, William A. Margrave, James T. Margrave, Earl Margrave, David M. Gourley, J. C. Pettijohn, and Charles T. Stewart; for conspiracy to defraud the Government, Frank W. Lambert, Harry Welch, G. T. H. Babcock, H. C. Dale, William Smoot, John Agnew, Bert Furman, H. G. Furman, Frank Allen, Reuben W. Mahaffy, Anthony F. Hatch, David M. Gourley, Earl Comstock, Edward C. Harris, Reason Hudgel, A. R. Modisett, A. M. Modisett, E. C. Harris, James H. Edmiston, Olin Hendee, William R. Keefer, Bartlett Richards, Will G. Comstock, Charles C. Jameson, Ammi B. Todd, Aquilla Triplett, Thomas M. Huntington, Fred Hoyt, James K. Reid, F. M. Walcott, R. M. Allen, Daniel Perdue, Robert F. Gillespie (deceased), Jacob W. Stetter, J. C. Pettijohn, J. M. Tucker, Perry A. Yeast, Harry Sutton, Lawrence E. King, Patrick J. King, Frederick S. Baird, Charles T. Stewart, Stewart Welker, and Elias Stillwell; for perjury, Bennett R. Moore, Anthony F. Hatch, Perry A. Yeast, William George, Reuben W. Mahaffy, James H. Edmiston, Robert F. Gillespie (deceased), James Headington, Jesse C. Headington, and Harry Sutton; for subornation of perjury, Frank Allen, G. T. H. Babcock, Bert Furman, Perry A. Yeast, Elias Stillwell, Reuben W. Mahaffy, James H. Edmiston, H. G. Furman, Aquilla

Triplett, and F. M. Walcott; for forgery, James H. Edmiston; for endeavoring to corrupt grand jurors and to impede the administration of justice, Joseph Crow. In fencing cases decrees have been entered against the following companies and individuals: H. B. Read, Robert Gillespie, Jacob W. Stetter, William E. Black, S. M. Cooper, John Conway, Henry Hoffgard, U. B. I. Land and Cattle Company, Reuben W. Mahaffy, Robert H. Schimmin, Howard L. Dawson, George W. Dawson, Albert L. Dawson, William F. Black, Frederick J. Black, Thomas B. Hord, Black Brothers & Hord, H. S. McMillan, Joseph Demil, Federal Cattle Company, Clinton J. Anderson, Bernard J. Haffacker, O'Connor Cattle Company, Daniel Adamson, Horace G. Wallingford, Cornelius J. O'Connor, Woodruff Ball, Dawson & Ball, George Heyne, Gustave Gunderson, Charles Guthrie, and Ernest Guthrie. Convictions: For conspiracy to defraud the Government, George G. Ware, Frank W. Lambert, and Harry Welch; for unlawful fencing, John and Herman Krause.

NEVADA.

In Nevada there is pending the case of *United States* v. *Frederick A. Hyde*, *John A. Vincent*, *and E. W. Clark* for fraudulent entry of public lands.

NEW MEXICO.

Indictments are pending in the Territory of New Mexico as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the United States, Benjamin H. Talmage, 6 indictments; John H. McKinstery, 3 indictments; Carl C. Young, 3 indictments; Chester L. Talmage, 4 indictments; Edwin R. Talmage, 4 indictments; Walter R. Hayner, John F. McGraw, James W. Overstreet, J. B. Atkeson, Wm. B. Linnell, and Hannah E. Linnell; for conspiracy to commit an offense, Chester L. Talmage, 2 indictments; Edwin R. Talmage, 2 indictments; Benjamin H. Talmage, 2 indictments; Carl C. Young and John H. McKinstery; for perjury, Benjamin H. Talmage, 4 indictments, and J. B. Atkeson; for subornation of perjury, Benjamin H. Talmage, 2 indictments; E. J. Carlin and J. B. Atkeson; for timber trespass, John Frazier and E. D. Hart; for unlawfully obstructing free passage over public lands, Benjamin H. Talmage. The following persons are held under bail, fixed at $1,000: George Roberts, Paul Ayers, Francis Lockleer, Sud Lockleer, William Freels, Benjamin Lockleer, Andy Lockleer, Frank Taylor, C. Elliott, and Henry Roberts.

Reports of special agents of the General Land Office show action in 151 cases of unlawful fencing, affecting 100,000 acres.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Indictments are pending in North Dakota as follows: For perjury, George W. Jones, Claude M. Wetherbee, John Van Slyke, Joseph Stalder, Nick Mahervold, Walter H. Robinson, William Ryan, Homer Welsher, J. J. Marony, Loring W. Jordan, Elmer Carr, And. Kerzmann, Louis Welsher, and Ray Wilson; for subornation of perjury, Robert Everett, E. E. Hazen, Edgar Wetherbee, Willis Gettle, and Tom Welch; for violation of the act of January 30, 1897, Fed. Stat., vol. 3, p. 384, John Miller; for violation of the act of January 30, 1897, Chapter 109, 29 Stat. L., 506, Wanikiya; convictions, Eugene Brown and Gabriel Porter, plead guilty and sentenced to three days' imprisonment in Ramsey County jail and $5 fine each; William McMasters, plead guilty and fined $100.

Eight cases of unlawful fencing are pending in this State, involving 79,050 acres.

OKLAHOMA.

Indictments are pending against J. E. Duff, Elwood Wilson, and J. W. Lovitt for timber trespass in Oklahoma.

OREGON.

The gigantic land frauds in the State of Oregon, mentioned in my last several annual reports, are being pursued with relentless vigor. New cases, as well as ramifications of the old ones, are carefully and thoroughly investigated and indictments are being pressed to convictions as rapidly as possible. The following persons are under indictment: For conspiracy to defraud the United States, Franklin Pierce Mays, Horace G. McKinley, S. A. D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, Emma L. Watson, D. W. Tarpley, Robert Simpson, John Doe, Robert Doe, Binger Hermann, John N. Williamson, Maud Witt, Frank H. Walgamot, Henry C. Barr, Richard Roe, Henry Roe, Annie Roe, Salmon B. Ormsby, W. H. Davis, Clark E. Loomis, Henry A. Young, George Sorenson, Joseph Black, John C. Black, August Anderson, Benjamin Doughty, James Doughty, Leander Choate, Sumner A. Parker, James H. Driscoll, Thomas Daly, James Bray, Richard D. Jones, William H. Smith, Jacob C. Cross, David M. Goodwin, Will D. Gould, Frank A. Stewart, William T. Kerr, John R. Miller, Fred W. Dennis, Richard Hines, M. M. Riley, Lee R. Myers, George L. Stearns, Jeremiah Huntley, Ames S. Johnson, Warren Gillelen, R. W. Kenny, A. H. Hedderly, Robert Roe, Thomas Roe, F. W. Gilchrist, Ralph E. Gilchrist, Patrick Culligan, James D. McPherson, Heman W. Stone, Edmund Dorgan, Francis J. Devine, John Joseph Collins, Chas. M. Elkins, John Combs, Benjamin F. Allen, Malcolm McAlpin, Almond C. Palmer, H. Judd Palmer, Donald F. Steffa, M. E. Brink, J. W. Hopkins, W. W. Brown, E. M. White, Thomas H.

Watkins, Andrew Roe, William Roe, Jane Roe, C. A. M. Schlierholz, J. W. Hopkins, W. W. Brown, Ed. N. White, Thomas H. Watkins, George Waggoner, David H. Kinnaird, Rufus G. Moore, Benjamin F. Minton, Gustave Klaetsch, Livy Stipp, Frank W. Dungan, John H. Hall, Henry Ford, Harry L. Rees, A. P. Caylor, John Cordano, J. H. Hitchings, John Northrup, Charles Lord, Frank E. Alley, A. R. Downs, Edward R. Dorens, Stephen R. Turnell, Robert A. Booth, James H. Booth, T. E. Singleton, Claude Thayer, Clark E. Hadley, Maurice Leach, Walter J. Smith, Thomas Coates, John Tuttle, Charles E. Hays, G. O. Nolan, Heman K. Finch, Thaddeus S. Potter, Bert Blauvelt, Charles A. Graves, Erwin N. Wakefield, Ora L. Parker, and Robert B. Foster; for offering bribe, George Sorenson; for accepting bribe, James Henry Booth; for intimidating witnesses, C. Sam Smith and Dr. Van Gesner; for perjury, Riley Burden, George Sorenson, James Benson, William A. Bohart, and John Garrison; for subornation of perjury, George C. Brownell; for conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the unlawful fencing of public lands, Winlock W. Steiwer, Hamilton H. Hendricks, Clarence B. Zachary, A. C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson, Clyde E. Glass, Binger Hermann, John H. Hall, Edwin Mays, Clark E. Loomis, and E. D. Stratford.

Cases brought to trial have resulted in convictions and sentences as indicated below:

*United States* v. *Emma L. Watson, S. A. D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, Horace G. McKinley, Maud Witt, Frank H. Walgamott, Henry C. Barr, Dan W. Tarpley, Richard Roe, Henry Roe, Annie Roe.* Conspiracy to defraud the United States. Section 5440, U. S. R. S., as amended by act of May 17, 1879. Case 4735. December 3, 1904, Walgamott entered plea of guilty. December 6, 1904, verdict of guilty as to Watson, Puter, McKinley, and Tarpley. July 6, 1906, Puter sentenced to two years in county jail of Multnomah County, Oreg., and to pay a fine of $7,500. July 28, 1906, order declaring bonds of McKinley and Watson forfeited and bench warrants issued. Puter now serving sentence. Watson also imprisoned for lack of bond, and awaiting sentence.

*United States* v. *Henry Meldrum.*—Forgery in connection with applications for United States surveys—Section 5418, United States Revised Statutes. Case 4750. November 17, 1904, verdict of guilty as charged on 21 counts in indictment. July 5, 1906, defendant sentenced to sixty days imprisonment on each of 18 counts to run consecutively, at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $5,250. Defendant out on bail pending proceedings on appeal.

*United States* v. *Henry W. Miller, Frank E. Kincart, Martin B. Hoge, Charles Nickell.*—Conspiracy to suborn perjury, section 5440,

U. S. R. S. Case 2899. July 18, 1906, verdict of guilty as to Martin B. Hoge and Charles Nickell, Kincart and Miller having previously entered pleas of guilty. July 28, 1906, Miller and Kincart each sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for one year at McNeils Island, Washington. July 28, 1906, Hoge sentenced to four months' imprisonment in county jail at Portland, Oreg., and to pay a fine of $500. August 6, 1906, Nickell sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for thirteen months at McNeils Island, Washington. All defendants now serving sentences, except Charles Nickell, who is out on bail pending proceedings on appeal.

*United States* v. *John H. Mitchell.*—Violation of section 1782, U. S. R. S. Case 2902. July 3, 1905, verdict of guilty. Proceedings on appeal pending at date of death of defendant on December 8, 1905.

*United States* v. *Hamilton H. Hendricks.*—Subornation of perjury, section 5393, U. S. R. S. Case 2908. August 4, 1906, verdict of guilty. Awaiting sentence.

*United States* v. *Albert H. Tanner.*—Perjury, section 5392, United States Revised Statutes. Case 2910. February 11, 1905, defendant entered plea of guilty. June 26, 1906, pardoned by President.

*United States* v. *John N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner, Marion R. Biggs.*—Conspiracy to suborn perjury, section 5440, U. S. R. S. Case 2914. First trial commenced July 8, 1905. July 20, 1905, jury discharged on account of disagreement. Second trial commenced July 20, 1905. August 4, 1905, jury discharged on account of disagreement. Third trial commenced August 28, 1905. September 27, 1905, verdict of guilty. Williamson and Biggs sentenced to imprisonment in county jail at Portland, Oreg., for ten months and to pay a fine of $500 each. Van Gesner sentenced to imprisonment in county jail at Portland for five months and to pay a fine of $1 000. Defendants out on bail pending proceedings on appeal.

*United States* v. *John H. Mitchell, Binger Hermann, John N. Williamson, Franklin Pierce Mays, W. N. Jones, George Sorenson.*—Conspiracy, section 5440, U. S. R. S. Blue Mountains Forest Reserve. Case 2918. September 13, 1906, verdict of guilty as to Mays, Jones, and Sorenson.

*United States* v. *Charles A. Watson.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. Case 2938. August 8, 1906, verdict of guilty. August 18, 1906, sentence suspended.

*United States* v. *Coe D. Barnard.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. Case 2941. August 11, 1906, verdict of guilty. August 18, 1906, defendant sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor at McNeils Island, Washington, and to pay a fine of $2,000. Defendant out on bail of $8,000 pending proceedings on appeal.

*United States* v. *Clarence B. Zachary.*—Perjury, section 5392, U. S. R. S. Case 2945. August 17, 1906, verdict of guilty. Ready for sentence.

*United States* v. *Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus S. Potter, Ira Wade, John Doe, Richard Roe.*—Conspiracy, section 5440, U. S. R. S. Siletz case. Case 2987. October 14, 1905, verdict of guilty as to Jones and Potter and not guilty as to defendant Wade. August 4, 1906, Jones sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor at McNeils Island, Washington, and to pay a fine of $3,000. Defendant Potter sentenced to serve six months in county jail at Portland, Oreg., and to pay a fine of $500. Jones and Potter out on bail pending proceedings on appeal.

*United States* v. *William A. Townsend, John W. Townsend.*—Unlawful fencing. May 19, 1906, pleas of guilty entered. Fined $250 each and costs and sentenced to one day in jail each. May 25, 1906, fines and costs, amounting to $698.96, paid.

*United States* v. *Ambrose Beard.*—Unlawful fencing. May 16, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $250 and costs and sentenced to one day in jail. Costs, $80.25. Fine and costs paid.

*United States* v. *Emil M. Scharff.*—Unlawful fencing. May 4, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fine of $250 and a sentence of one day's imprisonment in county jail. Fine paid.

*United States* v. *Frank Hilbert.*—Unlawful fencing. May 4, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $250 and sentenced to one day's imprisonment in county jail. Fine paid.

*United States* v. *Julius L. Beckhusen.*—Unlawful fencing. May 5, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $250 and sentenced to one day's imprisonment in county jail. Fine paid.

*United States* v. *Charles Huntley.*—Unlawful fencing. May 18, 1906, plea of guilty entered. Fined $100 and costs and sentenced to one day's imprisonment in county jail. May 31, 1906, fine and costs, amounting to $143.84, paid.

*United States* v. *John W. Dee, Alden R. Eastwood.*—Unlawful cutting of timber from public lands. May 15, 1906, pleas of guilty entered. Fined $200 and costs each. May 16, 1906, fine and costs, amounting to $648.80, paid.

The annual reports of the special agents of the General Land Office show action in 68 cases of unlawful fencing in the State of Oregon, affecting 31,169 acres.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Indictments are pending in the State of South Dakota as follows: For conspiracy to defraud the Government, John I. Newell, Thomas H. Ayres, John F. McGuire, and Howard Binford; for perjury, Carl Pitan, eight indictments, and Lizzie Burke; for subornation of perjury, John Q. Anderson, four indictments, and Elmer Hawkes; for forgery, A. H. Cobb and Royal B. Stearns. Proceedings against

Carl Pitan for conspiracy to defraud the Government have resulted in a sentence of twelve months in the county jail and a fine of $1,000, to stand committed till paid.

The special agent in charge of the State of South Dakota reports action in 12 cases of unlawful fencing, affecting 45,762 acres.

WASHINGTON.

In the State of Washington indictments are pending against John R. Taylor, Ezra E. McCue, Melvin F. Hadley, Charles R. Morehouse, Lora E. H. Morehouse, Clarence B. Paul, Louise Paul, J. E. Paul, Jane Doe Paul, the Washington Lumber Company, and the Alaska Shingle Company.

Annual reports of special agents of the General Land Office show action in 25 cases of unlawful fencing, involving 4,560 acres.

WISCONSIN.

Indictments are pending against the following persons for public timber trespass in the State of Wisconsin: William Burr, Roda Church, W. A. Dexter, Alvin Doxtator, Daniel Doxtader, Josephus Davids, Grady Gardiner, Dorsy Gardiner, Jenifer Gardiner, Zera Gardiner, Joseph Howe, Anna Harper, Job Hammer, Ed Hoffman, Lewis Leroy, Ole Morgan, Jacob Pye, Milford Quinney, and Trueman Robinson. Joseph Landwher, found guilty of public timber trespass and fined $25, was the only conviction secured during the fiscal year.

WYOMING.

Proceedings for the cancellation of patents for lands in the State of Wyoming have resulted in the indictment of the following persons: W. N. Bush, Crawford W. Clark, Nathanial W. Frisbee, Frederick A. Hyde, four indictments, and John A. Benson, four indictments. The proceedings against Henry J. Weare for unlawful fencing resulted in a sentence of one day in jail and a fine of $300. The sentence was served and the fine paid. Decrees have been entered for costs and injunctions against reconstruction of fences in the following cases: Charles N. Niland, George W. Pollock, Western Ranches (Limited), James T. Craig, David W. Clawson, August La Fond, and John B. Carl, and an indictment is pending against James King, sr., whose showing that the fence complained of has been removed is awaiting confirmation.

FOREST RESERVES.

There are now 106 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), embracing 106,999,423 acres. This is an increase over last year of 21,380,951 acres. Three million sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety acres were released from temporary withdrawal during the year and, after ninety days' published notice, restored to entry.

During the fiscal year 22 additional forest reserves have been established, the areas of 3 have been reduced, 17 have been enlarged, and 2 have been consolidated, as follows: The Baker City Forest Reserve has been consolidated with the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, and the Logan Forest Reserve with the Bear River Forest Reserve.

FOREST RESERVE LIEU SELECTIONS.—The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), repealed the acts of June 4, 1897, June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, in so far as they provide for the relinquishment, etc., of land situated within forest reserves and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof, but provides that—

> The validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired, * * * and if, for any reason not the fault of the party making the same, any pending selection is held invalid, another selection for like quantity of land may be made in lieu thereof.

All selections made under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and amendatory acts, received in the General Land Office prior to March 1, 1906, have been considered where not suspended for cause.

Under contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), there were available as selection bases on July 1, 1906, 155,439.26 acres in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, and 5,430.90 acres in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve (Rancho Los Prietos y Najalayegua), California.

Pursuant to Senate resolution of March 19, 1906, instructions have been issued to the local land officers directing the steps that should be taken by interested parties to enable the Department to report the names of those persons who have relinquished to the United States lands situated within forest reserves and duly recorded the deeds of relinquishment but failed to make selections in lieu thereof prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264). The matter will be fully reported at the proper time in compliance with the resolution.

SELECTIONS UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 21, 1904.—Instructions have been issued under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), providing for the selection of private lands within Indian reservations extended by Executive order, and in conformity therewith application has been made by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company to select 214,987.51 acres of land in the Clayton, N. Mex., land district, in lieu of land within the Zuñi and Navaho Indian reservations in said Territory, as extended by Executive order.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office renews the recommendations contained in his last annual report in connection with bills now pending before

Congress. I concur therein and in the desire that such matters as have not been finally considered by Congress should receive attention during the approaching session.

Attention is called to the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), which authorizes the entry of lands in forest reserves. It is recommended that this act be amended by adding thereto a section authorizing the subdivision of quarter quarter sections or lotted tracts into tracts containing 2½ acres, or any multiple thereof. Experience in the administration of said act shows that many of the lands listed are listed by the Secretary of Agriculture in tracts of 2½ acres or multiples thereof which form regular rectangular subdivisions of quarter quarter sections. Under existing law the Commissioner of the General Land Office is without authority to issue patent for any tract less than a quarter quarter section or smaller legal lotted subdivision, and unless the legislation suggested is enacted it will be necessary for entrymen who have been permitted to make entry for tracts of less than 40 acres to incur the expense of having the land entered by them regularly surveyed and lotted.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS FOR UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.—In my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I recommended, for reasons then given, that the office of receiver of public moneys be abolished, and approximately a quarter of a million dollars thereby annually saved to the Government. I renew the recommendation then made. The compensation paid receivers during the past fiscal year was $281,500.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Considerable progress has been made by the Indians of the United States during the past fiscal year toward civilization, and there has been a material increase in the number engaged in earning self-support. In the following summary of the operations of the office of Indian affairs the aim has been merely to include therein a brief review of the most prominent features of the work of the Indian Service, showing, however, that the work and the administration of the service have been in a marked decree successful. In the very able report of Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which I take great pleasure in inviting special attention, there is presented in a most comprehensive and interesting manner a complete history of the work of his office during the year; of the legislation affecting the Indians, their lands and future interests, as well as of the plans proposed by him for the improvement of the general conditions of the Indian population and the better administration of their affairs in the field.

GENERAL STATEMENT.—During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress important legislation for the benefit of the Indian population and that part of the white population whose interests are more or

less bound up with those of the Indians was past, such as authorizing the President to extend the trust period of Indian allotments at his discretion; the extension of the ration privilege under certain conditions to mission schools; the protection of allotments released from trust tenure, against liens for debts previously contracted; the allowance of interest on minors' money retained in the United States Treasury; also instances of special legislation important in the localities concerned, such as the opening of the Osage and Cœur d'Alene Reservations; of the closed half of the Colville Reservation; part of the Lower Brulé Reservation and the pasture reserves of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes; for the settlement of a number of long-standing controversies, like the one between the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians; the Klamath Indians and the Government; the same Indians and the California and Oregon Land Company and between the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the Government; the sale of timber of the Jicarilla Reservation; the establishment of an Indian town site on the Bad River Reservation, etc.

## FINANCIAL.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 appropriates the sum of $9,325,024.98. As shown by the report for 1905, the aggregate of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was $7,922,014.34.

Appropriations for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907 for the Indian Service are shown as follows:

| | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Current and contingent expenses | $751,600.00 | $889,800.00 |
| Fulfilling treaty stipulations | 1,933,468.96 | 2,450,930.43 |
| Miscellaneous supports, gratuities | 585,000.00 | 576,000.00 |
| Incidental expenses | 84,900.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Support of schools | 3,777,100.00 | 3,924,630.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 633,968.50 | 1,413,664.55 |
| Kansas consolidated fund | 155,976.88 | |
| Total | 7,922,014.34 | 9,325,024.98 |

Appropriations were also made by the deficiency and other acts for 1906 and 1907, as follows:

| | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Current and contingent expenses | $53,261.11 | |
| Fulfiling treaty stipulations | 145,000.00 | |
| Incidentals | 2,020.00 | |
| Support of schools | 7,449.49 | |
| Miscellaneous | 164,798 11 | $80,175.00 |
| Total | 372,528.71 | 80,175.00 |

Adding the foregoing tables together there has been appropriated for the years 1906 and 1907, as follows:

| | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|
| Current and contingent expenses | $804,861.11 | $889,800.00 |
| Fulfiling treaty stipulations | 2,078,468.96 | 2,450,930.43 |
| Miscellaneous supports | 585,000.00 | 576,000.00 |
| Incidentals | 86,920.00 | 70,000.00 |
| Support of schools | 3,784,549.49 | 3,924,630.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 798,766.61 | 1,493,839.55 |
| Kansas consolidated fund | 155,976.88 | |
| Total | 8,294,543.05 | 9,405,199.98 |

The excess of appropriations for 1907 over 1906 is $1,110,656.93, and is accounted for as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1907 over 1906: | | |
| Current and contingent expenses | | $84,938.89 |
| Fulfilling treaty stipulations | | 372,461.47 |
| Support of schools | | 140,080.51 |
| Miscellaneous | | 695,072.94 |
| | | 1,292,553.81 |
| 1906 over 1907: | | |
| Miscellaneous supports, gratuities | $9,000.00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 16,920.00 | |
| Kansas consolidated fund | 156,976.88 | |
| | | 181,896.88 |
| Total | | 1,110,656.93 |

The principal increases, fulfilling treaty stipulations and miscellaneous, are due, the first to carrying out the Klamath Indian agreement and the latter to increased appropriations for irrigations and survey in Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures during the fiscal year 1906, taken from Treasury reports, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Current and contingent expenses | $718,951.61 |
| Fulfilling treaties | 1,715,921.46 |
| Miscellaneous support | 567,555.90 |
| Trust funds | 2,876,140.33 |
| Incidentals | 89,313.00 |
| Support of schools | 3,584,183.32 |
| Irrigation, survey, and other miscellaneous expenses | 3,194,793.46 |
| Total | 12,746,859.08 |

## EDUCATION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 261 Indian schools were in operation, as against 257 in 1905. Of these, 25 were nonreservation boarding schools, with an enrollment of 9,279 pupils and an average attendance of 8,385; 90 were reservation boarding schools,

with an enrollment of 11,007 pupils and an average attendance of 9,648; and 146 were day schools, with an enrollment of 4,476 pupils and an average attendance of 3,342; or a total enrollment in 261 Government schools of 24,762 pupils and an average attendance of 21,375, against a total enrollment in 1905 of 25,537 pupils and an average attendance of 21,537 or a decreased average attendance of 162.

There was also an average attendance of 4,117 pupils in mission boarding schools and in contract schools, including the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and in public schools, against an average attendance of 3,918 in 1905, an increase of 199 over 1905.

The total enrollment in all schools, Government, mission, and contract schools, during the fiscal year 1906, was 29,679, and the average attendance 25,492.

SCHOOL PLANTS.—There are now under construction and all will probably be opened during the fiscal year 1907 nineteen new day school buildings, distributed as follows: 1 each at Fort Apache and San Xavier, Ariz.; 3 on White Earth, Minn.; 1 on Tongue River; 2 on Flathead and 3 on Fort Peck, Mont.; 2 on Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.; 1 on Warm Springs, Oreg.; 4 on Colville, Wash., and 1 on Stockbridge, Green Bay, Wis.

For the fiscal year 1906 Congress appropriated for purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings, sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, purchase of school sites and improvement of buildings and grounds, $400,000, against $350,000 in 1905.

For the 25 nonreservation schools there was also appropriated for the erection of new buildings and repair of old, water and sewer systems, lighting plants, and for minor improvements the sum of $306,400, as against $605,800 appropriated for 1905.

## CHANGES IN LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

Formerly bids were opened in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco; now all bids are opened in Washington, but samples submitted are sent to the respective warehouses and awards made there. This spring bids for clothing, hats, caps, etc., were opened first, to give prospective contractors more time to manufacture the articles; and the purchase of corn meal, hominy, flour, oats, dried fruit, etc., was deferred until fall, so that prospective bidders may know crop conditions with some certainty, and in the expectation that not only lower prices, but also current season's products, will be secured.

## ALLOTMENT OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls attention to the original "Lacey bill" and regrets that the bill as pending in the Senate had to undergo a number of modifications in terms in order to be made acceptable to its critics; that the pending bill in its altered shape pro-

vides that from time to time individual members who are found to be qualified to care for their own affairs shall have their shares of the tribal funds paid to them and the relations between themselves and the tribe, etc., permanently dissolved, instead of authorizing the President, in his discretion, to allot the funds of any tribe and open separate accounts with the individual members of such tribe. He states that he is still as firmly of the opinion as ever that the original proposition would work out better, yet he would welcome the modified bill rather than lose all legislation on the subject. He also calls attention to certain funds, on which Congress appropriates interest every year, whereas the principal on which interest is paid has never been appropriated, and he thinks Congress should either appropriate the principal or commute the amount to be paid the Indians.

### LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), logging at the Flathead Reservation of dead and down timber, amounting to 9,000,000 feet, was authorized and regulations approved August 4, 1906.

At La Pointe the cutting and sale of timber from allotted lands on reservations under the La Pointe Agency, Wis., except Grand Portage, was carried on under treaty of September 3, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and $411,720.42 were realized.

Under the act of February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 785), and the regulations of October 2, 1901, the allottees on the Grand Portage Reservation are permitted to cut and sell timber on their reservation, except standing pine, and the agent's report shows that they cut and sold timber last year amounting to $10,512.42.

Under regulations approved by the Department on June 2, 1904, to govern the sale of timber on allotted lands of the Leech Lake Reservation in Minnesota, sold under act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), there has been received during the year $74,100.54.

Operations for cutting the blown-down timber on the Red Lake Diminished Reservation in Minnesota were renewed during the season of 1905–6, under the regulations prescribed by the President September 3, 1902; and the special agent in charge reported, July 21, 1906, that 14,390,400 feet timber were cut and sold, and the net proceeds therefor realized were $92,666.18.

On the Menominee Reservation the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 547),authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit the business committee of the Menominee tribe in Wisconsin to dispose of their dead and down timber in what is known as the "blown-down district," amounting to between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 feet. This timber is in addition to the amount of timber authorized to be cut annually by the act of June 12,1890 (26 Stat. L., 146). Under the rules to be prescribed the timber is to be cut into logs, and contracts are to be made with

owners of portable sawmills to come upon the reservation and saw the logs into lumber at not to exceed $3.50 per M. feet board measure. The regulations to be prescribed and all action under this law is under consideration.

No logging operations were conducted on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota during the last logging season except to clean up the logs left in the woods the previous year. Owing to an early break in the logging season of 1904–5, 2,247,540 feet of timber cut from tribal lands were left in the woods in skids. In August, 1905, the sale of these was authorized, and the sum of $22,301.66 was received for them.

### ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

During the past fiscal year patents were issued and delivered to 4,027 Indians to whom allotments had been made, and 3,067 allotments were approved by the Department, for which patents have not yet been issued.

The progress in allotment work has been as great as the facilities at command would permit. The Cheyenne River allotments were closed as far as field work was concerned October 15, 1905, because all the Indians who would take land had been scheduled and their selections surveyed. About 260 Indians refused to take their allotments, but they having later indicated their willingness to accept them, the allotting agent was instructed on March 9, 1906, to allot them. It afterwards appeared, however, that not all the recalcitrant party had been satisfied, and on May 18, 1906, the field work was closed, leaving 70 Indians still unallotted. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho, is nearly ready for allotment, as the plats of survey have all been accepted by the General Land Office except one, which will doubtless be ready at an early date.

Steps have been taken to cause trust patents to be issued to such Indians as have been allotted under the agreement concluded July 7, 1883, with Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, commonly known as the "Moses agreement."

All the Crow Indians have selected their lands, and the field work on their reservation is finished, except the preparation of the family record showing the relationship of each allottee. This family record has become absolutely necessary in view of the act of May 8, 1906, conferring certain probate powers upon the Secretary of the Interior.

The Flathead Reservation will be opened for settlement after allotments are made to the Indians entitled, and it is believed that the work will be completed at an early date, as the members of the tribes entitled on that reservation are generally intelligent and progressive, having fixed abodes and many improvements.

The Jicarilla Reservation in New Mexico is an example of premature allotment, and, as a result, the problem presented is a serious one.

Because of their various migrations and the many changes in agents and employees, the census rolls of the tribe prior to allotment were practically valueless, as names had been given to the Indians arbitrarily, and new ones seem to have been used at each enrollment. When patents were issued the allottees failed to recognize the individual names under which they had been allotted or else were too indifferent to disclose them. In fact, perhaps not more than ten or twelve of the allottees can be absolutely identified with their allotments. The only way in which the matter can be righted is to take relinquishment from each member of the tribe, cancel the outstanding patents, and reallot the lands. It is hoped that Congress will soon authorize action along the proposed lines. Allotment work in the field is progressing satisfactorily on the Otoe and Missouria, Pine Ridge, Ponca, and Sac and Fox reservations.

The Commissioner says that the Uintah Reservation furnishes an unhappy example of the rushing and haphazard method of making allotments, as they had to be made very hastily, because the act directing the opening of the reservation did not allow a reasonable time in which to do the work. It was impossible to survey the lands before the opening, much less before the allotments were made, and even now approved plats for all townships containing allotments are not procurable, though more than a year has elapsed since the allotting commission finished its work. The patents for the allotments have all been issued, but a large part of them do not describe the lands correctly. The work of correcting the patents will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and a number have been canceled and reissued, but, as far as known, nearly 300 more will have to be put through the same process. He recites the incident of a large part of the White River band, of both sexes and all ages, leaving the reservation for some point in South Dakota, apparently uncertain whether to settle down in the Black Hills or go on to Pine Ridge or Rosebud, and the measures taken to have them return to their own reservation.

The Commissioner considers at some length the general policy of allotment as controlled by law. The general allotment act, as amended and now in force, prescribes that the area of each allotment shall be 80 acres of agricultural or 160 acres of grazing land. For allottees in Kansas, Nebraska, or parts of Oklahoma such a provision might be considered fair, but it was made at a time when local conditions were only vaguely understood, and, for a sweeping rule, it fails, through giving an Indian either more land than it is wise to burden him with or less than he can possibly make a living on. Nearly all the reservations yet to be allotted contain little or no agricultural land that can be cultivated without irrigation, and 80 acres of irrigable land to each Indian is far more than he can utilize, especially as, owing to lack of funds, the cost of irrigation is almost prohibitive. On the other hand, the limit of 160 acres of grazing land is equally without the mark.

On such a reservation as the Jicarilla, for instance, no white man, much less an Indian, could support himself on only 160 acres. This reservation is on the great Continental Divide, rocky, mountainous, and partly timbered, and at best it is only a tolerable sheep range. To allot these lands to the Jicarilla Indians in 80 or 160 acre tracts would be of little benefit to the majority of the tribe. In order to make an intelligent and effective allotment, therefore, the law authorizing it ought to be very flexible, permitting the authorities who have it in charge to take into account the altitude, character of the soil, climate, productive possibilities, and proximity to market, as well as the habits of the tribe. Similar conditions prevail elsewhere, notably in the Blackfeet country, where possibly 40 acres to a head of cattle is not too large an allowance for grazing purposes.

Concluding his remarks in this connection the Commissioner says:

> Apparently the only relief possible is an act vesting greater discretion in the Department, for no general law can be drawn which will meet the thousand varying conditions liable to arise. The administrative power could then operate without the peril, now ever present, that its disposal of one case may control the disposal of many others, notwithstanding differences of conditions and the different courses which therefore ought to be followed. I am convinced that a wise provision in any general allotment act would be to allow not less than 5 nor more than 40 acres of irrigable land, and not more than 640 acres of grazing land, to each Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. This would better meet existing conditions and enable the Department to care properly for the interests of all concerned. Another result which could hardly help flowing from it would be the more rapid opening of reservations and the consequent dissolution of the generally condemned reservation system; for the executive branch of the Government could act then in one case after another without the need of consuming the time of the Congress upon special legislation. The development of what has been known as the Frontier West would thus proceed along the line of least resistance to the ultimate advantage of our whole country.

I fully concur in the views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as above outlined, and recommend them to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

INCOME.—The following was the income of the various tribes from all sources during the fiscal year 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on trust funds | $1,549,367.79 |
| Treaty and agreement obligations | 1,932,630.53 |
| Gratuities | 585,000.00 |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous | 2,490,556.07 |
| Total | 6,557,554.39 |

as against $7,358,021.50 for the fiscal year 1905, or a decreased income of $800,467.11.

### ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CROWS.

As an illustration of the theory held by many that the best place to train an Indian to habits of industry and productiveness is at his own

home and on his own land the Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls attention to the annual fair of the Crow Indians in Montana.

This enterprise, conceived and supervised by Mr. S. G. Reynolds, United States Indian agent for the Crows during the year 1904, was at first looked upon by the Indians merely as an excellent opportunity to indulge in unlimited dancing, horse racing, and athletic sports, and no interest whatever was manifested by them in the agricultural features. The first fair was held in the latter part of October, 1904, and not a specimen of farm products, poultry, or larger live stock was exhibited, the whole occasion being given over to dancing and horse racing. At the close of this fair a general call was issued for a meeting to organize for the next year's fair. An organization was effected, the necessary officers were elected for the year of 1905, and a programme for the year was arranged.

It was agreed to stop dancing and racing during the farming months, in compensation for which there was to be, at the end of the season, a week of sports and friendly competition. By the active efforts of Agent Reynolds, assisted by the Government farmers in the several districts, a great deal of interest was aroused among the Indians and a friendly competition started, which resulted in an excellent industrial fair, held at the agency September 25 to 30, 1905. This event, described in detail by the Commissioner, appears to have proven a complete success and to have aroused the interest and pride of the Indians to such an extent that they were unanimous in declaring that while this fair had been a great event the next one must be made still better.

No case of gambling or whisky drinking was reported,

and everything was harmonious to a degree which would furnish a profitable lesson to white people in good will and good manners.

On this subject the Commissioner concludes as follows:

The Crows, though their character and conduct in some respects leave much to be desired, are not drawing rations, and have not been for nearly two years. A good part of them really believe that a man ought to work for what he enjoys of the pleasant things of life. The fair proved that many of these Crows are anxious, by their own example, to show their neighbors that it is not impossible for an Indian to make a living for himself and family from the farm the Government has provided for him.

## PUYALLUP LANDS.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 633), a commission was appointed to select, appraise, and sell such portions of Puyallup allotted lands as were not required for homes for Indian allottees; also that part of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes; and said act provided that the Indian allottees should not have the power of alienation of the allotted lands not selected for sale by said commission for a period of

ten years from the date of the passage of the act. The proceeds arising from the sale of the allotted lands were to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the respective allottees, and the net proceeds of sale of the agency tract, after paying the expenses of the commission and reimbursing the United States for the amount advanced to said commission, were to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of all the Puyallup Indians, both these sums to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for their benefit.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that all the lots or tracts in the "agency tract," selected by said commission, and for which the Indians have given consent of sale (known as the Indian addition to the city of Tacoma), have been sold and deeds executed for a total consideration of $262,653.61. Cash and deferred payments, principal and interest, collected up to June 30, 1906, amount to $222,509.56. The commission reserved 62.12 acres in said Indian addition for school, farm, and garden purposes, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes.

At the request of the Indian Office authority was granted on April 2, 1906, for the appraisal and sale of certain portions of the reserved tract, provided the consent of the Indians could be obtained for the same, it having been shown that 21.62 acres of said reserved tract were no longer needed for school purposes. The required consent of the Indians has not yet been obtained.

The term fixed by said act of March 3, 1893, restricting the sale of Puyallup allotted lands expired on March 3, 1903, since which time these Indians have had the same right to sell their lands as any other citizens of the State of Washington. Prior to the removal of the restrictions, however, more than 7,027.26 acres had been sold by the commission for a total consideration of $420,303.83. Cash and deferred payments on these sales, principal and interest, collected up to June 30, 1906, amount to $430,675.24.

The Commissioner reports that the last of the deferred payments on allotted lands will probably not be made until about March 3, 1908, and on the Indian Addition lots February 11, 1911. The work of the Puyallup Commission can be closed at about the latter date, unless the Indians consent to sell the additional tracts mentioned above, which will somewhat delay the completion of the work.

### ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF NAVAJOS.

Early in November, 1905, the Department was advised that a vicious Navajo Indian, after attempting to commit rape, had resisted arrest, and, having been joined by other disreputable and renegade Navajos from Black Mountains, they had captured the superintendent in

charge of the Navaho Agency, and forced him, by threats, to agree to the pardon of the guilty Indian.

Upon the request of this Department, troops were detailed by the War Department, and six of the ring leaders of the disaffected Indians were arrested. Later, in December, 1905, the superintendent, upon learning that an Indian named Do yal ke had been responsible for the action of the other Indians in capturing him, had Do yal ke arrested, and recommended that he be sent with the other prisoners to Alcatraz Island, California, and severely punished. The seven renegade Navajos were, accordingly, sent under military guard to the military prison at Alcatraz.

During the spring of 1906 the attention of the Department was called to the fact that the damp climate of San Francisco Harbor was impairing the health of these Indian prisoners, and arrangements were accordingly made to have them transferred to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., which, it is understood, has been done.

### DISTURBANCES AMONG THE MOKI (HOPI).

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs calls special attention to the recent disturbances at the village of Oraibi, Ariz., resulting from a factional warfare that has been in progress for a number of years between two groups of the Moki (Hopi) Indians, familiarly known as the Friendlies and the Hostiles. A plan has been formulated by him which he hopes to successfully carry out, with a view to making a final amicable adjustment of the differences between the two factions.

This Department has invoked the aid of the War Department to assist in carrying out the Commissioner's programme, which involves a demonstration with troops in order to convince the ringleaders of the hostile faction that nothing can be gained by further hostility.

### LANDS SET APART FOR RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

During the past year nearly 300 acres of land, on various reservations, were set apart for the use of missionary societies for religious and educational purposes, as shown by a table contained in the Commissioner's report.

### REMOVAL OF LEMHI INDIANS.

By an agreement concluded on December 28, 1905, between these Indians and United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin, the Indians accepted the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687), for the surrender of their reservation at Lemhi, and their removal to and settlement upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, where they were to take lands in severalty. Under the agreement mentioned the improvements of the Indians on the lands

to be abandoned were to be scheduled, appraised, and sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of such sales paid to the Indians owning such improvements.

On July 19, 1906, the superintendent in charge of the Lemhi School was designated by the Department to prepare the schedule and appraisement of said improvements, and he has been given special instructions by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to that end.

The actual removal of the Indians to the Fort Hall Reservation has been postponed by the Office until next spring, because it was found to be impossible to make proper provision for their comfort in their new home before the winter set in, and no provisions had been or could be made owing to the lateness of the season for taking care of their stock; nor was it found practicable to provide school facilities at Fort Hall for the children of the immigrant Indians during the coming winter. Plans are being perfected, however, so that the transfer of the Indians can be made early next spring.

### LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

*Allotted lands.*—During the past year 6,203 leases for farming, grazing, and business purposes were approved.

*Tribal lands.*—Six hundred and twenty-six leases for the occupancy of tribal lands for farming and grazing purposes were approved, embracing something over 656,930 acres, for an annual rental of $160,575.23.

One hundred and seventy-two permits for the grazing of stock on tribal lands, the annual tax on which amounts to $95,909.64, were also approved.

### OSAGE RESERVATION.

The act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), provides for an equal division of the lands and moneys of the Osage tribe in Oklahoma among the members of the tribe. The basis of such division is to be the roll of the tribe as it existed on January 1, 1906, after proper correction. A commission has been appointed to supervise the selections of lands by the Indians, to divide the surplus lands, and to settle any differences that may arise. The commission consists of two persons selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—School Supervisor Charles E. McChesney and Charles O. Shepard—and one member of the Osage tribe, selected by the council—Black Dog.

The oil, gas, coal, and other minerals are reserved to the tribe for a period of twenty-five years from April 8, 1906; leases for the mining and production of minerals may be made by the Indians through their tribal council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under regulations to be prescribed by him. The royalties to be paid under mineral leases are to be fixed by the President of the United

States, but valid mineral leases in force at the date of the passage of the act remain unaffected. No mining or prospecting for minerals is to be made without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

All the funds of the tribe of every character, and all funds found to be due the Indians on claims against the United States, are to be segregated as soon as practicable after January 1, 1907, and placed to the credit of the individual members of the tribe on a pro rata basis, and will draw interest to be paid quarterly.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), created a town-site commission and authorized the establishment of certain town sites on this reservation. Five town sites—Pawhuska, Foraker, Bigheart, Hominy, and Fairfax—have been established.

### SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Mention was made in my last annual report of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of Heff (197 U. S., 488), wherein it was held that Indians who have received allotments are citizens of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction of the States in which they reside, and therefore have the right to purchase intoxicating liquors. It was stated that it was feared that this decision would prove a serious drawback to the efforts of this Department to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that because of this decision it has been much more difficult to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians on reservations, and especially upon allotments. He cites several cases to show that it has been practically impossible to secure conviction and adequate punishment of violators of the liquor laws.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains a provision to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to take action to suppress the traffic among Indians, and appropriates $25,000 for this purpose.

Under this provision two special officers have been appointed to detect, and to obtain the evidence required to successfully prosecute, this class of offenders. Others will be employed as the exigencies of the situation may demand, and it is hoped by this means to greatly diminish the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

### IRRIGATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, sets forth at some length the history of irrigation on Indian reservations, and shows that up to a comparatively recent date the work of the Indian Department along this line was without definite order or system. This condition of affairs has changed within the past few years, however,

and there is now connected with the Indian Service a small corps of well-trained irrigation engineers, through whose intelligent efforts during the past year much creditable work has been accomplished on several reservations where irrigation is essential to the profitable and beneficial use of the lands, and in some cases an absolute necessity for bare existence thereon.

Of the appropriation for "Irrigation on Indian reservations" the sum of $179,500 was available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1906. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum was allotted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Zuñi Reservation, New Mexico | $75,000 |
| Uintah Reservation, Utah | 40,000 |
| Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming | 20,000 |
| Yakima Reservation, Washington | 15,000 |
| Total | 150,000 |

The remainder was variously distributed, nearly all the reservations in the arid region having received some part of it. A large amount of tribal funds were also used on several reservations other than those mentioned above.

Reference was made in my last annual report to an important project then under way on the Blackfeet Reservation. This work was continued during the past year, and approximately $17,000 of tribal money was used in extending the ditch.

On the Crow Reservation the work of extending the system has been steadily carried on. Laterals conveying water upon the lands have been put in very rapidly, and a large area of land is now under cultivation. The Commissioner reports very encouraging progress in agriculture on this reservation, and the Indians are now realizing returns in the way of increased crops. Twenty thousand dollars of tribal funds were used on this reservation.

Steps are being taken to plan a satisfactory system for the Klamath Reservation in the near future. These Indians have now ample funds of their own available for irrigation.

Most of the reservations of the Mission Indians in California were visited during the past fiscal year, and the reports of the inspecting officer show that their greatest need is water for irrigation. On the Agua Caliente Reservation No. 2, it was found that B. B. Barney claimed a water right in the Andreas Canyon under an old agreement (made in 1893) with the Government by which he was granted a right of way for a pipe line, flume, or canal across a part of the reservation, in consideration of which the Indians were to be allowed sufficient water from said pipe line to irrigate 100 acres, or so much thereof as they might have in cultivation, on the basis of 1-inch continuous flow for each 6 acres of land. This quantity of water was found to be of

little or no value to the Indians, and they soon vacated the land, leaving Mr. Barney in full possession of all the water. As it appeared that Mr. Barney had expended about $6,000 in constructing a pipe line, with a carrying capacity of about 150 inches, and that he had a vested right which should be respected, a new agreement was made with him by which the Indians now on the reservation will be entitled to sufficient water to irrigate more land than will be required to support them thereon.

The ditch system on the Pala Reservation suffered from floods to the estimated extent of about $10,000, and the chief engineer estimates the cost of the construction of a ditch not likely to be damaged by any floods which may occur in the future, at $12,000, and authority has been granted for the expenditure of the sum named for that purpose during the current fiscal year.

The problem of a permanent water supply for the Pima Reservation has received special consideration during the past year. A preliminary survey and estimates for the construction of a system of irrigation for this reservation were made by John J. Granville, a special agent appointed for that purpose, under the direction of and in conjunction with the chief engineer. Further work on this project has been deferred until more definite data can be obtained as to the completion of the Tonto dam by the Reclamation Service.

The Uintah project is one of the most important that has yet been undertaken. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year carries an appropriation of $125,000 as the first installment of a total of $600,000 for this work. It has developed that very grave difficulties are to be overcome in order to properly protect the interests of the Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests that some amendment of existing law may be necessary to accomplish this end.

Work on the Navajo, Walker River, Shoshone, and Pueblo reservations has progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Irrigation work on the Yakima Reservation will, in the near future, under the provisions of the act of March 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 53), be taken over by the Reclamation Service. Meantime the superintendent in charge of the reservation will see that the existing system of ditches are cared for and kept in repair.

### PATENTS IN FEE SIMPLE.

The Commissioner calls attention to the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), (better known as the Dawes law), which he regards as the crystallization of the resolve of the Government that the tribal relations of the Indians should cease. The powers conferred by it to segregate the lands occupied by the Indians and have them taken in severalty have been exercised to as

great an extent as conditions have seemed to warrant. By its provisions the lands allotted in severalty were to be held in trust for a period of twenty-five years, and the Indians were to become citizens of the United States and of the several States at the instant of the approval of their allotments. The same act subjected allotments to the local laws of descent and partition during the trust period. This provision, taken in connection with the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245), authorizing the sale of deceased allottees' land, has given rise to a mass of conflicting procedure by inferior courts of the several States and Territories, resulting in more evil than good. The mere fact of so much conflict in the views and procedure of such courts makes the Indian administrative work extremely difficult and impedes the progress of the Indians as a whole.

Such conditions made plain the need of some law which would enable the Indian Office to manage the affairs of the helpless class with undisputed authority, but, on the other hand, to remove from the roll of wards and dependents the large and increasing number of Indians who no longer need any supervision from a bureau in Washington. Hence the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 184), was passed.

This act materially modifies the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, and provides, among other things, that until the issuance of fee-simple patents all allottees to whom trust patents shall hereafter be issued shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. It also confers authority on the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to terminate the trust period by issuing a patent in fee simple whenever he shall be satisfied that any Indian allottee is competent and capable of managing his or her affairs.

It also provides that hereafter when an allotment of land is made to any Indian, and any such Indian dies before the expiration of the trust period, said allotment shall be canceled and the land shall revert to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the legal heirs of such Indian, and shall cause to be issued to said heirs, and in their names, a patent in fee simple for said land; or he may cause the land to be sold as provided by law and issue a patent therefor to the purchaser or purchasers, and pay the net proceeds to the heirs, or their legal representatives, of such deceased Indians. The action of the Secretary of the Interior in determining the legal heirs of any deceased Indian, as therein provided, shall in all respects be conclusive and final.

The Commissioner states that the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of May 8, 1906, to end the trust period by issuing patents in fee simple is a very important one, if not the most important relating to Indians that has vested in the Department, and that he believes it to be logically correct and in harmony with the

spirit of the body of the law. He presents certain suggestions as to the policy which should be pursued in exercising the power to issue patents in fee, and is of the opinion that any Indian who is earning a livelihood at any honorable occupation, if he wishes to own his land in fee simple, should have that privilege at once, because a man who has worked for his own support for any length of time will generally have some idea of the value of the land or what he should obtain for it. He would make industry the primary test, and use this as a lever to force the Indians to earn their bread by labor. He is of the opinion that this act, wisely administered, will accomplish more in this direction than any other single factor developed in a generation of progress.

When it is supplemented by other legislation which will enable their pro rata shares of the tribal moneys to be paid, principal and interest, to competent Indians, the beginning of the end will be at hand. Such Indians, owning their land in fee, and receiving their portions of the tribal property without restriction, can not by any course of action maintain a claim for further consideration. Through such measures the grand total of the nation's wards will be diminished daily and at a growing ratio.

The Commissioner recites the instructions issued to agents and superintendents as to the method of procedure under the provisions of the said act.

### COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

After an existence extending over a period of about twelve years the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, better known as the "Dawes Commission," after the name of its first chairman, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, was abolished on June 30, 1905. This Commission was created by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, for the purpose of negotiating agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in Indian Territory, looking to the ultimate dissolution of their tribal governments and the formation of a Territory or State out of their domain.

These five tribes, which are the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles, had removed from their former homes in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in the early thirties and located in the present Indian Territory, where each tribe established a government of its own. They soon demonstrated their inability to preserve law and order within their respective commonwealths, and for a long time their affairs had been in a bad way, until Congress felt called upon to interfere to the extent of bringing about a restoration of order and prosperity. Before the desired changes could be effected in a manner satisfactory to the Indians it was necessary to cause a complete reversion of public senti-

ment among the Indians. For several years the Commission labored in vain, but the necessity for a renovation of affairs in Indian Territory was so apparent that when, after three years, the Commission had not succeeded in making a satisfactory agreement with any one of the tribes, Congress considered that the time had come to take some decisive preliminary step toward the dissolution of the tribal governments and a division of the tribal property.

With this end in view the Commission was authorized in 1896 to determine who were entitled to citizenship rights in the respective tribes. The rolls which had previously been made by the tribal authorities were accepted so far as they went, but there were many citizens and claimants to citizenship whose names were not found upon the tribal rolls. The rights of these persons were passed upon by the Commission, and appeals were allowed to the United States court.

The Commission continued in its efforts to negotiate with the several tribes, and finally succeeded in making an agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws which was ratified by Congress on June 28, 1898, and one with the Seminoles, which was ratified by Congress July 1, 1898. These agreements provided for the enrollment of the citizens of the several tribes and the apportionment of their lands among the individual members. The act of June 28, 1898, also provided for the enrollment of the members of the Creek and Cherokee tribes and the allotment of their lands in severalty.

Much preliminary work had to be done before the lands could be allotted. They had to be surveyed and appraised, the improvements had to be located and platted, and the necessary reservations had to be made for railroads, towns, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc. All this, as well as the enrollment of the Indians, required a great deal of field work, which the Commission proceeded to carry out as expeditiously as possible.

In the meantime a change was gradually taking place in the general sentiment of the Indians, and agreements were finally reached with the Creeks and Cherokees, the former being ratified by Congress March 1, 1901, and the latter on June 30, 1902. Supplemental agreements were also made with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles which embraced essential provisions omitted from the former agreements.

These later agreements fixed the date for the closing of the rolls in each tribe, so that it was possible to commence the preparation of the final rolls and proceed with the work of allotment. The Commission set about the work of enrollment, and as soon as practicable began the allotment of the lands of the respective tribes. By June 30, 1905, the bulk of the work had been completed, and the supervision of a board of commissioners was no longer necessary.

By the act of March 3, 1905, the work was placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the then chairman of the Commission was appointed Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to represent the Secretary in the field.

The act of March 3, 1905, had made provision for the enrollment of minor children living on March 4, 1905, in all the tribes except the Cherokee. The rights of other citizenship claimants were the subject of litigation, so that their claims could not be disposed of by the Commission.

To the work left over by the Commission, much was added by the act of April 26, 1906, which made provision for the enrollment of children born prior to March 4, 1906, and living on that date, in all the nations except the Seminole. For this reason the number of pending applications for enrollment was greater at the close of the fiscal year just past than at its beginning. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations applications for the enrollment of 2,860 persons were left undecided by the Commission. Of these, 1,968 have been disposed of during the year. A great deal of unexpected work has been caused in these nations by the efforts of freedmen claiming a degree of Indian blood to have their names transferred to the rolls of citizens by blood, so as to receive a larger allotment of land; by the attempts of intermarried white persons to enroll their children who have no Indian blood, and by the constant reopening of citizenship cases once decided, the Department being unable to control that matter prior to the act of April 26, 1906.

In the Cherokee Nation the claims of 3,779 persons were pending when the work was turned over to the Department. These include the claims of 1,776 intermarried Cherokees whose rights were pending in the Court of Claims at the beginning of the year; that court having rendered a decision adverse to the intermarried whites, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is still pending at the close of the year. In the Creek Nation 3,450 citizenship claims were left over by the Commission. The work of enrollment in the Seminole Nation, as provided by the agreements, had been completed, but under the act of March 3, 1905, applications for the enrollment of 414 children were made, and 355 of these have been placed upon the final roll. The number of pending citizenship cases in the several tribes at the close of the year was as follows: Choctaws, 1,620; Chickasaws, 649; Cherokees, 6,980; Creeks, 2,018; Seminoles, 59.

The allotting of lands was first commenced in the Creek Nation, where a land office was established April 1, 1899, and on June 1, 1901, allotment was commenced in the Seminole Nation. In the Cherokee Nation a land office was established on January 1, 1903, and in the

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on April 15, 1903. Nearly all of those who had been finally enrolled and were willing to select allotments of land had done so before the Commission was abolished, but as names were still being added to the rolls, and there was much contest work to be disposed of, it has been necessary to continue the land offices in all the tribes except the Seminole, where the tribal membership is small and the allotments had been completed except as to the children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905, who were arbitrarily given allotments of 40 acres each.

Especially has much been completed during the past year in the way of locating those recalcitrant Indians who would not voluntarily select allotments of land and making arbitrary allotments to them, so as to include such simple improvements as they had. The names of persons who died at a date too early to be entitled to allotments have been weeded from the rolls, and where allotments had been selected for them they have been canceled.

The progress in the way of disposing of contest cases has also been very creditable, 3,580 cases having been decided by the Commissioner during the year, being nearly as many as were disposed of by the Commission during the entire period of its existence.

Another branch of the work which has progressed very rapidly during the year is the issuance of patents and deeds. In the office of the Commissioner 20,232 patents and deeds have been prepared during the year. When they have been executed by the chief executives of the tribes, these patents are transmitted to Washington for departmental approval, after which they are returned to the office of the Commissioner, where they are recorded in books prepared for that purpose, and then delivered to the allottee by registered mail. Some delay was occasioned in the early part of the year by a difference of opinion between the Department and the chief executives as to the manner in which the Choctaw and Chickasaw patents should be delivered, but that matter has now been adjusted, and the work is moving along smoothly.

The act of April 26, 1906, calls for the completion of the final rolls not later than March 4, 1907, and an earnest effort is being made to dispose of all pending cases within the time specified.

It will take some time after the rolls are completed to wind up the work of allotment, to dispose of all the contests that may be expected to arise, and complete the issuance of patents and deeds, but under the act of April 26, 1906, authority is provided, which it is believed will enable the Department to close up the work within a reasonable time.

The full report of the Commissioner is hereto appended, marked "Exhibit A."

## INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Section 27 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provides "that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior, by law, relating to affairs therein." Under the authority conferred by said section, Mr. J. George Wright has continued in charge of the work specially intrusted to his supervision, and submits his eighth annual report, showing, in detail, the progress of the work during the past fiscal year.

The inspector, under direction of the Department, exercises supervision over the offices of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory and his assistants, revenue inspector, mining trustees, town-site commissioners, and general town-site work; also, all other matters within the jurisdiction of the Department in the Indian Territory except those under the direct supervision of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

It is stated that the Indian Territory covers an area of approximately 19,000,000 acres and, with the exception of the Quapaw Agency in the northeast corner thereof, is divided among the Five Civilized Tribes. The acreage and number of approved citizens of each of the Five Civilized Tribes is given as follows:

| Nation. | Acreage. | Number of approved citizens. |
|---|---|---|
| Seminole | 365,851.57 | 3,112 |
| Choctaw | 6,953,048.07 | 24,845 |
| Chickasaw | 4,707,904.28 | 10,500 |
| Creek | 3,172,813.16 | 17,342 |
| Cherokee | 4,420,067.73 | 43,000 |
| Total | 19,619,684.81 | 98,799 |

Of the total number of approved citizens only about 25,000, including minors, are full-blood Indians, the remainder being intermarried, whites, freedmen, and mixed bloods. It is also estimated that there are at least 700,000 white people in the Territory, making an estimated total population of 800,000.

The conditions existing in the Territory during the period from 1898 to the present time and the legislation affecting the matters in the Territory are briefly referred to, attention being invited to the fact that Congress at its last session provided for the admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory as one State.

Under the agreements with the various nations their tribal governments were to have expired on March 4, 1906; the act of April 26,

1906 (34 Stat., 137), however, continued such tribal governments indefinitely, and placed the conduct of schools and other matters which have heretofore been controlled by the tribal authorities under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The inspector states that few matters in the Seminole Nation have been brought to his attention during the year. All allottees in such nations have been authorized to lease their land for agricultural purposes, with the approval of the tribal executive, but the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provided that full bloods could only lease their land, exclusive of the homestead, for a period exceeding one year with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Under the Seminole agreement patents to allotments could not be issued until after the extinguishment of the tribal government, but such government being extended indefinitely, it was provided in the act of April 26, 1906, that patents could be issued before the extinguishment of the tribal government.

*Mining.*—The mining of coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is continued under leases theretofore approved by the Department in accordance with the provisions of the Atoka agreement contained in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495). No new leases were entered into during the year. The matter of the segregation of approximately 445,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands as provided by the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 641), is referred to, and it is stated that section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provided that all of such lands should be withheld from sale until further direction of Congress.

One hundred and eleven coal and 9 asphalt leases were in effect on June 20, 1906, aggregating an area of 107,760 acres. The inspector's report for the previous year showed only 109 coal leases in effect, but the increase in the number is accounted for by the fact that a portion of two leases was transferred, which made four leases where only two were originally approved. It appears that 7 coal leases and a portion of 2 leases were transferred during the year, and 1 asphalt lease was canceled at the request of the lessee. The output of coal, in tons, during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of June 28, 1890, is as follows: 1899, 1,404,442; 1900, 1,900,127; 1901, 2,398,156; 1902, 2,735,365; 1903, 3,187,035; 1904, 3,198,862; 1905, 2,859,516; 1906, 2,722,200.

Only a limited quantity of asphalt was mined during the fiscal year, the output being 2,654 tons. The total amount of royalty on coal and asphalt collected during the year and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was $251,947.02, being at the rate of 8 cents per ton on all coal mined, 10 cents per ton on crude, and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt. The amount of royalty

paid as given above, includes payments of advanced royalty required by the leases, and therefore does not agree with the reported output in tons. The amount received each fiscal year since July 1, 1898, as royalty on coal and asphalt is as follows: 1899, $110,145.25; 1900, $138,486.40; 1901, $199,663.55; 1902, $247,361.36; 1903, $261,929.84; 1904, $277,811.60; 1905, $248,428.36; 1906, $251,947.02.

The leases require that a stipulated amount of coal shall be mined each year, and it is stated in cases where lessees fail to mine the required amount they were called upon to pay the royalty on the difference between the amount actually mined and the amount which should have been mined, and in most instances these payments have been made. Three or four of the larger companies, however, have failed to make such payment, and the matter is under consideration by the Department.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations authorize the members thereof to lease their allotments for mineral purposes with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. It is shown that during the fiscal year there were filed in the agent's office 4,836 oil and gas leases and that there were pending in the agent's office 3,156 leases on July 1, 1905, making a total of 7,992 leases handled during the year. Of this number 2,974 were forwarded for approval and 554 were dismissed on account of the failure of the lessee companies to comply with the regulations, leaving 4,464 leases pending in the agent's office on July 1, 1906. Of the number forwarded to the Department, 1,523 were approved and 540 disapproved. Prior to July 1, 1905, 542 leases were approved by the Department.

Indian citizens in the Creek and Cherokee nations are also permitted to develop their own lands for mineral purposes under regulations approved by the Department. Mineral leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations are required to be filed with the Indian agent within thirty days from their date and as soon as they are examined and the requirements complied with they are forwarded for the action of the Department. The royalty on oil is 10 per cent of the value on the leased premises of all crude oil extracted and the royalty on gas wells is $150 per annum on each well where the gas is utilized and $50 per annum where the gas is not used. The amount of royalty on oil and gas collected by the United States Indian agent by fiscal years is as follows: 1904, $1,300; 1905, $91,624.40; 1906, $323,555.40.

Attention is also invited to transfers or assignments of oil and gas leases attempted to be made by lessees in violation of the regulations governing such matters, which require that such transfers or assignments can only be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Such regulations also provide that no persons shall be interested in oil and gas leases covering more than 4,800 acres in Indian Territory, and it has been ascertained that through these

alleged transfers certain persons have become interested in leases aggregating more than such acreage. The regulations governing mineral leases in these nations are therefore amended so as to require lessees to furnish additional and more specific information and evidence of their good faith at the time of filing the leases.

*Segregated coal lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.*—The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and for other purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 346), among other things, provides that—

> the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make practical and exhaustive investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits in and under the segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory; and the expense thereof, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any and all information obtained under the provisions of this act shall be available at all times for the use of the Congress and its committees.

Prior to the passage of the above-mentioned act the Department had instituted an investigation as to the extent and value of the coal deposits, in and under the segregated coal lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, through competent officers of the Department in the Indian Territory. This inquiry was concluded in the latter part of June, 1906, and showed that the cost of making a practical and exhaustive investigation of the coal deposits in question would be approximately $111,250, and that to complete the work would require at least two years. In view of this fact no part of the appropriation of $50,000, made under the Indian appropriation bill, has been expended by this Department, but the results of the investigation made in the premises have been printed and copies thereof furnished to the Senate committee now investigating affairs in the Indian Territory, in order that the members thereof may be thoroughly advised as to the situation and their views on the subject be brought to the attention of Congress.

*Leases of oil lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations.*—Under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat., 500), and section 72 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716), the Creek and Cherokee citizens are authorized to make leases for mineral purposes, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise.

Regulations were duly issued prescribing the manner in which leases by said citizens should be made, and in order to prevent the oil lands in said nations from passing under the control of any person or corporation, and also in order to protect the interests of the Indian lessors, as well as the lessees, the regulations provided that every

lease presented to the Department for approval must be accompanied by an application duly sworn to that the lessee is not directly or indirectly interested in any oil or gas mining lease or in any application for an oil or gas lease within said nations, which, with the tracts covered by the lease or leases presented for approval, would make more than 4,800 acres.

The regulations and the leases expressly provide that each lease shall be "transferable only with consent of the Secretary of the Interior."

The attention of the Department having been called to the allegation that one lessee company had attempted to transfer its leases to another lessee holding a large number of leases, an investigation was made under the direction of the Department, and it was ascertained that the transferees of said leases had become interested by drilling contracts with other lessees, covering many thousands of acres in excess of those prescribed in the regulations, and that the applications for the transfer of the leases or the drilling contracts had never been presented to the Department for its consideration or approval.

The parties to said transfers were called upon for an explanation and oral hearings were had, at which full opportunity was given for such explanation as the parties interested might desire to make. The magnitude of the transactions involving many millions of dollars left no doubt in my mind as to the party furnishing the capital, and that if said transfers or drilling contracts were allowed to stand the oil industry in the Indian Territory would be practically under the control of the corporation which already dominates to a large extent the oil industry of the country. The parties therefore were required to comply strictly with the regulations and reduce their holdings within the limit prescribed by the regulations, viz, 4,800 acres to one person or corporation.

Not satisfied, however, the parties endeavored to secure a reversal or modification of the departmental regulations from the President, but having been fully advised of my action in the premises the President declined to make any modification and directed that the rulings be enforced, of which the attorney of said parties was duly notified.

It is a matter of gratification that the lessees, parties to the transfer, have acquiesced in the ruling of the Department and have so signified their acceptance in writing.

*Town sites.*—It is stated that the work of surveying and platting town sites and appraising town lots has been completed, the only work remaining to be disposed of being the sale of vacant lots in a number of towns, and the determination of a few remaining contests over the right of persons to have lots scheduled under the law. Land has been reserved from allotment for town-site purposes at 300 towns, aggregating 62,958.79 acres, as follows: Creek Nation, 26 towns,

10,694.10 acres; Cherokee Nation, 53 towns, 9,501.47 acres; Choctaw Nation, 90 towns, 18,940.40 acres; Chickasaw Nation, 131 towns, 23,822.82 acres. Payment of the proper per cent of the appraised value on town lots is made to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency. The total amount so collected in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations, by fiscal years, is as follows: 1900, $11,213.50; 1901, $25,100.93; 1902, $237,725.39; 1903, $570,123.83; 1904, $554,621.72; 1905, $786,718.76; and 1906, $975,228.92.

During the fiscal year 1906 the following town-lot patents were issued, as many lots as practicable being included in one patent: Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 9,815; Creek Nation, 2,079; Cherokee Nation, 1,623; total, 13,517.

The act of April 26, 1906, placed the entire matter of the conduct of all schools in the Five Civilized Tribes under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

All matters pertaining to schools in Indian Territory are under the immediate supervision of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools. In each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations there is a school supervisor who, in conjunction with the tribal officials, attends to the detail work of managing the schools in such nations under the supervision of the superintendent of schools. The Creek supervisor also has charge of the Seminole schools.

In the Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906, $150,000 was appropriated for the support of schools in Indian Territory during the fiscal year 1907, and the proceeds of the recording fees received are also to be used for such purpose; the act also provided that the amount of tribal funds expended in any nation for school purposes in any one year should not exceed the amount so expended during the fiscal year 1905. Eight hundred and eighty-four day schools and 31 boarding schools were maintained during the year, distributed as follows: Cherokee Nation, 316 day and 4 boarding schools; Creek Nation, 161 day and 10 boarding schools; Choctaw Nation, 206 day and 10 boarding schools; Chickasaw Nation, 185 day and 5 boarding schools; Seminole Nation, 16 day and 2 boarding schools.

The total enrollment in the Choctaw Nation was 18,596, the attendance at the four academies being 520, at the boarding schools 417, and at the day schools 17,049, while 610 pupils were maintained in various private schools. The expense of maintaining such schools during the year was $163,753.30, as compared with an enrollment of 11,330, at an expense of $138,872.25, for the year 1905.

The Chickasaw Nation maintained 5 boarding schools, but no accurate data was obtained concerning the same, as the tribal authorities did not cooperate with the Government officials. The enrollment of such schools was 340. The 185 day schools in this nation were maintained under the direction of the Department, at which 14,170

were enrolled. Three hundred and seventy-five Chickasaw pupils also attended various private schools. The total number of pupils enrolled in Chickasaw schools under the supervision of the Department was 14,545, at an expense of $43,343.76.

The two boarding schools in the Seminole Nation were conducted by the tribal authorities without the supervision of the Department; 218 pupils were enrolled in these schools. Sixteen day schools were maintained in this nation under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, at which 1,278 pupils were enrolled, at an expense of $4,867.32. The Creek Nation maintains 10 boarding schools, of which 7 are for Indian children and 3 for negroes, at which 734 pupils were enrolled. At the 161 day schools in this nation 10,937 pupils were enrolled, making a total enrollment of 11,671, at a cost of $115,061.73, as compared with an enrollment of 6,786 pupils, at a total expense of $79,099.01, during the fiscal year 1905.

Four boarding schools were maintained in the Cherokee Nation which have an enrollment of 548. At the 316 day schools in this nation 16,075 pupils were enrolled, making a total enrollment of 16,623, at an expense of $154,799.12, as compared with an enrollment of 13,274 pupils, at a cost of $133,725.84, during the fiscal year 1905.

It is stated that the tribal revenues collected during the year have been as follows: A tax of 25 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Chickasaw Nation by noncitizens; a tax of 20 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Choctaw Nation by noncitizens; a tribal permit tax assessed against noncitizens doing business in the Creek Nation, and a grazing tax on unallotted land in the Creek and Cherokee nations. The act of April 26, 1906, abolished all taxes assessed under tribal laws from and after December 31, 1905, which applied to the cattle tax in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Creek tribal permit tax; the grazing tax on unallotted lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations being collected under an act of Congress was not affected thereby. Under the act of April 26, 1906, all revenues of whatever character accruing to the Five Civilized Tribes will hereafter be collected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), provided for the alienation of allotted lands for town-site purposes by citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed the restrictions upon alienation from all citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes who are not of Indian blood and not minors, except as to the homestead; it also provided that citizens by blood can make application to the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of the restrictions upon the alienation of their allotments, except the homestead. These general

provisions of law apply to each of the Five Civilized Tribes, except where subsequently modified by acts of Congress. The act of April 26, 1906, provided that full blood Indians could not alienate their land for twenty-five years, unless otherwise provided by law. In addition to the acts of Congress above referred to, the laws governing the alienation of allotments in the different nations are in substance as follows:

*Creek Nation.*—The supplemental agreement with this nation, modified by the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 520), provides that allotments shall not be alienated before the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of such agreement, and that the homesteads shall be inalienable for twenty-one years. Citizens of this nation by blood are also permitted to list their land for sale with the United States Indian agent, who advertises the same and receives sealed bids therefor, the deeds being forwarded for the approval of the Department.

*Cherokee Nation.*—The agreement with this nation, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provides that allottees can not alienate their land before the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of such act, the homestead being inalienable for twenty-one years or during the lifetime of the allottee.

*Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.*—The supplemental agreement with these nations provides that allottees can alienate their land, with the exception of the homestead, which is inalienable for a period of twenty-one years, as follows: One-fourth of the acreage in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance in five years, in each case from date of patent.

*Seminole Nation.*—The agreement with this nation provides that allotments may be alienated, with the exception of the homestead, after issuance of patent.

Under the act of April 21, 1904, which provides for the removal of restrictions from citizens by blood upon their making application therefor, 6,243 applications were handled during the fiscal year 1906, of which 2,083 were approved, 981 disapproved, and 1,402 dismissed for various reasons, the remainder being pending at the close of the fiscal year.

With reference to leasing allotted lands, the agreements with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations provide that citizens can lease their land for a term not exceeding five years without the approval of the Department. In the Creek and Cherokee nations citizens may rent their allotment for grazing purposes for not to exceed one year and for agricultural purposes for not to exceed five years without the approval of the Department; such leases for longer terms and all mineral leases must be submitted for the approval of the Department. In the case of minors the United States courts have held that leases

to be valid must be entered into with legally appointed guardians. In the Seminole Nation leases may be made for a period not exceeding six years with the approval of the principal chief, the mineral leases requiring the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), which applies to each of the Five Civilized Tribes, provided that full-blood Indians could not lease their allotments for a period exceeding one year, except with the approval of the Department, and could only lease their homesteads with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior where it was shown that they were unable to farm the same themselves. Such act also provided that inherited land could be sold by the heirs where they were not full bloods without restriction, but where there were full-blood heirs the sale must be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905, the Indian agent has made investigation in reference to 1,445 leases covering allotted land alleged to have been obtained through fraud or misrepresentation or for an inadequate consideration. Of this number 1,300 were modified so as to provide adequate compensation to the allottee and 50 were referred to the proper United States attorney to institute suit to cancel the lease and 95 were pending June 30, 1906.

Adult Indian citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes are authorized by law to dispose of any timber on their allotments after issuance of certificate of allotment. In the case of minors such timber can only be disposed of under direction of the United States court by a legally appointed guardian. Mississippi Choctaws can not dispose of their timber for three years. A representative of the inspector's office has been kept in the field during the year making investigations as to illegal timber cutting and seeing that the law is complied with.

The agreements with the various tribes provide that each allottee is entitled to immediate possession of his land upon the issuance of allotment certificate, and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent to remove all objectionable persons. During the year 2,049 applications were made to the agent to be placed in possession and 495 were pending during the previous year, making a total of 2,544. Of this number 2,328 were disposed of during the year, leaving 216 remaining unsettled June 30, 1906. Attention is also invited to certain payments made by the United States Indian agent during the year, there being two payments of Chickasaw school warrants, aggregating $445,876.29, two payments of Creek warrants amounting to $96,848.28, a per capita payment to Delaware Indians at which $98,135.35 was disbursed during the year, a per capita payment of town-site money to Mississippi Choctaw Indians, which Indians did not participate in the payment during 1905, amounting to $46,720,

a per capita payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens of townsite money which was commenced June 1, 1906, and at which $105,420 was disbursed during the year, also several other smaller payments are referred to.

The agreements with the Creek and Cherokee tribes provide for section-line roads and for the establishment of roads elsewhere where necessary. The act of April 26, 1906, provided for section line roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations. The matter of opening roads is handled by the United States Indian agent.

Applications for right of way for oil and gas pipe lines are made direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the assessment of damages is made by the United States Indian agent. It appears that 17 maps showing right of way desired, aggregating about 300 miles, have been filed during the year.

The Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906, contained an appropriation of $50,000 for the care of persons, not Indians, from Indian Teritory, who are insane. Such insane persons are cared for at St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane at St. Louis, Mo., under contract. During the fiscal year 1906, 68 applications were made for the care of insane persons, not Indians, and prior to June 30, 1905, 75 applications had been made, making a total of 143 applications. Of this number 103 have been adjudged insane by the United States court and confined in St. Vincent's Institution, 20 applications were dismissed because the persons were not adjudged insane or the evidence submitted did not clearly show the person should be cared for by the Government, 7 were cared for by relatives at their own expense, and 13 were pending on June 30, 1906. Of the 103 confined in St. Vincent's Institution 26 have been discharged, 11 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 64 persons confined in such institution on June 30, 1906. The amount paid for the care of these insane persons is $300 per annum, including all necessary medical attendance, nursing, treatment, medicine, clothing, washing, board, and care. Insane Indians are taken to the Government asylum at Canton, S. Dak.

Existing laws governing the issuance of bonds by towns in the Indian Territory require such issuance to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, except towns in the Creek and Cherokee nations having a population of 2,000 or more can issue bonds with the approval of the United States courts. The inspector is required to make report upon such bond issues where the law provides that the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. During the fiscal year 23 bond issues were approved by the Department.

The matter of requiring telephone companies to comply with the law as contained in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058), is under the immediate supervision of the inspector. It is stated that

the total mileage of telephone lines operated in Indian Territory is 3,521.7 miles, of which the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company owns and operates 1,849.92 miles. Most of the telephone companies have complied with the law and regulations of the Department, but in a few instances it has been necessary to refer matters to the United States attorney to bring suit to compel compliance with the law.

### PLATT NATIONAL PARK.

The reservation formerly known as the "Sulphur Springs Reservation" was named the "Platt National Park" by joint resolution of Congress approved June 29, 1906. This park is located in Indian Territory, and embraces within its limits 848.22 acres, of which 629.33 acres were segregated under the act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and 218.89 acres were added thereto under the act of Congress of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 220).

During the year the superintendent of the park, under instructions from the Department, has been engaged in the care of the reservation and preservation of the several springs, 35 in number, in order that the people of the town and summer visitors might enjoy the benefits intended by legislative enactments.

The revenue derived during the year from temporary leases and from the sale of buildings and improvements amounted to $14,291.19.

The superintendent reports that the city of Sulphur, adjoining the reservation, has a population of 3,531, and that the people of said city have been taking their water supply from the several springs situated within the park until the past three months, when artesian wells were opened, producing a water supply sufficient in quantity for the neighborhood requirements. The superintendent recommends that a reservoir be built at a point on Sulphur Creek known as "Little Niagara" of sufficient capacity to hold at least 100,000 gallons of water, such reservoir to be constructed and controlled by the United States, and the water to be piped to the town, in order that a supply of pure water may be furnished the town people, under such regulations as may be imposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

He states that the buildings used for office of the superintendent and employees are in a very dilapidated condition; he therefore recommends the construction of brick houses for office and residential purposes for the superintendent; also, among other things, the employment of additional labor to assist him in the care and preservation of the park, and that the park be improved by the planting of trees, etc. He also recommends the dismantling of the Bland Hotel, paid for by the United States under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 220), and the sale of the building material at public auction, and also that Congress be asked to provide for a

United States commissioner to hold court permanently in the town of Sulphur.

For the purpose of carrying the recommendations suggested by him into effect he recommends that Congress be requested to appropriate $30,000, to be immediately available.

He considers that no structures, or easements, intended for any purpose whatever, should ever be erected or constructed upon the park, except such as may be built and owned by the United States.

Action is being taken to secure accurate information necessary to determine what additional legislation should be enacted by Congress relative to the status and care of said park.

### INHERITED LANDS.

Under the provisions of section 7 of the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), sales of allotments of deceased Indians are made under certain rules and regulations prescribed by the Department, and all conveyances of such lands are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved convey a full title to the purchaser, the same as if a final patent without restriction upon the alienation had been issued to the allottee.

Paragraph 1 of such regulations reads as follows:

1. (1) Owners of such inherited Indian lands desiring to sell the same may petition the Indian agent, or other officer having charge, within whose territorial jurisdiction the land is situated, praying that the land therein described may be sold under said act in accordance with the regulations, and agreeing that the proceeds to be derived therefrom shall be placed in one or more national banks, to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and which said banks shall furnish satisfactory bonds to guarantee the safety of such deposits, to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs, or, in case of minors, subject to the check of their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding $10 to each in any one month when approved by the agent or other officer in charge, and only when so approved, and for sums in excess of $10 per month upon the approval of such agent only when specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The petition shall be signed by all the lawful heirs, and, in case of minors, by their legal representatives, and shall set forth every material fact necessary to show full title under the laws applicable.

The sales of inherited Indian lands which have been made under this act are as follows:

| Period. | Pieces. | Acres. | Proceeds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales to June 30, 1904 | 1,236 | 122,222.52 | $2,057,464.50 |
| Sales for fiscal year 1905 | 978 | 90,214.97 | 1,393,131.52 |
| Sales for fiscal year 1906 | 643 | 64,447.67 | 981,430.87 |
| Total | 2,857 | 276,885.16 | 4,432,026.59 |

The Commissioner reports that much progress has been made in conserving the funds derived from the sale of these lands. Before his Office enforced its right to control these funds the Indian benefici-

aries derived very little benefit from them, but it is now required that every claim against them be itemized and submitted to his Office for approval.

In connection with the taxation and care of these funds, the Commissioner refers to a decision of Judge Munger, of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, in which it was held that funds derived from the sale of inherited Indian lands were taxable the same as the property of any ordinary citizen. On appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, at its December term in 1905, a decision was rendered of which the following is a syllabus:

1. *Indian lands—State taxation—Allotments exempt from, while inalienable.*—Lands allotted to Indians, inalienable for certain periods of time during which they are held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the allottees and their heirs under the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 341, c. 434, § 6), or the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 389, c. 119, § 5), are exempt from taxation by any State or county during the period of the trust, because they are instrumentalities lawfully employed by the nation in the exercise of its powers of government to protect, support, and instruct the Indians.
2. *Same—Proceeds of inherited Indian lands exempt from State taxation.*—The proceeds of the sales of such allotted lands by the Indian heirs of the allottees under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245, 275, § 7), which have been deposited by direction of the Secretary of the Interior in a bank selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the credit of the heirs, in proper proportions, subject to their checks only when approved by the agent or officer in charge, are held in trust by the United States for the same purposes as were the lands, and are exempt from taxation by any State or county for the same reason. (2339 U. S. of A. *v.* County of Thurston, Nebr., et al.)
3. *Trust—No change of form of property divests—The substitute takes the nature of the original.*—No change of form of property divests it of a trust. The substitute takes the nature of the original and stands charged with the same trust. The authorized sale of trust property by a trustee discharges the property sold from, and charges the proceeds of the sale in the hands or under the control of the trustee with, the trust.

The Commissioner's report contains the following statements:

Table showing the number of tracts, acreage, total proceeds, and average price per acre for inherited Indian lands sold at each agency during the fiscal year.

Table showing the amount of funds received from land sales which have been deposited in banks, the accrued interest, and the balances remaining to the credit of the depositors on the 30th of June, 1906.

List of banks selected for deposit of the proceeds of inherited Indian land sales, the names of the surety companies, and the amounts of their bonds.

During the past year there was tried the experiment of inserting in deeds conveying inherited Indian lands a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor, as it was deemed desirable to adopt all practicable measures to secure the exclusion of its sale from any town in the Indian country. Many protests were received, and it was urged that the insertion of

such a clause in the deeds would frighten off intending purchasers, by warning them that they might lose their land and the money invested in it through the misdoing of some one over whom they had no control, and it would also prevent bids on the property when it was advertised for sale.

Finally it was concluded that the clause in question would prevent sales of liquor on only a comparatively small part of the lands within any Indian reservation, and that it was doubtful whether it would give any large degree of protection against the evil aimed at, while any condition imposed would depreciate the prices to be obtained. Therefore, as the financial injury to the Indians individually would outweigh the probable benefit to the Indians as a body, the practice was discontinued.

### RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

The proposed opening to settlement of the ceded lands on Indian reservations, particularly in the northwestern part of the United States, has stimulated railroad construction in that region, and several important lines, forming links in the great railroad systems, have been constructed or projected through Indian lands.

Rights of way have been granted railroads outside of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as follows:

Arizona Eastern, across a part of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona.

Arizona and California, through the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona and California.

Big Bend Transit, successor in interest to The Adams County Electric Transit Company, across the Spokane Indian and military reservations in Washington.

Clearwater Short Line, through Indian timber reserves in the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, through the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, of Washington, successor to the Pacific Railway, through Indian school lands on the Puyallup Reservation, Wash.

Dakota and Great Northern, through the Devils Lake Reservation in North Dakota.

Green Bay, Oshkosh, Madison and Southwestern, amended route through the Menominee and the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations, Wis.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern, additional line across the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.

Lake Superior and Southeastern, through the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, Wis.

Montana and Great Northern, from a point on the northern boundary of the Flathead Reservation in Montana to a point of connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad near Jocko, Mont.

North Coast Railway, through the Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Pierre, Rapid City and Northwestern, through Sioux Indian allotments west of Fort Pierre, N. Dak.

Sioux City and Western, through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.

Spokane International, through Indian allotments near Kootenai Lake in northern Idaho.

Spokane and British Columbia, successor to the Republic and Kettle River, through the south half of the Colville Reservation, thence across the Spokane Reservation to a terminus at Spokane, Wash.

Uintah Railway and Toll Road, through Indian allotments in what was formerly the Uncompahgre Ute Reservation in Utah.

Virginia and Truckee, through Carson Indian school lands in Nevada.

Washington and Great Northern, through Indian allotments in what was formerly the north half of the Colville Reservation, Wash.

Western Pacific, through the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada and through Indian allotments in California.

Wyoming and Northwestern, crossing a part of the Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43), governs with respect to grants for railroad rights of way and additional grounds in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and maps filed under this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

## PENSIONS.

A careful examination of the report of the Hon. Vespasian Warner, Commissioner of Pensions, indicates substantial progress in the disposition of the work of the Bureau. The number of pending claims has been largely reduced, notwithstanding the filing of more than 200,000 new applications during the year, and the work of the Bureau has been brought to a current date, a condition that has not existed for many years. This result has been reached by a careful adjustment of the force of employees, warranting a large decrease in their number, and with a saving of over $200,000 in salaries and other current expenses.

The administration of the affairs of the Pension Bureau during the year merits my special commendation.

The report of the Commissioner shows that during the year commencing July 1, 1905, and ended June 30, 1906, the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,033,415, and the number remaining on the roll at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1906, was 985,971, a net loss of 12,470 from the previous year.

The gains to the roll during the year were 33,569 new pensioners and 1,405 restorations and renewals, a total of 34,974; of this number 353 were pensioned by special acts of Congress. The losses to the roll during the same time by death were 43,300, and from other causes 4,144, a total of 47,444; a net loss for the year of 12,470. The number of deaths of soldier and sailor pensioners for the year was 29,208, leaving the number yet pensioned at 666,453. The pension roll at the close of the year contained the names of 700,904 soldiers, 284,488 widows and dependents, and 579 army nurses.

The pensioners on the roll June 30, 1906, are classified as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revolutionary war: | |
| Widows | 1 |
| Daughters | 3 |
| War of 1812: | |
| Widows | 660 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian wars: | |
| Survivors | 2,173 |
| Widows | 3,367 |
| Mexican war: | |
| Survivors | 3,984 |
| Widows | 7,488 |
| Civil war: | |
| General law— | |
| Invalids | 205,375 |
| Widows | 76,810 |
| Minor children | 662 |
| Mothers | 5,519 |
| Fathers | 1,097 |
| Brothers and sisters | 205 |
| Helpless children | 479 |
| Act of June 27, 1890— | |
| Invalids | 461,078 |
| Widows | 175,237 |
| Minor children | 4,167 |
| Helpless children | 274 |
| Army nurses | 579 |
| War with Spain: | |
| Invalids | 17,646 |
| Widows | 1,094 |
| Minor children | 298 |
| Mothers | 3,061 |
| Fathers | 512 |
| Brothers and sisters | 9 |
| Helpless children | 1 |
| Regular Establishment: | |
| Invalids | 10,648 |
| Widows | 2,498 |
| Minor children | 120 |
| Mothers | 783 |
| Fathers | 130 |
| Brothers and sisters | 5 |
| Helpless children | 8 |
| Total | 985,971 |

The cases referred to above under the head of "Regular establishment" embrace those in which the disability originated in service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between the close of the civil war and the commencement of the war with Spain, and since the close of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands. The cases now classified under "Regular establishment" were, in the reports prior to the fiscal year 1903, included under the head of "Civil war" cases; as a result of this new classification the exact number of civil war pensioners is now shown.

The report shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there was the greatest net decrease in the number of pensioners for any one year in the history of the Pension Office, and that the number

of pensioners at the close of the year was the smallest since 1897. The maximum number of pensioners was reached January 31, 1905, when it was 1,004,196, since which date there has been a steady decrease, aggregating, to June 30, 1906, 18,225. Basing his judgment on the condition of the pending files of the office and the death rate of pensioners, the Commissioner expresses the opinion that the decrease in the pension roll will be more marked during the current year.

Two hundred twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven (221,747) claims were adjudicated during the year, 138,809 by allowance and 82,938 by rejection. Most of the latter were claims for increase in which no increase of disability was shown on medical examination. The number of allowances in which certificates actually issued during the year was 134,051. Of these 33,642 were original claims, 3,494 were restorations and renewals, 79,374 were increases, reissues, additionals, and supplementals, and 17,541 were for accrued pension.

The number of claims pending July 1, 1905, was 220,822, and there were filed during the year 201,322 new applications of all kinds. At the close of the year there were 182,453 claims pending, 68,335 being original claims in which no allowance has ever been made but are now in process of adjudication.

The total number of male pensioners at the close of the year was 732,558, of which 476,790 on account of service origin, 248,815 on account of disability, and 6,953 old war survivors. The total number of female and dependent pensioners was 300,857, of which 99,438 by reason of death of the soldier or sailor from causes due to service, 188,368 on account of service of soldier or sailor, 12,443 by reason of death of soldier on account of old wars, and 608 army nurses. A detailed statement of these classes is appended hereto, pages 317–319.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was $140,500,000; repayments to the appropriation made the amount available for payment of pensions, $140,521,558.65. The disbursements for army and navy pensions during the year, including the amount disbursed by Treasury settlements, were $139,000,288.25, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of $1,521,270.40. The expenditure for navy pensions during the year was $4,204,004.63.

The amount expended during the year for salaries and other expenses of the Pension Bureau, and the cost of disbursements, fees of examining surgeons, etc., was $3,498,010.46, making the total cost of maintenance of system $142,498,298.71. The summary of unexpended balances at close of the year, not including the unexpended appropriation for payment of pensions, was $201,348.26.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions

were $3,363,414,867, making the entire cost for pensions since the foundation of the Government $3,459,860,311.23.

Of the amount that has been expended for pensions since the foundation of the Government, $70,000,000 was expended on account of the Revolutionary war; $45,542,069.24 on account of service of the war of 1812; $8,260,143.38 on account of service in the Indian wars; $38,059,245.23 on account of service in the Mexican war; $15,438,355.16 on account of the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands; $7,229,312.82 on account of the Regular establishment; $3,259,195,306.60 on account of the war of the Rebellion, and $16,135,878.80 unclassified.

The annual value of the pension roll, the amount required to pay the regular pension certificates (985,971) outstanding at the close of the fiscal year, was $136,237,749. The average annual value of each pension was $138.18, an increase of $1.22 over that of the former year. The average annual value of general-law (civil war) pensions has increased from $187.51 to $191.43; of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, from $113.20 to $114.33; while the average annual value of Spanish-war pensions has decreased from $127.90 to $127.33, and those of the regular establishment from $174.19 to $173.35.

In 111,803 cases allowed there were first payments averaging $55.02 each, amounting to $6,152,182.67, a decrease of $2,787,831.89 from the previous year.

There are 103 pensioners residing in our insular possessions, to whom were paid during the year $15,090.48, and 5,268 pensioners residing in foreign countries received the amount of $749,601.50.

Since 1861 there have been granted by special acts of Congress 17,215 pensions and increases of pensions, of which 10,417 are now on the roll, with an annual value of $2,937,620, a little more than one-half of which amount is directly chargeable to the special acts. The number of special acts granting pensions and increases of pensions passed during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress was 3,507, and caused an increase in the annual expenditure of $526,728.

The number of attorneys on the roll June 30, 1906, was 23,815, and the amount paid as attorneys' fees during the year was $478,460.42. The fees to attorneys are paid upon the order of the Pension Bureau out of first payments due pensioners, the amounts of such fees being regulated by law.

On June 30, 1906, there were 11,345 pensioners under guardianship. The acts of Congress leave it discretionary with the Commissioner of Pensions whether he will pay to the guardian or to the pensioner, and much care is taken in order that the interests of such pensioners may be fully protected. Guardians are not required to account direct to the Pension Office, but they may be required, at the will of

the Commissioner, to furnish a certificate from the judge of the court appointing them that they are still duly qualified and acting as guardians, and that they have given and maintained proper bonds, made proper reports, and have complied with the laws of the State in which they reside.

The act of Congress approved February 20, 1905, amending the act of August 7, 1882, provides for the payment of all pension money due or becoming due inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane to the superintendent of that institution. This pension money is to be disbursed and used by the superintendent, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the pensioner, and in the case of a male pensioner for the benefit of his wife, minor children, or dependent parents, or if a female pensioner, for the benefit of her minor children, if any, in the order named, and to pay his or her board and maintenance in the hospital. The remainder of the pension money, if any, is to be placed to the credit of the pensioner, to be paid to the pensioner or the guardian of the pensioner in the event of his or her discharge from the hospital. The act also provides that in the event of death of the pensioner while an inmate of said hospital, the pension money to his or her credit shall, if a female pensioner, be paid to her minor children, and in the case of a male pensioner, to be paid to his wife (if living), and if no wife survives, to his minor children, and in case there is no wife or minor children the unexpended balance shall be applied to the general uses of the hospital.

The regulations provided for under this act were promulgated by the Department on November 15, 1905.

There are 361 persons in the Government Hospital for the Insane, whose pensions are now paid to the superintendent of that institution under the above-mentioned act and the regulations thereunder. All applications by the wives, minor children, or dependent parents who desire to share in the benefits of the pension of the inmates of said institution, are filed in the Pension Office for adjudication, and for certification of the facts to the Secretary of the Interior with proper recommendation.

In addition to the enforcement of the laws relating to pensions, the Commissioner is charged with the duty of issuing military bounty-land warrants under the laws governing same. Several acts of Congress granting land as bounty for military service have been enacted from time to time which are all obsolete except three, to wit: Act of February 11, 1847, act of September 28, 1850, and act of March 3, 1855.

The act of 1855 provides that officers and enlisted men, and, under certain conditions, nonenlisted persons who served fourteen or more days or were engaged in battle in any war between 1790 and March 3,

1855, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and when a warrant for less than 160 acres issues under any prior act an additional warrant may issue for such quantity of land as will make in the whole 160 acres.

During the last year 55 warrants were issued, granting 8,080 acres of land, as against 41 warrants, granting 6,320 acres, for the previous year.

The total number of bounty-land warrants of all classes issued since the Revolutionary war and the number of acres granted up to July 1, 1906, is as follows: Warrants, 598,628; acres, 68,783,030.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, old age has been pronounced an infirmity, and has for many years been considered as a factor in the rating of disabilities. In order that the practice in this regard should be made certain and definite, an order, No. 78, was issued March 15, 1904, to take effect April 13, 1904, providing that in the adjudication of pension claims under said acts it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear and if all other legal requirements were properly met, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and would be entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after 65 years, at $8 per month; after 68 years, at $10 per month; and after 70 years, at $12 per month.

The act making appropriations for payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved April 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 133), provided, among other things, "that the age of sixty-two years and over shall be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws."

During the year 4,747 original claims and 18,881 increase claims were allowed under said order and act, nd the number of allowances from date of issue of order (March 15, 1904) to June 30, 1906, was 21,042 original and 68,198 increases—a total of 89,240. Medical examinations are not required in this class of claims.

During the year 124 indictments were found and 127 convictions secured on account of violations of the pension laws. There were 15 acquittals, 23 cases were dismissed, 9 civil suits were instituted, and $9,845 recovered. The report shows that of the persons convicted only 14 are believed to have had any military or naval service.

At the date of this report the names of four pensioners of the Revolutionary war were still on the roll—one widow and three daughters. The last pensioned soldier of the war of 1812 died May 13, 1905, but the roll embraces the names of 660 widows of that war.

The Commissioner reports that the adjudication of pension claims is practically current, and that the files of the Bureau are now in such condition that cases can be settled as soon as the necessary testimony

is furnished. Especially is this true of claims for original pension, and a substantial reduction is looked for in this class of claims during the current year.

Four thousand seven hundred and forty-six (4,746) examining surgeons are employed to make medical examinations of claimants for pension and increase of pension, of whom 76 are single surgeons, 518 are designated specialists, distributed throughout the United States, and the remainder, 4,152, are organized into boards of 3 members each, making 1,384 boards. The amount appropriated for this service during the year was $700,000, of which about $670,000 was expended in making 129,297 medical examinations. These surgeons and specialists are not under civil-service rules and are paid for the work they actually do, the payment for such services being made out of funds specially appropriated by Congress.

The present system of examining applicants for pension is a most uncertain, expensive, and unsatisfactory method, the system being liable to outside control and political dictation, and generating an enormous amount of political friction. In discussing this matter in my last annual report I stated, among other things:

> Those who are to be examined for disabilities should appear before persons possessed of the highest degree of medical knowledge and skill, as pathological sequences of many diseases and disabilities are so obscure and remote that they can only be detected by careful examination conducted by physicians of learning and experience, and frequently of those having special facilities for microscopical examination of excretions, etc. As a substitute for the existing system, the Commissioner again suggests a division of the country into districts or circuits, the appointment under civil-service rules of medical experts, to be organized into boards to serve outside of the States of their domiciles and to go from place to place within their respective circuits on fixed days, making examinations and taking testimony regarding the condition of the applicants for pension.
>
> The Commissioner further suggests that he be granted authority to select 500 convenient and accessible places, at each of which he shall designate a local surgeon, who in connection with the traveling board of that district shall constitute the local board of United States examining surgeons, which shall examine all persons duly authorized by him. In cases of emergency the local surgeon may be designated to make the examination. The traveling surgeons shall be expected to devote all their time to the service, and shall engage in no other gainful work or occupation while members of such boards, the Commissioner to have power to discharge at will any surgeon so appointed or reduce the number of such boards and to fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or discharge. The system as outlined by the Commissioner is in the interest of the betterment of the service and has my emphatic approval.

During the year four of the 18 pension agencies occupied leased quarters, at a total rental of $7,855.55. The pension agencies at San Francisco, Indianapolis, and Washington were moved from rented quarters into Government buildings during the year, thereby effecting a saving to the Government in rents of $6,100 per annum. This leaves only the New York agency in rented quarters, at a cost of $4,500 per annum.

The act of August 7, 1882, provides that marriages shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when right of pension accrued.

The effect of this law has been to deny claimants in many instances the status of legal widowhood, although the equities appear to be in favor of such claimants. I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in previous reports that Congress so amend the act as to provide for the admission of evidence to prove marriages for pensionable purposes by a standard which will be uniform throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United States.

The act of March 3, 1899, should, in my judgment, be amended by striking out the word "resident" at the beginning of the first proviso, for the reason that as the proviso now stands a pensioner living abroad has a great advantage over a pensioner residing in the United States. Attention has heretofore been called to the advisability of the enactment of a law providing that any man convicted in court of an infamous crime should forfeit his pension or his right to one. The pension roll being a roll of honor, its high standard should be maintained, and my prior recommendation in this matter is accordingly renewed.

In prior annual reports the desirability of the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the payment of a specific fee to attorneys in claims under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379), for division of pension, as well as in claims for accrued pension, was adverted to. In discussing the necessity for legislation of this character, I stated:

> The act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 98), and the supplementary acts of March 19, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 5), June 27, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 182), March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1081), and August 5, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), contain provisions regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and subject to certain specified restrictions, clothe the Commissioner of Pensions with a supervision over the allowance of such compensation and direct that, when "such pension * * * claim shall be allowed," such compensation shall be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions directly to the attorney or agent out of the pension money. The manifest purpose of this legislation is to protect pension claimants from unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents engaged in securing the allowance of their claims.
>
> This legislation is, however, limited to regulating compensation for "services in prosecuting a claim for pension," and does not extend to compensation for services rendered in other pension proceedings which do not in themselves constitute the prosecution of "a claim for pension." This has been sharply called to the attention of the Department in different ways. One of these is in connection with the administration of section 4766 of the Revised Statutes and the amendatory act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1379). This section, as amended, relates to the payment of pension money after the claim has been allowed, but has nothing to do with the allowance of the claim itself. It provides for enforcing a division or distribution between a pensioner and his wife or children, in certain enumerated contingencies, of the money accruing upon his pension.

The granting of an application by a wife or children for the division or distribution of such pension money is not the allowance of a pension; does not require the issuance of a pension certificate; will not increase the amount of moneys to be paid by the Government under the pension laws, and will not make the wife or children pensioners. The husband or father, as the case may be, will still be the pensioner, will still hold the pension certificate, and when the contingency which gives rise for the divided payment of the pension money ceases he will be entitled to receive all moneys thereafter accruing upon his pension.

These applications by wives and children are not therefore claims for pension within the meaning of the legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in prosecuting claims for pensions, but are only requests for the divided payment of the moneys accruing upon a pension, the claim for which has theretofore been successfully prosecuted to allowance by the husband or father. Such applications are nevertheless proceedings under the pension laws in which the beneficiaries should receive the same protection against unreasonable charges on the part of attorneys and agents as are otherwise accorded to pension claimants and pensioners. Indeed, the wives or children intended to be benefited by the act of March 3, 1899, are usually less able to protect themselves against such unreasonable charges than are most of the pension claimants who are accorded full protection by the act of July 4, 1884, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Another instance in which it has been shown that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents is not broad enough occurs in the administration of section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that where the pensioner or pension claimant dies the accrued pension money shall be paid to the widow or children, if there be such, and if not, shall be paid by way of reimbursement to "the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses." In the United States district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the case of United States *v.* Nicewonger (20 Fed. Rep., 438), it was held that an application for the payment of accrued pension money, as directed in this section, was not a claim for pension within the meaning of the acts regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents.

That Congress has the power to fix the fees of attorneys and agents for services in securing the allowance of a pension, or in procuring the payment, division, or distribution of any pension money, is fully established by the case of Frisbie *v.* United States (157 U. S., 160, 166), but in the absence of such legislation by Congress, or in those instances which are not covered by Congressional legislation, attorneys and agents may demand and receive from the claimants or applicants such compensation for their services as may be agreed upon. This is shown by the opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer in United States *v.* Kock (21 Fed. Rep., 873), where it is said:

"In the absence of a statute prohibiting it any man may contract for his services. He is not bound to render them, and, rendering them, he may charge the person seeking those services such fee as they may agree upon."

Under these circumstances I earnestly recommend that the existing legislation regulating the compensation of attorneys and agents for services in pension matters be so amended as to provide that no compensation whatever shall be paid to them, directly or indirectly, for any service in connection with any claim or proceeding under the pension laws, except such as may, within certain limits fixed by Congress, be allowed by the Commissioner of Pensions and paid from the pension money, as now provided with respect to "claims for pension."

Further experience in the administration of the pension laws during the past year has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of the

remedial legislation desired, and I accordingly renew my recommendation in the premises.

Legislation providing for an authoritative judicial determination of the pension laws is highly desirable. This subject was fully discussed in my last annual report, in which it was stated:

> Legislation should be had providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States of a limited number of test-pension claims involving difficult and important questions of law, thereby establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Commissioner of Pensions and Secretary of the Interior. A careful study of the subject leads to the conviction that the administration of the pension laws is essentially a matter for the Executive Department, and that it is impracticable to impose upon the judiciary any part of the investigation and disposition of these claims beyond the interpretation of the pension laws in such number of selected and test cases as will insure correct and uniform action by succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau. A bill (S. 4251) introduced by Senator Gallinger, April 17, 1900, has received the approval of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and it is hoped it will be presented again and receive the favorable consideration of Congress.
>
> Desiring to act in harmony with those who, by reason of their army service, might have suggestions and opinions to offer which are entitled to special consideration in connection with pension legislation, conferences were held in my office with representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, at which were present Messrs. Leo Rassieur, of Missouri, commander in chief; R. B. Brown, of Ohio, chairman of executive committee; John Palmer, of New York; J. W. Burst, of Illinois; Charles Clark Adams, of Massachusetts, O. H. Coulter, of Kansas, and A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic pension committee. The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department, and the Commissioner of Pensions were also present to give the committee and myself any information or assistance which might be requested.
>
> After discussing Senate bill 4251, and another one providing for a separate pension court, those present concurred in the opinion that some legislation along the line proposed in Senate bill 4251 was very desirable, and that the hope of securing it would be greatly enhanced if the Grand Army committee and the officers of this Department would come together upon some common ground and unitedly propose legislation believed by them to be fair alike to the Government and pension claimants. It was then arranged that the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, on behalf of the Grand Army committee, should go over Senate bill 4251 with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Attorney-General and formulate, if possible, such amendments as would make the bill mutually acceptable to the Grand Army committee and this Department.
>
> The bill was then gone over with the commander in chief, and such amendments as were suggested by him and insisted upon after discussion were assented to by this Department, and the bill, with the report of the Senate committee thereon, and the amendments thereto (Exhibit C, pp. 319-322 of Appendix), proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions, was laid before the Grand Army committee by the commander in chief. Subsequently Mr. Weissert, of the committee, informed me that upon full consideration the committee assented to Senate bill 4251 as thus amended, and authorized me to say that it was acceptable to them, but that owing to a resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic at its then last annual encampment calling for the creation of a separate pension court, the committee was not at liberty to give the bill their formal approval.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.23. The total cost of pensions and expenses connected with the administration of the pension laws from the latter date to the present time, with the number of pensioners, is shown in the following table:

| Year | Paid as pensions. | Cost, maintenance, and expenses. | Total. | Number of pensioners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | $15,450,549.88 | $407,165.00 | $15,857,714.88 | 126,722 |
| 1867 | 20,784,789.69 | 490,977.35 | 21,275,767.04 | 155,474 |
| 1868 | 23,101,509.36 | 553,020.34 | 23,654,529.70 | 169,643 |
| 1869 | 28,513,247.27 | 564,526.81 | 29,077,774.08 | 187,963 |
| 1870 | 29,351,488.78 | 600,997.86 | 29,952,486.64 | 198,686 |
| 1871 | 28,518,792.62 | 863,079.00 | 29,381,871.62 | 207,495 |
| 1872 | 29,752,746.81 | 951,253.00 | 30,703,999.81 | 232,229 |
| 1873 | 26,982,063.89 | 1,003,200.64 | 27,985,264.53 | 238,411 |
| 1874 | 30,206,778.99 | 966,794.13 | 31,173,573.12 | 236,241 |
| 1875 | 29,270,404.76 | 982,695.35 | 30,253,100.11 | 234,821 |
| 1876 | 27,936,209.53 | 1,015,078.81 | 28,951,288.34 | 232,137 |
| 1877 | 28,182,821.72 | 1,034,459.33 | 29,217,281.05 | 232,104 |
| 1878 | 26,786,009.44 | 1,032,500.09 | 27,818,509.53 | 223,998 |
| 1879 | 33,664,428.92 | 837,734.14 | 34,502,163.06 | 242,755 |
| 1880 | 56,689,229.08 | 935,027.28 | 57,624,256.36 | 250,802 |
| 1881 | 50,583,405.35 | 1,072,059.64 | 51,655,464.99 | 268,830 |
| 1882 | 54,313,172.05 | 1,466,236.01 | 55,779,408.06 | 285,697 |
| 1883 | 60,427,573.81 | 2,591,648.29 | 63,019,222.10 | 303,658 |
| 1884 | 57,912,387.47 | 2,835,181.00 | 60,747,568.47 | 322,756 |
| 1885 | 65,171,937.12 | 3,392,576.34 | 68,564,513.46 | 345,125 |
| 1886 | 64,091,142.90 | 3,245,016.61 | 67,336,159.51 | 365,783 |
| 1887 | 73,752,997.08 | 3,753,400.91 | 77,506,397.99 | 406,007 |
| 1888 | 78,950,501.67 | 3,515,057.27 | 82,465,558.94 | 452,557 |
| 1889 | 88,842,720.58 | 3,466,968.40 | 92,309,688.98 | 489,725 |
| 1890 | 106,093,850.39 | 3,526,382.13 | 109,620,232.52 | 537,944 |
| 1891 | 117,312,690.50 | 4,700,636.44 | 122,013,326.94 | 676,160 |
| 1892 | 139,394,147.11 | 4,898,665.80 | 144,292,812.91 | 876,068 |
| 1893 | 156,906,637.94 | 4,867,734.42 | 161,774,372.36 | 966,012 |
| 1894 | 139,986,726.17 | 3,963,976.31 | 143,950,702.48 | 969,544 |
| 1895 | 139,812,294.30 | 4,338,020.21 | 144,150,314.51 | 970,524 |
| 1896 | 138,220,704.46 | 3,991,375.61 | 142,212,080.07 | 970,678 |
| 1897 | 139,949,717.35 | 3,987,783.07 | 143,937,500.42 | 976,014 |
| 1898 | 144,651,879.80 | 4,114,091.46 | 148,765,971.26 | 993,714 |
| 1899 | 138,355,052.95 | 4,147,517.73 | 142,502,570.68 | 991,519 |
| 1900 | 138,462,130.65 | 3,841,706.74 | 142,303,837.39 | 993,529 |
| 1901 | 138,531,483.84 | 3,868,795.44 | 142,400,279.28 | 997,735 |
| 1902 | 137,504,267.99 | 3,831,378.96 | 141,335,646.95 | 999,446 |
| 1903 | 137,759,653.71 | 3,993,216.79 | 141,752,870.50 | 996,545 |
| 1904 | 141,093,571.49 | 3,849,366.25 | 144,942,937.74 | 994,762 |
| 1905 | 141,142,861.33 | 3,721,832.82 | 144,864,694.15 | 998,441 |
| 1906 | 139,000,288.25 | 3,523,269.51 | 142,523,557.76 | 985,971 |
| Total | 3,363,414,867.00 | 106,742,403.29 | 3,470,157,270.29 | |

## APPEALS IN PENSION AND BOUNTY-LAND CLAIMS.

The report of the Assistant Secretary for the last fiscal year shows that on July 1, 1905, there were pending 4,044 appeals and motions for reconsideration, and at the close of the year the number pending had been reduced to 1,474, a reduction of 2,570. It is also shown that

during the year there was filed 7,816 appeals and motions, an excess of 1,080 over the number filed during the preceding year.

There were dismissed 984 appeals and motions and 37 were canceled.

Fully 75 per cent of the dismissals were based upon the report of the Commissioner of Pensions in each case, wherein it was stated that upon reconsideration the adverse action taken had been receded from and that upon the dismissal of the appeal the contention of appellant would be conceded. Such appeals were immediately dismissed upon receipt of the report of the Commissioner, regardless of the date of filing, in order to facilitate the early and final adjudication of the claim.

Deducting the dismissals and cancellations, final decisions were rendered in 9,242 cases, of which 904 were reversals—nearly 10 per cent.

During the year there were returned to the Bureau of Pensions 380 cases on appeal for further action and report.

This became necessary for the reason that upon careful investigation it was found that additional material evidence had been filed which had not been considered by the Bureau, or, for various reasons, the claims had been improperly adjudicated. The time and labor expended in this class of cases is not definitely indicated until the appeals are finally disposed of after an additional report from the Commissioner of Pensions.

The working force of the board has been reduced during the year by 5 members, as follows: One member by death, 2 by resignation, and 2 who had been on detail from the Assistant Attorney-General's office were returned to said office in the early part of the year. Four of the typewriters have also been permanently transferred elsewhere.

Volume 16 of Departmental Decisions in Appealed Pension and Bounty Land Claims has been completed and is ready for distribution. It contains 628 pages and embraces selected decisions of a legal and medical character for future reference and guidance.

## PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents on the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows that there were received during that year 55,619 applications for mechanical patents, 821 applications for design patents, 172 applications for reissue, 1,938 caveats, 10,888 applications for trade-marks, 943 applications for labels, and 438 applications for prints. The number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, was 31,837, and there were registered during the year 10,408 trade-marks, 741 labels, and 354 prints. The number of patents which expired was 20,682, and 5,193 applications which had been allowed were forfeited by operation of law for nonpayment of the final fee.

The total receipts of the Office from all sources amounted to $1,811,297.84; and the total expenditures were $1,538,149.40, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $273,148.44, which surplus was turned into the Treasury.

While the act of February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 724), amending the trade-mark law so as to authorize, among other things, the registration of trade-marks used in interstate commerce, became effective under its terms on April 1, 1905, no registrations were made under said act until after the beginning of the present fiscal year. This was owing to the fact that the law requires publication of the trade-marks in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office prior to registration. During the last three months of the fiscal year 1905, 9,710 applications for registration were received, and during the present fiscal year the number received was 10,888. This represents an enormous increase in the work of this character to be performed by the Office force; and the number of trade-marks registered during the past year, 10,408, also shows an increase amounting to 500 per cent over the registrations for 1903 and 1904, which were approximately 2,200 for each year. These increases are due entirely to the liberality of the new trade-mark law, which not only makes a wide extension of the class of marks susceptible of registration, but reduces the cost of the proceedings therefor.

From a comparative table of the general operations of the Office embodied in the report it appears that during the last seven years there has been an average increase of more than 59 per cent in the various classes of work performed in the Office. Yet the increase in the number of employees from 1899 to the close of the past fiscal year was only 11.9 per cent. By the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of June 22, 1906, Congress provided for an increase of 29 examiners of all grades and of 21 in the clerical force. This increase of course did not become available until after the close of the fiscal year; but it is confidently expected that a gratifying condition of the work of the Office will be shown at the end of the next fiscal year. Indeed, it is stated that an improvement in the conditions can already be observed. In this connection the Commissioner suggests that, inasmuch as experience has shown that the work of the Office has a regular substantial growth in times of prosperity, this condition might well be met by a moderate, regular annual increase in the force of examiners and clerks. The applications of all classes awaiting action at the close of the year was 21,958, as against 16,077 at the close of the preceding year.

Substantial progress has been made in the reproduction of exhausted copies of patents, and practically all printed copies are reprinted without delay upon request. The correspondence, drafting, furnishing of copies of patents and of records have been transacted with a fair

degree of promptness, and some improvements in methods in the clerical divisions have been made.

Attention is invited to the fact that, instead of obtaining the illustrations for the Official Gazette from private contractors, in connection with which system the dummy card process has hitherto been used, the entire work upon the Gazette is now executed at the Government Printing Office, and, in the illustrations, zinc etchings have been substituted for the photolithographic reproductions which were made from dummy cards. The change has been found to work satisfactorily. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of June 22, 1906, made a reduction in the appropriation for producing the Gazette of $70,000, and it is estimated that at least this amount will have been saved by the change described by the end of the next fiscal year.

For the photolithographic and photographic work of the Patent Office contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were awarded as follows: For making and printing, by the photolithographic process, copies of the current drawings of patents and trade-marks, to the Norris-Peters Company, of Washington, D. C., at $48,725. For reproducing by photolithography copies of exhausted drawings and specifications of patents, awarded to the Norris-Peters Company, at $30,000. For photolithographic copies for the library edition of drawings of patents, to the A. B. Graham Company, of Washington, D. C., at $16,470. For photographic work, to Ed. L. Parker, of Washington, D. C., for $6,600.

The act of June 22, 1906, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, contains the following provision:

> For rent for storage for Patent Office model exhibit, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of a part or all of the models of said exhibits, either by sale, gift, or otherwise.

Immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioner of Patents was instructed to ascertain what models could be disposed of as required by the act without injury to the interests of the service. From the report of the Commissioner, it appears that a very large proportion of the models in the so-called model exhibit of the Patent Office form a valuable part of the records of the Office, and that the disposal of the same would work a grave injury to the service, since reference thereto by the Office, by patent attorneys, and at the instance of courts, is frequently necessary. A question also arose as to the effect of the foregoing provision upon section 484 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

> SEC. 484. The Commissioner of Patents shall cause to be classified and arranged in suitable cases, in the rooms and galleries provided for that purpose, the models,

specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art, and designs, which have been or shall be deposited in the Patent Office; and the rooms and galleries shall be kept open during suitable hours for public inspection.

The question was accordingly submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General of the Department as to the effect upon section 484 of the Revised Statutes of the clause in the act of June 22, 1906, above quoted; and the opinion of that officer, a copy of which is appended to this report, marked "Exhibit D," was to the effect that section 484 was not repealed by the enactment in question.

Thereafter a contract was entered into for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors of the Union Building in this city, the building in which these models have heretofore been exhibited, during the present fiscal year at a rental of $10,000, the amount appropriated by the act. Subsequently, correspondence was begun with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to ascertain whether any portion of the models not a part of the records could be placed in the National Museum in this city for exhibition purposes, and if so, which models were desired and could be accommodated in the buildings of the Institution. The officers of the Institution have indicated their willingness to receive and provide for a portion of the Patent Office models, and the selection of the models to be transferred to the custody of the Institution is now under consideration.

With regard to providing additional accommodations for the Patent Office, the Commissioner states:

> There has been no substantial relief given to this Office in the matter of increased space, and the necessities of this Office, in regard to space, become each year more urgent. I can only urge again, as I have urged before, that additional space be provided for this Office, and I am of the opinion that an increase of working space would result in economies in the transaction of the business of the Office.

## THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A plan for the work of the Geological Survey during the year was submitted by the Director and approved on May 15, 1905. The work thus planned did not essentially differ in character from that done by the Survey in previous years and described in other annual reports.

During the field season geologic parties were at work in all parts of the country, gathering data for the great geologic atlas of the United States and for reports on special subjects and localities. During the year 14 folios of the atlas were issued, besides many professional papers and bulletins dealing largely with the mineral resources and products of the country. Special studies were made of the granite quarries of Maine, the clays of Cape Cod, the cement resources of Virginia and Alabama, the iron ores of Virginia, the granite industry and copper resources of the Appalachian region, the Goldfield and other mining districts in Nevada, coal fields and iron-ore deposits in

various parts of the West, asphalt lands and ozokerite deposits in Utah, and others too numerous to mention in this report. The special investigation of the relation of hydraulic mining and natural stream erosion in the Sierra Nevada to agriculture, grazing, and other industries in the Sacramento Valley, California, which is being made in response to a memorial to the President, was well advanced, but not completed.

A geologic map of North America on the scale of 1:5,000,000 is in preparation by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Governments of Canada and Mexico.

The severe earthquake that occurred in California on the morning of April 18 was made the subject of a special investigation, in which the Survey cooperated with the State of California and the Carnegie Institution. The Survey has also investigated the injury to buildings and other structures in San Francisco and vicinity for the purpose of ascertaining what materials and forms of construction are best adapted to withstand earthquake vibrations.

Cooperation by States.—Many of the States, following a well-established policy, cooperated with the Survey in geologic, topographic, and hydrographic work. For cooperative geologic work Maine appropriated $1,500, Pennsylvania, $4,000, and North Carolina, $1,000. For cooperative topographic work Illinois allotted $10,000; California, $15,000; Kentucky, $5,000; Maine, $3,200; Maryland, $2,500; Michigan, $2,000; New York, $600; North Carolina, $4,000; Oklahoma, $5,000; Ohio, $23,800; Oregon, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $14,000; West Virginia, $15,000; and New Hampshire, $400, for a special sheet. For cooperative hydrographic work Maine allotted $3,500; New Hampshire, $300; Wisconsin, $1,250; California, $10,000; Oregon, $2,500; Maryland, a sum sufficient to pay all gauge readers in that State, and Nebraska and Nevada each a sum sufficient to pay for the services of a hydrographer, who devoted his time to stream gauging; and many States rendered assistance in hydrologic and hydroeconomic work.

Surveys and investigations in Alaska.—Nine parties were engaged in field work in Alaska during the open season, from about May 15 to October 15, in 1905. Several of these were subdivided after reaching Alaska, making 14 parties in all.

The preliminary study of the geology and mineral resources of the Ketchikan and Wrangell districts was completed; a geologic reconnoissance of the Yakutat Bay region was made; both geologic and topographic surveys were made of the Controller Bay region; all the known copper deposits on the shores of Prince William Sound were examined, as were also the coal fields of the Matanuska Valley and Herendeen Bay districts; detailed geologic studies were carried on in the Nome region, and a further study was made of the tin deposits at

York and of the gold placers of the Solomon River and Ophir Creek regions. Three topographers, working from June to October, completed the survey of the areas of the Solomon and Casadepaga special maps, covering 470 square miles in Seward Peninsula; and 2 topographic parties extended reconnoissance surveys over 4,300 square miles in the Yukon-Tanana region, the mapped area including parts of the Birch Creek, Beaver Creek, and Tolovana River basins.

In May and June, 1906, 12 parties were dispatched to Alaska to continue geologic and topographic work and to begin stream gauging in the Nome region.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES.—During the year the report on the mineral resources of the country for the calendar year 1904 was completed and published and the report for 1905 was well advanced. The value of the mineral products for the year 1905 was $1,623,877,127; the value for the year 1904 was $1,360,883,554.

The investigation of black sands, authorized by Congress and mentioned in my last report, was pushed vigorously during the year at Portland, Oreg., where exceptional facilities were offered by the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The results of the investigation have been gratifying and may lead to the development of an important industry in the utilization of the black sands of the country as a source of gold, platinum, iron ore, and some of the rare metals. It has been shown that by concentrating the black sands on concentrators of the shaking-table class, practically all the values in the sand can be saved by mechanical means without the use of quicksilver; and it is probable that such shaking tables, which have not heretofore been used in placer mining, will be added to the equipment of ordinary hydraulic and dredge mines in many cases.

Platinum in commercial quantities has been found in many localities in California and Oregon.

The special investigation of the fuel resources of the United States, authorized by Congress in 1904, was continued at St. Louis. The general purpose of these investigations is the making of a series of comparative tests of representative coals and lignites from the important fields of the country. To June 30, 1906, the number of coals, lignites, and peats examined was 2,400; the number of boiler tests, 401; producer-gas tests, 119; coking tests, 218; washing tests, 102; briquetting tests, 54; chemical determinations, 12,878; and in addition to these a considerable number of miscellaneous tests were made. Three reports of progress have been published, in which detailed and summarized results are given.

The investigation of structural materials, authorized by Congress, was conducted at the same place, the one station supplying the necessary heat, light, and power for both lines of investigation. The allotment being small, the work was necessarily confined to the completion

of tests of cement, concrete, and other constituent materials. In addition to this testing work a general inquiry was instituted into the present state of knowledge relative to the strength and other properties of building materials available for use in the United States. During May and June, with the cooperation of the War Department and the committee of engineers representing the American Society of Civil Engineers and associated organizations, an investigation was made of the effect of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco on buildings and building material. A report on these investigations is in preparation.

Chemical and physical research.—During the year 144 analyses were reported from the chemical laboratory, together with 567 determinations of minerals received from various sources. In addition to this routine work the research work of the division, in both chemical and physical lines, was large and important. It was, of course, technical in character, and is described in more detail in the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Director.

Topographic surveys and geographic maps.—The areas newly mapped topographically amounted to 36,605 square miles, in 35 States and Territories; revision and resurveys raised this to 40,800 square miles. The total new area surveyed to June 30 is 992,601 square miles, or almost one-third of the whole country.

In connection with these surveys there were run 38,307 linear miles of spirit levels, of which 892 miles were precise, making the spirit leveling done since the authorization of this work by Congress, in 1896, amount to 196,371 miles. In addition, 327 miles of forest-reserve boundary lines were run, 12 miles were retraced, and 15 miles of supplemental lines were run.

Primary azimuth observations were made at two triangulation stations; 328 triangulation stations were occupied or located and marked, and 3,261 miles of primary traverse were run. In the course of this work 51,430 square miles were covered by primary control.

The total area covered by topographic surveys in Alaska was about 5,300 square miles, in the course of the mapping of which 191 miles of spirit levels were run and 26 permanent bench marks were established.

An outline map of North America on a scale of 1:5,000,000 was undertaken and completed, as a base for the geologic map mentioned in an earlier paragraph, and the revision of the three-sheet map of the United States, on a scale of 1:2,500,000, was well advanced. The preparation of a map in sheets on a scale of 1:1,000,000 has progressed rapidly also, but as the work has been going on in various parts of the country, it is difficult to measure the progress.

Hydrographic investigations.—The hydrographic branch of the Survey is composed of three divisions. The division of hydrography

deals with the distribution of the surface waters of the United States; it determines the quantity and fluctuations of the flow of rivers, mainly those having importance for water power, irrigation, municipal supplies, or other industrial purposes. The division of hydrology investigates the currents of water under ground, particularly those reached by deep wells; and it is studying the geology of the earth's surface in so far as it concerns the distribution and amount of underground water, especially that having industrial importance. The division of hydroeconomics studies the qualities of water as affecting its industrial and municipal uses.

River stations for obtaining records of stage and discharge were maintained during the year in all sections of the country, the total number being 817. In 1902–3 there were maintained 519 stations; in 1903–4, 639; in 1904–5, 754. Surveys to determine the slopes of streams were made on the following-named rivers: Penobscot, Moose, and Androscoggin in Maine; Roanoke in Virginia; Black, Flambeau, and Wisconsin in Wisconsin. Investigations were conducted which led to reports on the following special problems: The flow of water over standard and broad-crested weirs; the use of turbines as water meters; the flow of water under an ice cover; unusual and excessive floods of the year. Progress was made in the investigation of the effect of forestation on run-off, and of the movement and control of the débris from hydraulic mining in the Sacramento basin.

The collecting of well records and samples was extended during the year to nearly every State and Territory, special attention being given to wildcat wells and to wells in relatively little known fields. Borings for oil and gas as well as for water are included in the scope of this work. Nearly 2,000 records have been studied, and upward of 12,000 samples, including sets from about 900 wells and borings, have been examined, classified, labeled, and filed. The furnishing of expert advice to those applying for information concerning the occurrence of oil, gas, and artesian water, and for the interpretation of samples and records, continued to be one of the most important parts of the work. The Survey was called upon by numerous State surveys, including Maryland, Alabama, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois, to supply records, and by the geological survey of Canada to furnish information as to the methods and appliances for collecting logs and samples. A considerable amount of time was devoted to bibliographic work on underground waters; the compilation of tables relating to the discharge of wells, composition of water, and numerous other problems encountered in underground-water investigation was nearly completed, and a general investigation of the methods of deep drilling in the various States in the East and in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas was made and the results were compiled for publication.

The waters of the country contain ingredients varying in amount, character, and degree of harmfulness. To secure the highest development of water resources it is necessary to determine these characteristics and to classify the waters according to their favorable or unfavorable effects upon different kinds of manufactured products and upon the health of the people. In this work the waters of many interstate streams are examined. For example, last year the study of interstate pollution in the Hoosic drainage area was completed, and an investigation was made of the causes and effects of stream pollution in the Potomac basin. Investigations of the character of water were made in sixteen States. This is a line of inquiry which is necessarily important to all the people of the country, and it is therefore not surprising that, within the year, a second edition was demanded of a water-supply paper (No. 152) that consists of a review of the laws forbidding pollution of inland waters in the United States.

Need for increase of appropriations.—The Director calls attention to the urgent need for larger appropriations for most of the work carried on by the Survey. Congress at its last session allotted for geologic surveys $200,000; for topographic surveys, $350,000, and for the investigation of the water resources of the United States, $150,000. The Director states that the largely increased demands for these classes of work make it highly important that Congress at its next session should increase each of these three allotments by $50,000, which will make the last one (water resources) equal to what it was for several years prior to the reduction made at the last session. The reasons which he gives seem to justify favorable action by Congress.

Reclamation Service.—During the last fiscal year substantial progress was made in the construction of the irrigation works authorized by the act of Congress of June 17, 1902. Practically all preliminary examinations and surveys have been completed and the energies of the Reclamation Service are now being devoted to the work of construction. Water has been delivered to some of the lands of the Truckee-Carson and the North Platte projects. The Hondo project has been completed; also the greater part of the gravity system of the Minidoka project.

The work of the Reclamation Service has been hampered somewhat by the great activity in railroad construction in the West and by the development of other large engineering works. The unusual amount of engineering work carried on has created a large demand for competent engineers and caused a great rise in the price of labor, animals, and materials. About 40 engineers of various grades have resigned in the last year, and it has at times been difficult to obtain competent men at the salaries paid for Government work. The increase in the cost of labor and materials has driven some of the contractors into bankruptcy and has made it necessary to enter into new

contracts or for the Government to carry on the work. Not only has the cost of work increased, but in many cases it has been impossible to obtain bids.

The funds provided by the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), constituting the proceeds from the disposal of the public lands in the thirteen States and three Territories, from June 30, 1901, to June 30, 1906, are shown by the following table:

| Receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30— | |
|---|---|
| 1901 | $3,144,821.91 |
| 1902 | 4,585,520.53 |
| 1903 | 8,713,996.60 |
| 1904 | 6,826,253.59 |
| 1905 | 4,805,515.39 |
| Total | 28,076,108.02 |

For the purpose of making plans for the future it has been estimated that the fund for 1906 will be $4,882,084.10; for 1907, $4,275,969.04, and for 1908, $4,062,170.59. It is hoped that by the latter year returns will commence to come in to the fund from the sale of water under the ten annual installments provided by law.

The allotments made to the projects authorized are as follows:

| State. | Name of project. | Allotment. | Reclaimable area.[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Arizona | Salt River | $4,539,161 | 160,000 |
| California | Yuma | 3,000,000 | 85,000 |
| Colorado | Uncompahgre | 2,500,000 | 100,000 |
| Idaho | Minidoka | 1,550,000 | 60,000 |
| Do | Payette-Boise | 1,490,000 | 60,000 |
| Kansas | Garden City | 260,000 | 8,600 |
| Montana | Milk River | 1,000,000 | (*b*) |
| Do | Huntley | 900,000 | 30,000 |
| Do | Sun River | 500,000 | 16,000 |
| Do | Lower Yellowstone (two-thirds) | 1,800,000 | 40,000 |
| Nebraska-Wyoming | North Platte | 3,330,000 | 100,000 |
| Nevada | Truckee-Carson | 3,700,000 | 150,000 |
| New Mexico | Hondo | 336,000 | 10,000 |
| Do | Carlsbad | 600,000 | 20,000 |
| New Mexico-Texas | Rio Grande (Leasburg, diversion) | 200,000 | 20,000 |
| North Dakota | Lower Yellowstone (one-third) | 900,000 | 20,000 |
| Do | Pumping projects | 1,000,000 | 30,000 |
| Oregon | Klamath | 2,000,000 | 100,000 |
| Do | Umatilla | 1,000,000 | 20,000 |
| South Dakota | Belle Fourche | 2,100,000 | 60,000 |
| Utah | Strawberry | 1,250,000 | 25,000 |
| Washington | Okanogan | 500,000 | 10,000 |
| Do | Sunnyside | 1,100,000 | 40,000 |
| Do | Tieton | 1,250,000 | 24,000 |
| Do | Wapato | 100,000 | (*b*) |
| Wyoming | Shoshone | 2,250,000 | 75,000 |
| Total | | 39,155,161 | 1,263,600 |

[a] Approximate. [b] Preliminary construction.

The amount disbursed on approved vouchers on account of the Reclamation Service, including payments on construction contracts, engineering and administrative expenses to and including September 30, 1906, is $15,456,900.13.

The Salt River project is on Salt River, in the central part of Arizona. On this stream a large dam 270 feet high is being constructed at Roosevelt. This dam will regulate the supply of water that will be used in the irrigation of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Phoenix. There will also be developed a large amount of power, which will be utilized for pumping underground water, thus increasing the supply available for irrigation. As this project is far from the railroads, it was necessary to provide facilities for the manufacture of cement; and it was also necessary to provide for the crushing of sand for use in the structures. The sand-crushing plant has been completed and is giving satisfactory service. It is operated from the power plant. The cement mill, also, has been in operation for over a year and is producing cement of satisfactory quality. At present the mill is furnishing more cement than the contractor is able to use, but as the work on the dam progresses the contractor will use a large quantity, and it is estimated that the output will about equal the consumption. The power canal and the power plant have been completed and are giving satisfactory service. The power plant is now furnishing power for the operation of the cement mill and for the contractor's equipment used in constructing the dam. The contract for the Roosevelt dam has been awarded, a satisfactory plant installed, and a large amount of preliminary work executed. High water in November carried away a large part of the contractor's equipment in the river, and the high water continued later than usual in the spring.

These circumstances have delayed the work somewhat, but it is not thought that they will materially delay the completion of the project. In addition to the construction work necessary surveys and plans have been made looking to the completion of this project. Plans have been made for the Arizona dam which will divert the water into the main distributing canal and for the diversion dam at the head of the power canal. Work on these will be pushed as rapidly as possible during the coming year. Conditions in the Salt River Valley are about the same as they have been for the last two or three years. There is water in the river for irrigation purposes, but there is no efficient means for diverting it.

The Yuma project is situated in California and Arizona on both sides of Colorado River. The waters of Colorado River will be diverted at the Laguna dam about 10 miles northeast of Yuma, Ariz., into two canals, one on each side of the river. In Arizona these canals will irrigate all the bottom lands of Colorado and Gila rivers between the Laguna dam and the Mexican boundary, and in California will supply

water for the bottom lands in the Yuma Indian Reservation. The Laguna dam will form a basin in which the velocity of the water will be checked and the greater part of the silt allowed to settle. The water for the canals will be drawn from the surface, where it is comparatively free from silt. The dam will have a total length of 4,780 feet, a maximum width of 257 feet, and a maximum height of 19 feet; the work on the dam was begun July 20, 1905, and the contractors are making fair progress. On account of high floods in Colorado and Gila rivers, it is necessary to protect the lowlands from overflow by a system of dikes on both sides of Colorado and Gila rivers. The dikes along the Colorado River have been completed and those along Gila River are now being constructed directly by the Government, and the necessary spur dikes and extensions that were not included in former contracts are likewise being built by the United States.

The Uncompahgre Valley project provides for the irrigation of a large tract in Delta and Montrose counties, Colo. The water will be diverted from Gunnison River by means of a low diversion dam and carried through a tunnel 30,582 feet (5¾ miles) in length to the Uncompahgre Valley. Work was begun June 11, 1904, by the Taylor-Moore Construction Company, which carried on the work until May 27, 1905, on which date the contract was abandoned. The work was then taken up by the Reclamation Service, by day labor. In September, 1905, bids were opened for the completion of the tunnel, but all the bids were so high that it was deemed advisable for the Government to do the work. The equipment of the contractor was very unsatisfactory, and a thorough reorganization of the plant was necessary. A reservoir to provide a water supply has been constructed, the power plant has been moved to a more convenient location and the electric power for lights and tramming and ventilating machinery has been installed. On September 30, 16,019 feet of tunnel had been excavated. This work has been exceedingly difficult and it is necessary to watch it very carefully in order to prevent accident. A large part of the tunnel has gone through soft ground and very careful timbering has been necessary. As the distance from the portals increases, the conditions are gradually becoming more difficult on account of rise in temperature, increased tramming expenses, and greater delays in case of short emergency stops. Work on the south canal is also in progress, sections 1 to 9 having been completed in September, 1905.

The Minidoka project is located along Snake River in the southern part of Idaho. Water will be taken from Snake River by means of a diversion dam located about 40 miles below American Falls and 6 miles south of Minidoka station, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. This dam, when completed, will consist of a heavy rock fill, with a concrete core wall. A spillway will be provided at the left bank of the river in order to carry the greatest possible flow of flood water with-

out danger of overtopping the dam. During the last fiscal year a telephone system was installed, and work was in progress on the dam in Snake River and on the main canal and distributing system. It is expected that all work on this project being done under existing contracts will be completed this year, and that water can be turned into most of the lateral system next spring.

The Payette-Boise project contemplates the reclamation of a large area in the Boise and Payette valleys, in the southwestern part of Idaho. The complete plans propose the utilization of both Payette and Boise rivers, and include the construction of extensive storage works at the headwaters of each stream. The lands are in Ada, Canyon, and Owyhee counties. The greater part of the work has been commenced and satisfactory progress has been made in the settlement of rights of way. The New York Canal Company and the Idaho-Iowa Lateral and Reservoir Company have executed contracts providing for the turning over of their main canal and right of way to the United States, the main canal to be enlarged, as provided by the plans of the Reclamation Service. In entering into this contract these companies have made concessions of great value to the United States. They do not receive any money compensation, while the United States is left free to enlarge the existing works to any dimensions that may be desired. Six miles of the New York canal are of the full size needed, and was constructed at a cost of more than $200,000. It is estimated that fully this amount has been saved through this arrangement with the New York Canal Company.

The Garden City project will provide water for the irrigation of about 8,600 acres, situated just east of Deerfield, in southwestern Kansas. The water will be obtained from underground sources by means of 23 separate pumping stations, driven electrically from the central power plant located on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The plan to furnish water for the irrigation of these lands by diversion from the river has not been successful, as there is a rapid loss of water from the river to the gravels and the flow of the stream is very uncertain. A large percentage of the work on this project will be under way in the course of a few months.

The Huntley project contemplates the reclamation of a large area along Yellowstone River in southeastern Montana, between Huntley and Bull Mountain station. The lands to be reclaimed form a portion of the area which the Crow Indians by treaty, ratified by act of Congress approved April 27, 1904, ceded to the United States. Upon the completion of allotments to the Indians, as required by the act, the area remaining is to be subject to disposition in accordance with the provisions of the homestead laws and the rules and regulations governing the disposal of public lands. In addition to the cost of reclamation, the price of the lands is to be $4 per acre when entered

under the homestead laws. Water will be distributed over this tract by about 30 miles of main canal and 200 miles of laterals. At a point 14 miles from the head works there is a drop in the canal, where about 600 horsepower will be developed and utilized in pumping water to about 3,000 acres lying under the high-line canal. Bids for the main canal and structures were opened on June 28, 1905.

The Sun River project was formally approved March 19, 1906, and the sum of $500,000 was allotted for beginning construction. The irrigable area is a broad tract extending from Teton River on the north to Sun River on the south, a distance of 30 miles, and from the Rocky Mountains on the west to Missouri River on the east, a distance of 70 miles. This land is extremely rich in all the elements of fertility, but without water is only fit for grazing. The examinations show that this project is free from difficult engineering features, and the topography of the country is such that it can be built a unit at a time. Active construction work has not yet been commenced, but the necessary preliminary surveys are nearly completed, specifications are being prepared, and bids will soon be asked.

Additional surveys were carried on during the last fiscal year to determine the relative merits of various plans proposed for the irrigation of lands in the Milk River Valley. The general plans of the Reclamation Service contemplate the storage of the flood waters of St. Mary River and their diversion and utilization on irrigable lands in the Blackfoot Indian Reservation and in the lower Milk River Valley. It is proposed to store the flood waters of St. Mary River by constructing one or more earth dams at the outlet of the St. Mary lakes. This canal will head about 35 miles northeast of Browning, and will have a capacity of 850 second-feet. Work on it was begun last summer, and is carried on principally with Indian labor.

The North Platte project has for its object the storage and utilization of the flood and surplus waters of North Platte River. The water will be impounded by a dam in a narrow canyon just below the mouth of Sweetwater River. In the irrigation season the water will be permitted to flow down the channel of the stream for about 150 miles, to the point where a low diversion dam will turn it into the canals that will distribute it over the lands to be irrigated. The two main features of this project are thus widely separated; the Pathfinder dam and reservoir and the diversion dam are in Wyoming; the main body of land to be irrigated is about 200 miles farther downstream, in Nebraska. Work has been actively pushed on both divisions of this project. A pile bridge has been built across North Platte River, and the necessary headquarters buildings have been erected at Wyncote. The outlet tunnel at the dam site has been completed and is now in use during the construction of the large dam. The foundations of the dam have been completed, and the work on the dam proper has

begun. On the Interstate canal there have been completed the excavation for the first 45 miles of canal, the lateral outlets, all of the temporary structures, and part of the permanent structures. Water was turned into the canal May 5, 1906, and was used for irrigation during the summer. The excavation for the remainder of the Interstate canal is progressing satisfactorily.

The Truckee-Carson project provides for the irrigation of a large area in western Nevada. Work was begun on this project in 1903 and the main canal was formally opened on June 17, 1905, the third anniversary of the passage of the reclamation act. This canal is 31 miles long and diverts water from Truckee River to the channel of Carson River, where a storage reservoir will eventually be built. Water is now ready for delivery to about 50,000 acres, and was furnished for a considerable area during the past summer. The irrigable lands in the Carson Sink have been divided into six districts, each comprising 25,000 to 50,000 acres. This area will be reclaimed by a system of lateral ditches supplied from the main distributing system. The general plan also contemplates utilizing a drop of 26 feet in the main south-side canal for developing power for pumping water to the lands too high to be reached by gravity ditches. Work is now in progress on some of the laterals, and in other districts surveys are being pushed so that construction work may begin at an early date. A telephone system has been installed and is being extended as required. All work is carried on directly by the Government. The flow of water in Truckee River will be regulated by storage works constructed at the outlet of Lake Tahoe.

The Hondo project contemplates the diversion of the waters of Hondo River near Roswell, N. Mex. It has been necessary to carry on a large part of the work on this project directly by the Government, as the Taylor-Moore Construction Company, which had the contract for the canal, spillway, and the main canal, went into the hands of a receiver. The company's equipment was so small that it was necessary for the Government to install an adequate plant for carrying on this work. The failure of the company caused considerable delay, but the work was carried on satisfactorily and is now practically completed. Work on the inlet and outlet canals and the diversion dam is nearly completed, as well as almost all of the embankment. The structures, headgates, lateral gates, and drops are being built directly by the Government. Water will soon be turned into the reservoir, and it is expected that water will be furnished for irrigation next spring.

The Carlsbad project provides water for irrigating a small area in the vicinity of Carlsbad, N. Mex. The work includes storage reservoirs on Pecos River and the repair and reconstruction of canals that were constructed by private enterprise. The development of Pecos

Valley was brought about by a private irrigation company which installed an extensive system of irrigation works representing an outlay of more than a million dollars. In October, 1904, a flood destroyed a large portion of the Avalon dam, upon which the canal system depended for its supply. The owners of the system were unable to repair the damage, and as property valued at not less than $2,000,000 was threatened with destruction unless a water supply was provided, an appeal was made to the Government to take the works and prevent the lands from reverting to desert conditions. The transfer of the property of the Pecos Irrigation Company to the United States has been completed and construction work is under way. Bids were invited for the construction of the Avalon dam, but as none were received it was necessary for the Government to construct this work by day labor, and about 25 per cent is completed.

The Rio Grande project contemplates the erection of a concrete dam across the Rio Grande near Engle, New Mexico, about 100 miles above El Paso. At this dam the flood waters will be stored and will be carried by a canal system to a large area of rich valley land. The general surveys for the Rio Grande project have been completed and detail surveys are in progress on the Leasburg diversion, which is a part of the Rio Grande project, and which will be the first unit to be constructed. The Leasburg diversion dam will be built of concrete, with the necessary sluice gates, head weir, and head gates, and will be connected with the old Las Cruces Canal by about 2 miles of full-size canal. An allotment of $200,000 has been made for this portion of the Rio Grande project, and the Elephant Butte Water Users' Association of New Mexico and the El Paso Water Users' Association of Texas have signed a general contract for the repayment in ten installments of the $200,000 allotted for this work.

The Lower Yellowstone project lies on the western side of Yellowstone River and extends from a point about 20 miles below Glendive to the junction of Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. The plans contemplate a diversion dam across Yellowstone River, a main canal 67 miles long, and a suitable lateral and distribution system. Construction work was started on this project early in 1905. A telephone system has been constructed and buildings have been erected for the engineers. A complete lateral system has been located and other necessary surveys have been made. Work is now in progress on the headworks, main canal, and laterals.

Three pumping projects are in contemplation in western North Dakota for the purpose of raising water from Missouri River to irrigate bench lands that are too high to be reached by gravity systems. The pumping projects contemplated are located in Williams County, on the north bank of the river. The Buford-Trenton project begins within a mile of the Montana line and extends east about 10 miles.

The Williston project surrounds the city of Williston and extends about 10 miles up the valley of Little Muddy River. The Nesson project is about 25 miles southeast of Williston and about 15 miles south of Wheeler station on the Great Northern Railway. Plane-table surveys of all these areas were made during the field season of 1905, and during the winter the canals were located on the field sheets, quantities were estimated, and drafts of specifications were prepared. Contracts have been let on the Williston project for pumping apparatus, for electric generating plant, and for the building for power station.

The Umatilla project will provide a water supply for about 20,000 acres of land immediately south of Columbia River and east of Umatilla River. The engineering work in connection with this project consists of a feed canal from Umatilla River to the Cold Springs reservoir and a distributing system, and is capable of being constructed in a short time. General and detailed topographic surveys have been made of the reservoir site and of the irrigable lands adjacent to the canal lines, and test pits have been put down over the larger part of the embankment line and at the proposed spillway site. A water users' association has been organized and an agreement has been reached with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the land held by that corporation. Options have been obtained on almost all of the patented land falling within the proposed reservoir, and negotiations are being taken up to acquire right of way for the feed canal. A contract has been let for the storage feed canal, the work to be completed by May 1, 1907.

The Klamath project is situated in southern Oregon and northern California and derives its water supply from Clear Lake reservoir, on Lost River, California, and from Upper Klamath Lake. Contracts have been awarded for the excavation of the canal and the construction of all auxiliary structures. The construction of the East Branch Canal, 19 miles, and 27 miles of laterals is being carried on directly by the Government and is progressing satisfactorily.

The Belle Fourche project contemplates the irrigation of an area of land near Belle Fourche, South Dakota. The waters of Belle Fourche River will be diverted a short distance below the mouth of Red Water Creek and will be stored in a large reservoir that will be formed by a dam across Owl Creek, just below the mouth of Dry Creek. Work has been pushed on the diversion dam, the main supply canal, the Owl Creek dam, the north canal, and the south canal. The survey of the lateral system has been begun, and as soon as plans and estimates can be made bids will be asked for the construction of laterals under the south canal and under the north canal west of Indian Creek.

The Strawberry Valley project will provide water for a large area in central Utah, situated from 5 to 15 miles south of Provo. The

water will be stored in a reservoir on Strawberry River, about 30 miles east of the irrigable area, and, by means of a tunnel 4 miles long, will be carried under the divide and emptied into Spanish Fork, from which a canal from 18 to 20 miles long will convey it to the irrigable area. A plane-table survey has been made of the land to be irrigated and of the area through which the canal will run. Diamond-drill borings have been made at the dam site and along the tunnel line. All the preliminary examinations for the canals and the tunnel have been completed and the tunnel line has been located. Some work has been done by the Government in the construction of roads, erection of buildings, and making provision for carrying on the work. No bids were received for the tunnel. Work will be carried on directly by the Government during the coming winter and bids will again be asked for in the spring.

The Okanogan project will provide water for the irrigation of a small area of land in the northern part of Washington, along the right bank of Okanogan River. The water supply for the land under this project will be obtained from Salmon Creek, which drains an area of about 140 square miles. This water will be stored in Conconully basin, immediately south of the town of Conconully. An earthen dam will be constructed in Salmon Creek Canyon, just below the junction of the north and west forks of Salmon Creek. All the necessary preliminary surveys and investigations have been completed and temporary quarters have been built for the engineers. The bids received in June for the main canal were rejected. Part of the work was authorized to be undertaken and is being carried on directly by the Government, and the remainder was readvertised. On September 1, bids were opened on the storage works, but were rejected. Plans are maturing for a distribution system, options have been obtained for almost all land required for reservoir purposes, and contracts have been placed for furnishing all the cement required.

The Sunnyside project contemplates the enlargement and extension of the Sunnyside canal system now in operation, which has been purchased. In connection therewith it will be necessary to construct suitable storage works at the upper Yakima lakes. Preliminary surveys have been completed, and a topographic map of the irrigable lands is now being made. A water users' association has been organized, and the greater part of the lands under the Sunnyside ditch has been subscribed. In the near future the dam and head works will be designed and plans will be made for the distribution system for the first part of the work.

The Tieton project is situated west and north of the city of North Yakima, Washington. Water will be taken from Tieton River about 16 miles above its mouth by means of a low masonry dam. Plane-table surveys have been made of the main canal line and of the main laterals, and

investigations of bed rock have been made at Bumping Lake dam site. Questions relating to the water rights have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a water users' association has been organized. About 93 per cent of all the irrigable land has been subscribed. The first section of the canal has been located, and bids have been asked for this portion of the work.

The Shoshone project will provide water for the irrigation of a large area in the vicinity of Cody, Wyo. The water of Shoshone River will be stored in a reservoir that will have a capacity of 420,000 acre-feet. The water will be turned into the river as it is needed, and will be diverted by means of a low diversion dam and distributed over the land by means of the necessary canals and laterals. A wagon road through Shoshone Canyon, the borings along the tunnel line, and a topographic survey of the land on the south side of Shoshone River have been completed. Construction work has been commenced on the Shoshone dam and on the Corbett tunnel. The contract for the Shoshone dam was awarded to Prendergast & Clarkson, but was abandoned by them, and the work is now being carried on by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, on the same terms. The contract for the Corbett tunnel was awarded to Charles Spear, but as the contractor failed to push the work the contract was suspended, and the work is now being done directly by the Government. Bids for construction of 7 miles of the Garland canal were opened at Billings on May 24, but only one bid was received, and as this was deemed excessive it has been decided to readvertise the work.

The progress of work on the projects described above is shown in the following table:

*Work completed September 30, 1906, on reclamation projects.*

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Salt River project, Arizona | 69.5 |
| Yuma project, California-Arizona | 23.0 |
| Uncompahgre Valley project, Colorado | 46.5 |
| Minidoka project, Idaho | 95.0 |
| Payette-Boise project, Idaho | 25.0 |
| Garden City project, Kansas | 5.5 |
| Huntley project, Montana | 38.5 |
| Milk River project, Montana | 4.0 |
| Sun River project, Montana | 1.0 |
| North Platte project, Nebraska | 33.0 |
| Truckee-Carson project, Nevada | 87.0 |
| Hondo project, New Mexico | 97.5 |
| Carlsbad project, New Mexico | 24.0 |
| Rio Grande project, New Mexico | 1.0 |
| Lower Yellowstone project, North Dakota-Montana | 16.0 |
| Pumping projects, North Dakota | 2.0 |
| Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota | 4.0 |
| Bismarck project, North Dakota | 1.0 |
| Umatilla project, Oregon | 5.3 |

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Klamath project, Oregon-California | 10.5 |
| Belle Fourche project, South Dakota | 20.0 |
| Strawberry Valley project, Utah | 1.5 |
| Okanogan project, Washington | 6.0 |
| Tieton project, Washington | 3.0 |
| Sunnyside project, Washington | 2.0 |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming | 19.0 |

The following list gives the contracts entered into up to and including October 1, 1906, as well as those then in preparation, for the performance of specific work or for the purchase of machinery and supplies. This does not represent the total expenditures from the reclamation fund, as most of the preliminary work of surveys and examinations, such as digging test pits, operating diamond drills, road building, and similar work, is done under what is known as the "force account."

With the exception of work that has been completed, the amounts given in this list are approximate only, as the bids were made on unit prices for excavation, rockwork, concrete, and other items. The sums given are obtained by multiplying the estimated quantities by the unit prices, the quantities being, as stated in the contract, subject to change as conditions develop and material is classified.

*Reclamation contracts signed and in preparation September 30, 1906.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salt river project, Arizona: | |
| December 17, 1903, Wilcox & Rose, Riverside, Cal.; cement mill | [a] $12,505.56 |
| December 22, 1903, Allis-Chalmers Company, Chicago, Ill.; machinery for cement plant | [a] 38,880.00 |
| December 26, 1903, James R. Thorpe, Denver, Colo.; telephone line | [a] 22,711.43 |
| January 6, 1904, Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing Company, Denver, Colo.; motors for power plant | [a] 10,641.50 |
| January 8, 1904, Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; electric machinery for power plant | [a] 11,375.00 |
| February 18, 1904, Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company, Dayton, Ohio; water wheel and appurtenances | [a] 5,000.00 |
| March 18, 1904, Robert Sherer & Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Schedule 1 of power canal | [a] 317,681.50 |
| March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; Schedule 2 of power canal | [a] 166,623.66 |
| March 23, 1904, John Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal.; sluicing tunnel | [a] 11,178.00 |
| November 14, 1904, Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal.; sluicing gates for tunnel | 102,000.00 |
| February 4, 1905, Wolf Sachs, Tempe, Ariz.; hauling merchandise | 50,000.00 |
| February 10, 1905, C. R. Eager & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; fuel oil | 174,000.00 |
| March 9, 1905, J. E. Sturgeon, Tempe, Ariz.; firewood | [a] 5,032.60 |
| April 8, 1905, J. M. O'Rourke & Co., Roosevelt, Ariz.; Roosevelt dam | 1,147,600.00 |

[a] Total amount paid; work completed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salt River project, Arizona—Continued. | |
| December 20, 1905, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; electrical apparatus | $39,152.00 |
| January 15, 1906, S. Morgan Smith Company, York, Pa.; water-wheels, permanent power plant | 19,165.00 |
| Yuma project, Arizona-California: | |
| July 6, 1905, J. G. White & Co., New York, N. Y.; Laguna dam | 797,650.00 |
| September 13, 1905, Miller & Peasley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Yuma dikes | [a]72,763.20 |
| October 25, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement | 62,000.00 |
| April 11, 1906, J. G. White & Co., New York, N. Y.; Laguna dam gates | 65,900.00 |
| Uncompahgre Valley project, Colorado: | |
| October 31, 1904, Ed. A. Hess, Lyons, Iowa; telephone system | [a]5,641.60 |
| November 4, 1904, Knowlton & Bollen Construction Company, Fort Collins, Colo.; divisions 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9 of south canal | [a]41,010.38 |
| November 7, 1904, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; divisions 3, 4, and 5 of south canal | [a]33,509.85 |
| November 9, 1904, Kellogg & Worley, Gunnison, Colo.; division 6 of south canal | 9,973.27 |
| November 21, 1904, Taylor & Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; Gunnison tunnel | [b]1,008,500.00 |
| June 24, 1905, Montrose Hardware Company, Montrose, Colo.; heating plant | 800.00 |
| June 28, 1905, J. J. Kewin, Montrose, Colo.; office building | 4,166.00 |
| September 21, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; divisions 10–21 of south canal | 513,365.00 |
| March 6, 1906, McPhee, McGinnity & Co.; cement | 115,500.00 |
| Minidoka project, Idaho: | |
| September 17, 1904, Bates & Rogers Construction Company, Chicago, Ill.; dam, spillway, canal | 425,923.00 |
| September 20, 1904, Portland Cement Company of Utah (Limited), Salt Lake City, Utah; cement | 41,300.00 |
| June 7, 1905, Hubbard & Carlson, Boise, Idaho; schedule 2 of distributing canal | 121,494.00 |
| July 3, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Co., Chicago, Ill.; telephone line | 6,335.00 |
| July 3, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; schedules 1[a], 5[a], 6[a], and 7 of distributing canal | 354,823.00 |
| July 7, 1905, Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; schedule 8 of distributing canal | 9,471.00 |
| July 8, 1905, Monarch & Porter, Des Moines, Iowa; schedules 3 and 4 of distributing canal | 194,827.00 |
| Payette-Boise project, Idaho: | |
| February 21, 1906, Utah Fireproofing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise dam and diversion works | 158,950.00 |
| February 21, 1906, Page & Brinton, Salt Lake City, Utah; schedule 4, structures on canal | 48,855.00 |
| March 16, 1906, Hubbard & Carlson, Boise, Idaho; schedule 6, excavation and embankment, Deer Flat | 256,550.00 |
| February 1, 1906, Conway & Wilhite, Star, Idaho; schedule 3, dam canal embankment | 95,400.00 |

[a] Total amount paid; work completed.
[b] Contract given up by contractors.

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|---|---|
| Payette-Boise project, Idaho—Continued. | |
| May 12, 1906, Wm. H. Thompson, Boise, Idaho; schedule 1, main canal | $93,325.00 |
| April 5, 1906, United Iron Works, Oakland, Cal.; schedule 7, gates, guides, and hoists | 15,045.00 |
| May 4, 1906, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; cement | 22,400.00 |
| May 19, 1906, Page & Brinton, Salt Lake City, Utah; schedules 2 and 3, main canal | 135,900.00 |
| Garden City project, Kansas: | |
| June 21, 1906, D'Olier Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; electric power plant | 46,300.00 |
| September 11, 1906, Camden Iron Works, Camden, N. J.; pumping apparatus | 47,240.00 |
| Huntley project, Montana: | |
| July 24, 1905, W. D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minn.; structures | 33,764.00 |
| September 18, 1905, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; cement | 7,700.00 |
| November 6, 1905, W. D. Lovell, Minneapolis, Minn.; division 2 of main canal | 43,245.00 |
| January 2, 1906, the Piper Bros. Company; schedules 1–5, distribution system | 116,600.00 |
| January 4, 1906, the Piper Bros. Company; telephone | 7,276.19 |
| January 4, 1906, New Jersey Foundry and Machinery Company, New York, N. Y.; schedule 6, distribution system | 10,588.00 |
| August 6, 1906, Hughes & Olsen, Butte, Mont.; division 3, main canal and high line | 77,610.00 |
| August 29, 1906, Camden Iron Works, Camden, N. J.; schedule 2, pumping plant | 12,675.00 |
| February 10, 1906, Hughes & Olsen, Butte, Mont.; divison 1, main canal | 170,360.00 |
| North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: | |
| November 23, 1905, W. O. Morrison, Denver, Colo.; schedules 1 and 2, structures, interstate canal | 130,876.90 |
| November 29, 1905, Burke Construction Company, St. Lous, Mo.; schedule 7 of interstate canal | 76,240.00 |
| December 6, 1905, Portland Cement Company, Denver, Colo.; cement | 14,000.00 |
| December 2, 1905, James O'Connor, Mitchell, Nebr.; schedule 6 of interstate canal | 77,360.00 |
| January 4, 1906, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood, S. Dak.; schedules 1–5 and 8 of interstate canal | 309,351.00 |
| January 25, 1905, Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Contr cting Company, Beatrice, Nebr.; Pathfinder tunnel | [a] 33,259.75 |
| June 12, 1905, Robinson & Maney, St. Louis, Mo.; divisions 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of interstate canal | [a] 303,167.96 |
| June 13, 1905, Griffith & McDermott, Chicago, Ill.; division 3 of interstate canal | [a] 64,446.64 |
| June 19, 1905, Orman and Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; division 5 of interstate canal | [a] 78,497.15 |
| June 24, 1905, James O'Connor, Morgantown, Ind.; division 8 of interstate canal | [a] 50,606.52 |
| July 3, 1905, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood, S. Dak.; division 4 of interstate canal | [a] 47,679.04 |

[a] Total amount paid; work completed.

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|---|---|
| North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming—Continued. | |
| July 17, 1905, James F. Stanley, Casper, Wyo.; bridge across North Platte River | [a] $3,114.98 |
| September 1, 1905, Geddis & Seerie Stone Company, Denver, Colo.; Pathfinder dam | 482,000.00 |
| July 27, 1906, Illinois Steel Company, 1057 Rookery, Chicago, Ill.; cement | 56,000.00 |
| August 14, 1906, James O'Connor, Mitchell, Nebr.; schedules 7 and 8, distribution system | 20,237.00 |
| August 28, 1906, Jerry Hurley, Pratt, Wyo.; schedule 3, distribution system | 6,830.00 |
| August 18, 1906, Hobbs, McElroy & McElroy, Morrill, Nebr.; schedule 6, distribution system | 9,407.00 |
| August 20, 1906, D. R. Noe, Morrill, Nebr.; schedule 9, distribution system | 6,922.00 |
| August 23, 1906, Frank Wynegar, Mitchell, Nebr.; schedule 12, distribution system | 3,300.00 |
| September 12, 1906, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood, S. Dak.; schedule 2, distribution system | 8,175.00 |
| July 19, 1906, C. E. Cheeseman, Mitchell, Nebr.; schedule 14, distribution system | 2,031.00 |
| August 20, 1906, Joseph McNeel, Morrill, Nebr.; schedule 1, distribution system | 22,890.00 |
| Hondo project, New Mexico: | |
| December 5, 1904, Taylor-Moore Construction Company, Hillsboro, Tex.; schedules 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of dam and canals | [b] 118,403.00 |
| December 5, 1904, Slinkard Construction Company, Roswell, N. Mex.; schedule 2 of dam and canals | [a] 26,087.04 |
| November 13, 1905, Wood, Bancroft & Doty, Omaha, Nebr.; embankments | [a] 47,814.85 |
| March 2, 1906, T. F. Cazier, Roswell, N. Mex.; canals and laterals | [a] 11,397.94 |
| Truckee-Carson project, Nevada: | |
| August 28, 1903, E. B. & A. L. Stone Company, Oakland, Cal.; division 3 of excavation for canal | [a] 339,118.80 |
| September 3, 1903, C. A. Warren & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1 and 2 of excavation for canal | 960,943.25 |
| December 17, 1903, J. D. Spreckles & Bros. Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement | [a] 91,157.25 |
| August 19, 1904, Clarence W. Swain, Ione, Cal.; Schedule D, highway bridges | [a] 3,826.11 |
| September 9, 1904, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Ore.; Schedule A, distributing canals and structures | [a] 254,777.26 |
| September 17, 1904, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule C, distributing canals and structures | 53,947.76 |
| September 29, 1904, R. C. Mattingly, San Francisco, Cal.; schedule B, distributing canals and structures | [a] 60,773.13 |
| January 21, 1905, San Francisco Construction Company, San Francisco, Cal.; divisions 1, 2, and 6 of ditches | 129,587.00 |
| January 24, 1905, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; division 5 of ditches | [a] 43,436.31 |

[a] Total amount paid; work completed.
[b] Contract given up by contractors.

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|---|---|
| Truckee-Carson project, Nevada—Continued. | |
| January 30, 1905, Utah Construction Company, Ogden, Utah; divisions 3 and 4 of ditches | [a] $98,239.27 |
| May 18, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement | [a] 15,021.00 |
| July 5, 1905, Edward Malley, San Francisco, Cal.; Lake Tahoe outlet and regulating works | [b] 32,200.00 |
| July 29, 1905, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal.; cement | [a] 3,750.00 |
| Lower Yellowstone project, North Dakota-Montana: | |
| June 28, 1905, Elmer A. Hess, Lyons, Iowa; telephone system | [a] 15,556.60 |
| July 17, 1905, Deadwood Construction Company, Deadwood, S. Dak.; division 4 of structures | 28,143.00 |
| July 21, 1905, Callahan Brothers, Phelan & Shirley, Omaha, Nebr.; divisions, 2, 3, and 4 of canal | [c] 356,758.00 |
| July 22, 1905, Widell-Finley Company, Mankato, Minn.; division 1 of canal | [c] 163,368.00 |
| July 24, 1905, Chas. Stabern, Helena, Mont.; divisions 1, 2, and 3 of structures | 104,276.00 |
| August 18, 1905, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; cement | [a] 16,000.00 |
| December 16, 1905, Nohle & Mann, Buford, N. Dak.; lateral N | 5,727.00 |
| December 18, 1905, Widell-Finley Company, Mankato, Minn.; main canal, divisions 5, 6, 7, and 9; laterals A to M (except F) | [c] 252,770.00 |
| December 28, 1905, Widell-Finley Company, Mankato, Minn.; division 8, laterals F, O, P | [c] 29,983.00 |
| April 20, 1906, John A. Nelson, Sidney, Mont.; main canal, divisions 5, 6, 7, and 9, and laterals A to M (except F); assume Widell-Finley Co. contract | 252,770.00 |
| April 2, 1906, J. B. Kendall, 485 Missouri avenue, Washington, D. C.; steel | 6,833.00 |
| April 30, 1906, Henry C. De Laney, Williston, N. Dak.; division 4 | 88,091.00 |
| April 23, 1906, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.; cement | 20,000.00 |
| May 12, 1906, D. H. Freeman & Co., St. Cloud, Minn.; main canal, division 2 | 251,516.00 |
| May 1, 1906, John A. Nelson, Sidney, Mont.; main canal, division 8, laterals F, O, P | 29,983.00 |
| June 4, 1906, D. H. Freeman & Co., St. Cloud, Minn.; main canal, division 1 | 205,115.00 |
| July 26, 1906, Newman & Hoy, St. Paul, Minn.; main canal, division 3 | 245,038.00 |
| August 7, 1906, James Munn, Deadwood, S. Dak.; structures, main canal, divisions 5–9; laterals A-P | 205,814.00 |
| September 21, 1906, Pacific Coast Construction Company, Portland, Oreg.; dam [d] | 142,825.00 |
| Williston project, North Dakota: | |
| September 5, 1906, D'Olier Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; pumping apparatus | 87,546.00 |
| September 10, 1906, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; schedule C, power and pumping plant | 37,228.00 |

[a] Total amount paid; work completed.
[b] Contract rescinded on payment of $5,129.62.
[c] Contract given up by contractors.
[d] In preparation.

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|---|---|
| Williston project, North Dakota: | |
| September 21, 1906, John H. Donohue, St. Paul, Minn.; schedule G, power and pumping station | $13,886.00 |
| Buford-Trenton project, North Dakota: | |
| September 27, 1906, D'Olier Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.[c] | 40,836.00 |
| Umatilla project, Oregon: | |
| August 2, 1906, Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, Seattle, Wash.; storage feed canal | 161,388.50 |
| Klamath project, Oregon-California: | |
| February 5, 1906, Mason, Davis & Co., Portland, Oreg., main canal, divisions 1, 2, and 3 | 377,330.00 |
| February 2, 1906, International Contract Company, Seattle, Wash.; six bridges | 6,828.00 |
| May 21, 1906, Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal | 15,500.00 |
| Belle Fourche project, South Dakota: | |
| April 24, 1905, S. R. H. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.; division 1 of main canal | 99,937.00 |
| April 26, 1905, Widell-Finley Company, Mankato, Minn.; division 2 of main canal | [a] 107,260.00 |
| July 20, 1905, W. H. Crumb & Co., Chicago, Ill.; telephone system | [b] 4,060.61 |
| November 14, 1905, Orman & Crook, Pueblo, Colo.; dam and canals | 1,003,300.00 |
| February 20, 1906, Western Portland Cement Company, Yankton, S. Dak.; cement—50,000 to | 70,000.00 |
| June 18, 1906, Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; five highway bridges | 6,000.00 |
| Strawberry Valley project, Utah: | |
| May 28, 1906, E. A. Hess, Lyons, Iowa; telephone system | 10,002.20 |
| Shoshone project, Wyoming: | |
| September 23, 1905, Prendergast & Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.; Shoshone dam | [a] 515,730.00 |
| September 27, 1905, Charles Spear, Billings, Mont.; Corbett tunnel | [a] 594,325.00 |
| August 14, 1906, Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Company, St. Louis, Mo.; steel bars | 7,060.00 |
| September 21, 1906, U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Scranton, Pa.; Shoshone dam. Assume Prendergast & Clarkson contract. | |

The work in general has advanced in the four years since its beginning to such a point that the problems of general location and character of construction may be regarded as settled. The problems now in hand are even more difficult of solution. They are those of management and operation of great systems of water supply upon which depend the property and even the lives of thousands of citizens. The works must not merely be safe, they must be so managed that the cost will be returned to the reclamation fund. Each year millions of dollars must be collected from men who wring it from the once barren soil. Experience, wisdom, and foresight must be exercised by those

[a] Contract given up by contractors.
[b] Total amount paid; work completed.

in charge of the canals, and the daily exigencies of flood, drought, or changing temperature must be met by vigilance and prompt action. Tact and patience must also be used in meeting the often contradictory requirements of scattered farms or of communities and in overcoming the ignorance or prejudice of the newcomers. General prosperity must follow the operation of the irrigation system in order that the investment made by the Government may be refunded to the Treasury.

The reclamation works supply water not only to lands selected from the public domain under the terms of the reclamation act, but also to lands previously in private ownership.

This investment in reclamation works, whether considered in the aggregate or as so much per acre or per farm, is so great that the Government can not take a merely passive interest in the matter. For each 40-acre or 80-acre farm the Government has made a cash outlay of from $1,000 to $2,000 or more, and must get back this sum in ten or fewer annual payments. There is thus, of necessity, an immediate and almost personal interest felt in the operations and ultimate success of each individual farmer of the thousand located under each irrigation system. The first step in dealing with these individuals is to form them into water users' associations, through whose officers, elected by the majority, it is possible to do business with the community.

The experience already had, however, shows that the Government as a canal owner and investor must use a firm hand and that its agents must employ rare discretion in exercising control.

One of the important points which has already developed is that greater protection must be thrown by law about the works when finished. There is no Federal statute which can be invoked to protect these works, and the local statutes vary in the different States and Territories. In some cases there is adequate protection under the local law, but in several States there are no provisions of law relating to important and essential features of the subject. The works are of such magnitude that malicious or ignorant interference may result seriously to property or even to life. There is a feeling, not only that public works are the property of the public, but that any individual may exercise his right as a citizen by opening flood gates or manipulating controlling devices. Massive structures built for quick operation and located far apart can not always be guarded by a few men, and there is strong temptation to the lawless to see how they work and to break locks or loosen the safeguards against danger. It is absolutely essential to throw around the Government reservoirs and canals a more effectual protection of law and to invest the guardians of the works with authority to arrest and bring to punishment persons found interfering with the proper operation of the irrigating system, and I recommend that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress.

## EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Education contains interesting data regarding education in the United States.

The following table shows approximately the enrollment in schools of all kinds and grades, both public and private, for the year 1905:

| Grade. | Number of pupils. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Public. | Private. | Total. |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 16,485,354 | 1,418,322 | 17,903,676 |
| Universities and colleges | 46,824 | 91,720 | 138,544 |
| Normal and other professional schools | 65,092 | 61,530 | 126,622 |
| City evening schools | 292,319 | ..... | 292,319 |
| Business schools | ..... | 146,086 | 146,086 |
| Reform schools | 36,580 | ..... | 36,580 |
| Schools for the deaf | 11,414 | 538 | 11,952 |
| Schools for the blind | 4,441 | ..... | 4,441 |
| Schools for the feeble-minded | 15,530 | 710 | 16,240 |
| Government Indian schools | 30,106 | ..... | 30,106 |
| Indian schools (Five Civilized Tribes) | 12,432 | ..... | 12,432 |
| Schools in Alaska supported by the Government | 3,083 | ..... | 3,083 |
| Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated) | 3,200 | ..... | 3,200 |
| Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated) | ..... | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Private kindergartens (estimated) | ..... | 105,932 | 105,932 |
| Miscellaneous (including schools of music, oratory, elocution, cookery, and various special arts, estimated) | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total for United States | 17,006,375 | 1,889,838 | 18,896,213 |

The length of school terms in days, 150.3; average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled, 104.7; the entire value of school property, $730,814,360.

The steady advance of former years is shown in city and village school system. The rapid increase in the number of students receiving secondary instruction is also maintained, the increase of such students in public institutions being still far in excess of the increase for the same year in private institutions. Seventy-eight per cent of the entire number of secondary students were enrolled in public high schools, an increase over the year 1904 of a fraction above 1 per cent. Secondary students now number a little more than 1 per cent of the entire population. The number of students studying Latin in public high schools increased in the year from 323,028 to 341,248.

The percentage of students studying Latin to the whole number enrolled shows a fractional decrease, but is still over one-half of that total, being 50.21. The number of students studying Greek in public schools declined from 11,158 in 1904 to 10,002 in 1905. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States showed an increase in the same year of nearly $16,000,000, reaching the sum of $174,000,000. That of private schools of the same grade advanced from about $70,000,000 to about $72,000,000.

The increase in the number of both men and women in universities and other institutions of higher education was maintained, but the number of women in schools of technology fell off slightly, the number of men in the same institutions increasing by a larger number. The total value of property owned by the universities, colleges, and technological schools of the country was reported at $514,840,412, an increase of nearly $50,000,000 within the year. Comparing the reports from professional schools for 1905 with those of the preceding year a moderate increase is noted in the number of schools of theology, law, pharmacy, and veterinary science, and of the number of students in those schools, while a slight decrease appears in the number of schools of medicine and of the students attending those schools. The number of schools of dentistry remains the same, with a slight decrease in the number of students enrolled.

There was no increase reported in the number of public and private normal schools, but a moderate increase in the number of students attending those schools. There was also a considerable increase in the number of normal students in universities and colleges and in high schools. The amount expended for buildings for public normal schools shows a very considerable increase—from $915,443 in 1904 to $1,684,789 in 1905.

A great advance is noted in the number of cities reporting manual training—from 331 in the year 1904 to 420 in the year 1905, together with an increase of over 8,000 in the number of pupils reported in schools of this class. In 1904 there were 35 reform schools in the United States, enrolling 35,124 pupils; in 1905 the number of such schools had increased to 39 and the enrollment to 36,580.

*Education in Alaska.*—The amount appropriated for the education of natives in Alaska in 1906 was $50,000. The income received from the 50 per cent of license fees collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska, and paid into the United States Treasury for the use of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying on schools in the unincorporated sections, which ceased with the passage of the act of January 27, 1905 (Stat. L., vol. 33, p. 619), enabled the Secretary to pay the current expenses of said schools, and in addition to authorize the erection of school buildings at Barrow, Copper Center, Deering, Golovin, Haines, Icy Cape, Iliamna, Jackson, Kake, Killisnoo, Kivalina, Klawock, Klukwan, Kotzebue, Point Hope, Shakan, Shishmaref, St. Michael, Tanana, Tee Harbor, Teller, Wainwright, Wales, and Wrangell, and to purchase buildings for school purposes at Bettles and Klinquan, making a total of 26 buildings.

All of the above buildings have been completed with the exception of those at Icy Cape and Teller, which are in process of erection. Later in the season, with the establishment of new schools, it may be found necessary to erect additional school buildings.

For the support of schools for the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, Congress has appropriated the sum of $100,000. With the additional means provided, it is proposed to reopen the following schools, which were closed during the fiscal year 1906 on account of lack of funds: In northern Alaska, Bettles Council and Ikogmute; in southern Alaska, Unalaska, Unga, Hoonah, Douglas, Tee Harbor, Petersburg, and Juneau. It is also proposed to establish new schools at the following places: In northern Alaska, Icy Cape, Ogavik, Point Hope, Shishmaref, and Sinuk; in the Yukon River Valley, Anvik, Circle, and Tanana; in southern Alaska, Iliamna and Tatitlek. The total enrollment of natives in the schools in Alaska for the year 1905–6 was 2,136 and the average daily attendance 981.

On May 28, 1906, Dr. William Hamilton, the assistant agent of education in Alaska, under instructions from the Commissioner of Education, left Washington for the annual inspection of the schools and reindeer stations in northern Alaska. During the summer he visited the schools at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Golovin, Unalakleet, St. Michael, Gambell, and Unalaska, and the reindeer stations at Barrow, Kivalina, Kotzebue Deering, Wales, Teller, Golovin, Unalakleet, and Gambell. At the above places he examined into the condition of the public school buildings and Government property and held conferences with teachers, superintendents of reindeer stations, herders, apprentices, and other persons interested in educational matters in Alaska.

*Reindeer in Alaska.*—By the erection of school buildings and the organizing of schools and reindeer herds in arctic Alaska the Bureau of Education has established a continuous chain of twelve stations along the Arctic coast between St. Michael (near the mouth of the Yukon River) and Point Barrow, the northwesternmost cape of the continent, in latitude 71° 25′ north. Plans have been made for the establishment during the coming winter of a herd near Icy Cape, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean between Point Barrow and Point Hope, by transferring the Eskimo herders Shoudla and Ahlook, with their reindeer, from Barrow to Icy Cape.

Herds of reindeer are now established in the neighborhood of Barrow, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, and Shishmaref, along the Arctic coast; Wales, Teller, Golovin, Unalakleet, and Eaton, on the Bering Sea coast; Gambell, on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea; Tanana and Koserefsky, on the Yukon River; Bethel, on the Kuskokwin River, and Iliamna, near Cooks Inlet, in southern Alaska.

In prior years, as has been stated in previous annual reports, reindeer were purchased in Siberia under various Congressional appropriations, brought into the district of Alaska, and distributed to various points where mission schools were maintained by independent religious denominations. It was necessary to make use of all these

schools throughout the district because they represented the only organized communities of a permanent character in the sparsely settled districts in which confidence could be placed. In some instances, however, it was difficult to secure the consent of the missionary societies maintaining schools to receive any reindeer at all or agree to have their pupils instructed in reindeer training. Agreements were made with the persons controlling the mission stations whereby the latter received a number of reindeer to be used in connection with the teaching of the school children, to be returned in good condition to the Government at the expiration of a stated number of years, the mission to receive as its personal property the increase from the time the animals are in its possession.

From native scholars attending these mission schools are selected those deemed most desirable for instruction as reindeer herders. The mission provides the natives so selected with food, clothing, and educational facilities, the Government providing a reindeer herder to instruct the natives in caring for and breaking in the deer. These students, as a reward of merit, receive at the expiration of a number of years a certain number of reindeer, which they are required to keep with the herd belonging to the Government at the mission for a stipulated number of years, the increase thereof becoming their personal property to aid them in after years in maintaining a livelihood. During the past year it has been found impracticable to import any more reindeer from Siberia and in establishing new herds in new sections of the district it has been necessary to buy a few deer from the missions or the natives, the animals being the offspring of deer originally purchased by the Government.

The total number of reindeer imported between 1892 and 1902 was 1,280. Since 1903 it has not been practicable to import reindeer from Siberia, and where it becomes necessary to purchase additional deer in the establishment of new herds they can be bought from natives and others owning reindeer in the district.

The total number of reindeer in the district of Alaska may be stated, approximately, to be 12,575, divided as follows: 3,033 belonging to the Government, 3,855 the property of Eskimo reindeer herders and apprentices, 1,335 belonging to Lapp reindeer instructors and herders, and 1,536 belonging to the various mission stations.

The following table shows the number of reindeer at each station in the district of Alaska, the ownership thereof, etc.:

| Location. | Government. | Mission. | Lapp. | Eskimo. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrow | 79 | ..... | ..... | 718 | 797 |
| Kivalina | ..... | ..... | ..... | 279 | 279 |
| Kotzebue | 194 | (a) | (a) | (a) | b 850 |
| Deering | 100 | 86 | ..... | 461 | 647 |
| Shishmaref | ..... | (a) | ..... | (a) | b 1,700 |
| Wales | (a) | (a) | ..... | (a) | |
| Gambell | 154 | ..... | ..... | 99 | 253 |
| Teller | 319 | 325 | ..... | 495 | 1,169 |
| Golofnin | 155 | 535 | 263 | 481 | 1,434 |
| Unalakleet | 491 | ..... | 300 | 396 | 1,187 |
| Eaton | 300 | 266 | 80 | 748 | 1,394 |
| Bethel | 376 | 324 | 692 | 178 | 1,570 |
| Iliamna | 535 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 535 |
| Koserefsky | 100 | (a) | ..... | (a) | b 320 |
| Tanana | 200 | (a) | (a) | (a) | b 440 |
| Total | 3,033 | 1,536 | 1,335 | 3,855 | 12,575 |

a Report not yet received. b Estimated.

In the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 730), an appropriation of $9,000 is made for the support of reindeer stations in Alaska and for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of reindeer, and it is further provided that "all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

With a view to the carrying into effect the provisions of the statute, taking into consideration the conditions in the service and outstanding contracts for furnishing deer, etc., a conference was had at the Department with Hon. W. B Hoggatt, governor of Alaska, and Mr. W. T. Lopp, a superintendent of reindeer stations in that district. As a result thereof the governor will shortly submit a report embodying his views upon the subject of the further management of the reindeer service. This, when received, will be promptly considered, and such plans as may be determined upon will be at once inaugurated.

*Compulsory education.*—Section 28, chapter 1, of the act providing a civil government for Alaska, approved June 6, 1900, reads as follows:

SEC. 28. The Secretary of the Interior shall make needful and proper provision and regulations for the education of the children of school age in the district of Alaska, without reference to race, and their compulsory attendance at school, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same.

With the growth of the Alaska school service, the need for regulations for the compulsory education of the native children has become emphasized. The increased amount of funds placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the support of schools in Alaska has

made it possible to establish schools in many native settlements not hitherto reached by the Alaska school service.

In order to assure to the native population the full benefit of these new schools, as well as of the schools previously established, the Commissioner urges the enactment of a compulsory-attendance law containing a penalty for the violation of the provisions thereof.

The question of the legal status of the natives of Alaska, the Commissioner states, presses for decision. In southern Alaska, especially, where schools have been in operation for twenty years, the natives have abandoned their ancient customs, discarded their tribal relations, and have adopted civilized methods of life. Many of them are industrious, law-abiding, self-respecting, and self-supporting. They make excellent carpenters and mechanics. Many of them engage successfully in business as traders, storekeepers, managers of sawmills and fisheries, pilots, and engineers. They accumulate property and pay taxes; but except in a few instances the privilege of citizenship has been denied them.

Legislation granting citizenship to such Alaskan natives as are qualified to receive it is, in the judgment of the Commission, desirable. Even with the extension of the Alaska school service during the present fiscal year, there are still in the vast interior of Alaska, scattered in villages along its great rivers, many settlements of natives still in their primitive condition and beyond the pale of Government assistance in the way of schools and teachers. New mining camps are constantly being formed in the remoter regions. Wherever these new camps are opened schools for the natives in the vicinity should be established, in order that they may be prepared by acquiring the rudiments of the English language and arithmetic to be of assistance to the white man and become a factor in the development of the country. There should be at least one industrial boarding school in the Territory, where training could be given in various industries, and further effort should be put forth to develop forms of industrial training adapted to the various needs of the native population.

The experience of fourteen years of expansion in the Alaska reindeer service has shown, the Commissioner states, that in the natural increase of the herds there is always a greater number of male reindeer than is needed for propagating purposes or for food or transportation. These surplus male reindeer could be profitably disposed of. If Congress would authorize the sale of the surplus male reindeer belonging to the Government, the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury Department, to be held as a separate and distinct fund, to be devoted to the support and extension of the Alaska reindeer service, the Commissioner expresses the opinion that this work might in a few years be successfully maintained without any further appropriation by the National Government.

*Hospitals for the natives.*—One of the most pressing needs for the natives, in all sections of Alaska, the Commissioner states, is the establishment of hospitals at points easily accessible, where the natives may receive medical treatment free of charge. Epidemics of measles, smallpox, and diphtheria are frequent, and cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia are found in almost every village.

Prior to the incoming of the white man the Alaskan natives are reported to have been healthy and vigorous. The diseases, however, to which the native races are now a prey appear to be to a great extent the result of their contact with the white immigrants. It would seem, therefore, he states, but just for the National Government to extend to the natives of Alaska assistance in combating and suppressing these diseases.

*Agricultural and mechanical colleges.*—By the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 417), a continuing appropriation was made "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," established in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. The said act of August 30, 1890, appropriated to each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1890, the sum of $15,000 and an annual increase of the amount thereafter for years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the preceding year until the appropriation reached the sum of $25,000, which should then be the amount to be appropriated annually to each State and Territory. The act provided that these amounts should be paid out of the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, but this limitation as to the source of the funds was removed by the acts of Congress approved May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), and February 7, 1903 (32 Stat L., 803), in each of which acts it is provided that if at any time the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands shall be insufficient to meet the payments authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, the deficiency shall be paid by the United States out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The said act requires annual reports to be made to the Secretary or the Interior by the treasurers and presidents of the institutions receiving the benefits thereof and imposes upon the Department the duty of ascertaining whether the respective States and Territories are entitled to receive the annual installments of the fund.

The total amount paid out by the Government to the several States and Territories from the passage of the act to and including the installment paid for the year ending June 30, 1907, is $18,802,000.

The said act also provides that the funds authorized thereby shall be expended only for instruction in certain branches of study named in the act and for the facilities for such instruction. A summary of the reports of the treasurers of the several institutions for the year ended

June 30, 1905, shows the expenditure of the funds for that year to have been as follows: For instruction, including salaries and facilities, in agriculture, 16.8 per cent; mechanic arts, 29.6 per cent; English language, 12.4 per cent; mathematical science, 11.8 per cent; natural and physical science, 23.2 per cent; economic science, 6.2 per cent. These figures show an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent for mechanic arts and English and a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent for natural and physical science. The proportion for the other subjects remains the same as the preceding year.

New technical courses were established as follows: Agricultural engineering by Iowa, civil and electrical engineering by Florida, veterinary science by Kansas, and civil engineering by Oklahoma. Short courses in agricultural subjects were established in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The number of institutions offering the various courses in engineering is as follows: Civil engineering, 41; chemical engineering, 39; mechanical engineering, 46; mining engineering, 22; sanitary engineering, 7; railway engineering, 4; irrigation engineering, 3; metallurgical engineering, 5; textile engineering, 4.

The reports of the presidents of these institutions for the year ended June 30, 1905, show a total attendance in all departments of 54,974, an increase of 1,813 over the number for the preceding year. Of the total number 6,381 were reported in attendance at the separate institutions for colored students. Omitting the latter there were in the college departments of agriculture and mechanic arts 20,835 students, and in short and special courses, 5,075 students.

The students in the regular college classes were pursuing courses as follows: Agriculture, 2,357; horticulture, 71; forestry, 45; mechanical engineering, 4,206; civil engineering, 3,528; electrical engineering, 2,843; mining engineering, 970; chemical engineering, 300; sanitary engineering, 31; textile engineering, 68; general engineering, including unclassified engineering students, 829; architecture, 225; household economy, 717; chemistry, 308; general science, 1,294; other courses, 3,043.

There were enrolled in short courses as follows: Agriculture, 4,175; horticulture, 173; dairying, 57; mechanic arts, 909; household economy, 536; mining, 20.

Of the students in separate institutions for colored people 3,990 were in preparatory departments, 709 in college departments, 56 in short and special courses, and 1,626 in other departments. The number enrolled in industrial courses was as follows: Agriculture, 1,624; carpentry, 689; machine-shop work, 234; blacksmithing, 497; shoemaking, 141; broom making, 15; wheelwrighting, 122; bricklaying, 246; painting, 105; printing, 113; harness making, 35; tailoring, 108; plastering, 189; sewing, 2,024; cooking, 774; laundering, 465; nursing, 42; millinery, 174.

An examination of the 1905 legislation of the several States affecting these institutions shows in many instances liberal provision for buildings and maintenance, especially for instruction and experimentation in agricultural subjects. Provision has been made by Wisconsin for an annual tax levy of two-sevenths of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property and by Wyoming for three-eighths of a mill. Washington changed the name of the Washington Agricultural College and School of Science to State College of Washington. Florida provided for a complete reorganization of the higher educational system, including the University of Florida.

The value of all property held for the benefit of the institutions amounts to $81,497,445, an increase of nearly $7,000,000 in one year. The proceeds from the sale of lands granted under the act of July 2, 1862, amount to $12,045,629, and the value of such land remaining unsold is reported as $4,168,746.

The total income of the institutions, excluding the Government appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, amounts to $11,659,955, of which amounts the several States and Territories contributed $5,768,786, and the amount received from Federal sources was $2,055,083.

In concluding his report, the Commissioner states:

I think it is clear that * * * the Bureau of Education must be strengthened and expanded. In my estimates for the year 1908 I have given some indication of what I regard as the first steps of such enlargement. I beg to present herewith the following bare enumeration of some of the most desirable lines of advance which should, I think, be followed in the near future:

1. In addition to the ordinary publications of the Bureau there should be frequent issues of a bulletin, as provided in the act of May 28, 1896, which should furnish to the press of the country and to educational leaders and educational institutions a considerable volume of timely information with reference to movements and improvements in education in this land and in foreign lands; and more circulars of information of a substantial and permanent character should be issued.

2. The collection of educational documents, treatises, and periodicals at the Bureau of Education should be enlarged and made more available for the researches of advanced students and specialists. This Bureau should serve as a clearing house for the educational research carried on by universities, education offices, and special commissions throughout the country; and should enter into cooperation with other Government offices of research referred to in the act of Congress of March 3, 1901, to further scientific investigation in accordance with the intent of that act.

3. Particularly in its relations with the agricultural and mechanical colleges subsidized by the National Government under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, this Bureau should render available to each of these institutions such information relating to the best methods of organization, experiment, and instruction as may be gathered from the experience of other institutions of similar character either at home or abroad.

4. So much of educational administration as is assigned to this Bureau, the management of schools for natives in Alaska and the industrial training of those natives, should be brought under closer supervision on both the educational and the business side, and new forms of industrial training should be devised and put into operation.

5. Attention should be called to the growth of international educational relations.

These appear in the form of international congresses, of visiting commissions, of definite projects for strengthening the intellectual and spiritual bonds which unite one people with another, of proposals relating to the recognition by one country of the professional diplomas and licenses of other countries, and in a variety of other manifestations. They are of so great significance and promise that they suggest the desirability of some systematic and continuous provision in the Bureau of Education for the discharge of such duties in connection therewith as may properly fall to this Office.

That the Bureau of Education may do its part in these growing activities, it will need in the near future enlarged quarters, increased appropriations for the various expense of publication, and the addition to its present force of a number of highly competent specialists.

## PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The chief of the document division of the Department reports, in compliance with the provisions of section 92 of the act approved January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 623), that during the last fiscal year publications of the Government were received and distributed by the several bureaus and offices of the Department as follows:

| | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary | 130,098 | 60,090 |
| Patent Office | 560,907 | 431,625 |
| General Land Office | 708,100 | 717,915 |
| Pension Office | 19,580 | 12,786 |
| Office of Indian Affairs | 18,818 | 17,499 |
| Bureau of Education | 19 607 | 21,432 |
| Geological Survey | 1,190,098 | 975,551 |
| Total | 2,647,208 | 2,236,898 |

Five hundred and sixty copies each of volumes 197 to 200 of United States Reports were, during the fiscal year, delivered to the Department by the reporter of the Supreme Court and the publishers of the report, in compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and the acts of February 12, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 661), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 630), which have been distributed to judicial and other officers of the Government entitled to receive them. In addition to these, 987 volumes of United States Reports, official edition, published by the Banks Law Publishing Company, and 2 sets of Russell and Winslow's Syllabus Digest of United States Reports, in 4 volumes, published by the same company, together with 13 volumes of United States Reports and 4 sets of Digest in 4 volumes, published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, were purchased by the Department and distributed under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902.

In compliance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 1, 1902, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to distribute to each

Senator and Representative who may apply in writing for the same, one copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the supplements thereto, 6 copies were, during the year, delivered to Senators and 59 copies to Representatives. The aggregate number of copies delivered to Congress is 368.

During the last fiscal year 14,100 maps of the United States, edition of 1904, and 7,200, edition of 1905, were delivered to the Senate and 28,200 maps, edition of 1904, and 11,875, edition of 1905, to the House of Representatives for distribution.

Pursuant to authority contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and for other purposes, approved February 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 670), wherein, among other things, an appropriation of $19,160 was made for the furnishing and delivering of connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, after due advertisement a contract was entered into under date of June 26, 1906, with The Friedenwald Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland and doing business in the city of Baltimore, Md., the lowest bidder for the furnishing and delivering of 25,000 copies, more or less, of the map of the United States, at the rate of $0.55 for each complete and correct copy of such maps delivered and accepted. The engraving upon the copperplate base map of the United States necessary to bring the same down to June 30, 1905, was executed under contract, and cost $1,393.75, and the only bid received for such engraving on the plate necessary to bring it down to June 30, 1906, was $1,400. Upon consideration of the matter the conclusion was reached that the work of engraving the additions on the copperplate base map could be more advantageously and expeditiously performed by an engraver in the employ of the Government than by private parties under contract, and this course was pursued.

The engra[illegible] upon the copperplate base of the map of the United States has accordingly been brought up to June 30, 1906, at a cost of $350, as against $1,393.75 for last year, and effecting a saving of $1,000 on cost if the bid of $1,400 received for this work had been accepted. The engraving on the map performed by the employee of the Government is in form and style of that heretofore executed and is first class in every respect. Transfers from the copperplate base are now in course of preparation with a view to their delivery to the contractor to place on lithographic stones from which the map is to be printed. Thereafter the work will be expeditiously prosecuted and it is believed the entire edition of the map of 1906 will be ready for delivery to Congress prior to its adjournment on March 4, 1907.

The sum of $24,917.05 was received from the sale of documents during the fiscal year, divided as follows: $6,962.02 by the Office of

the Secretary and $17,955.03 by the Geological Survey. There was received by the Patent Office during the calendar year of 1905 the sum of $18,253.90.

## THE TERRITORIES.

### ALASKA.

The governor, Wilford B. Hoggatt, under commission from the President, dated March 21, 1906, took the oath of office at Juneau on April 29, and proceeded to Sitka, where he assumed the duties of his office on the 1st of May. Thereafter he made a tour of various parts of the district for the purpose of making an investigation into the condition of affairs in various sections. He first visited the towns of southeastern Alaska, and then traveled through the entire Yukon country, going by way of Skagway and Dawson, Yukon Territory. From Dawson he proceeded down the Yukon by steamer, stopping at all the villages along that river, and remaining at Fairbanks, the largest town in the interior, one week. He spent ten days at Nome, and upon his return to Juneau visited Valdez, Seward, and neighboring places, the scenes of activity in railroad building.

By the act of June 6, 1900, establishing a civil government for Alaska (31 Stat. L., 321), the temporary seat of government of the district was established at Juneau, with the proviso, however, that it should remain at Sitka until suitable buildings and grounds should be obtained at Juneau. By the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of June 22, 1906, an appropriation was made for "rent of office and quarters at Juneau" for the governor; and the honorable Attorney-General having construed these acts as authorizing the removal of the capital to the last-named town, the Department, on July 23, 1906, authorized the governor to remove the seat of government to Juneau, and on September 8, 1906, such removal was made.

For a number of years recommendation has been made in my annual reports for the election of a Delegate to Congress from Alaska, one who should be a bona fide resident of the district and familiar with its needs. Congress has now enacted this highly beneficial legislation, and by the act of May 7, 1906, provision is made for the election of two Delegates during the present year, one for the remainder of the Fifty-ninth Congress and the other for the Sixtieth Congress; and thereafter every two years an election is to be held for a Delegate to serve through an entire Congress. The Delegate from Alaska has the same powers and privileges and is entitled to the same compensation as Delegates from the Territories of the United States. The first election was held August 14, 1906, and was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, arousing considerable interest, however, in the larger towns and settlements. Frank H. Waskey, of Nome, was elected for the short term ending March 4, 1907, and Thomas Cale for the long

term of two years beginning March 4, 1907. It is believed that the granting of a Delegate in Congress to Alaska will work the greatest benefits to the district—benefits which in many instances can not be foreseen at this time.

The report of the governor states that the permanent white population has increased about 3,500 during the year, making the total population of this kind about 33,000. Of this number about 12,000 are in the second judicial division, with Nome as a center, 12,000 are in the third division, with Fairbanks, Valdez, and Seward as centers, and 9,000 are in the first division. In addition to the permanent population there are about 6,000 people of mixed nationalities employed in the mines, canneries, and other industries during the summer, who leave at the close of the season.

There has been a material increase in the water transportation to Alaska ports during the year, and a number of railways are being constructed or extended in the district. The development of the rich placer deposits of the Yukon Valley and of Seward Peninsula and the prospective development of rich copper deposits near the Copper and White rivers, have greatly stimulated construction during the year.

On the Seward Peninsula the Solomon River Railway has extended its line to the Casadepaga, and is pushing its construction to reach Council City. The Nome and Arctic Railway has purchased the Wild Goose Railroad, and has been extending the line with a view to reaching Kougarok. The Alaska Central Railway, with a terminus at Seward, on Resurrection Bay, has built 48 miles of standard-gauge track, and has also been at work upon a number of heavy tunnels, there being within 7 miles no less than 7 tunnels, which are about 90 per cent completed.

The destination of this road is Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of about 420 miles; and it is proposed to build a branch line to the Matanuska coal fields, which, according to reports of the United States Geological Survey, contain large areas of good coal. The Copper River Railway, with a terminus at Cordova, has a force of men engaged in grading roadbed and laying track, and by the close of the season will have about 20 miles completed, besides satisfactory grading almost to Copper River. The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company, which projected a road from Valdez, has had about 100 men at work upon grading, etc., about 20 miles north of Valdez. It has also had men in the field making surveys for other routes, including detailed surveys of a road to start from Catalla, touching the Kayak coal fields, and thence over practically the same route as the Copper River Railway. The Valdez and Yukon Railway has built a wharf and offices at Valdez, graded part of its roadbed, and laid about 1 mile of standard-gauge track. The Alaska Railroad

contemplates a road from the head of Cordova Bay through the Copper River Valley to Eagle City. The Alaska Short Line Railway has a terminus at Illiamna Bay, and has projected a road from that point to Nome. The Tanana Mines Railway has built and is operating 36 miles of road from Chena to Gilmore, by way of Fairbanks.

Mining seems destined to remain the leading industry of the district—at least for many years to come. Gold is the most important product and is found in varying quantities throughout the whole district. In southeastern Alaska it occurs in veins and lodes and generally in the free state. Wherever prospecting and development work have been carried on in a careful, businesslike manner, the results have been good, and wherever work has been carried to any depth a satisfactory continuance of ore bodies and of values has been found. There have been no important discoveries of gold in southeastern Alaska during the past year. Considerable amounts of placer gold are recovered from the gravels of this section, but the gravel-bearing areas are small and promise nothing material for the future. Placer mining continues on the branches of the Copper River, Slate Creek, Miller Gulch, and Nizina. These camps are supplied from Valdez, and the cost of getting supplies to them is great. The large gold-bearing area of the Yukon Valley is increasing its output every year, and the developments in the Fairbanks district and near Richardson have been so great as to leave no doubt as to the wonderful possibilities of that section of Alaska. The output from these districts during the past year has been curtailed by lack of water, the past season having been unusually dry; but notwithstanding this the output of the Fairbanks district increased 30 per cent over the preceding year.

Mining continues near Circle City, on the Yukon, on the headwaters of the Koyukuk, and at the older placer camps of the interior. Large areas of placer-bearing gravel in the older Yukon camps are being purchased by capitalists with a view to installing dredges and other labor-saving appliances for the recovery of gold. At Nome unusual activity has prevailed, owing to the rich discoveries on old beach lines near the city, and the output of gold shows a considerable increase over last year. A number of large projects for cheapening the cost of gold production have been started on the Seward Peninsula, resulting in a great increase in the output of that section. Owing to the peculiar nature of the deposits and the loose methods of staking claims and maintaining titles, there has been considerable litigation in this district, and some rich properties have been tied up.

The production of copper has shown a considerable increase during the year. Larger developments have been worked, and there has been great success in prospecting on Prince of Wales Island in the Ketchikan district, southeastern Alaska. In the Prince William Sound district the various mines continued their shipments of sulphide

ore, and in the Copper River mountain range there has been great activity in prospecting, and a number of finds of surprising richness have been made.

The ores of this region are reported to be of much higher grade than those of Prince William Sound; but their development awaits the furnishing of transportation facilities. As several railroads have been projected recently for this country, it is probable that this rich section of Alaska will within a comparatively short time be open to development and production. With the opening of the coal deposits of Controller Bay and Matanuska, and the construction of railroads through the copper belt of central Alaska, the future of this section and of Prince William Sound as copper producers seems to be assured.

Exploitation and development of the tin deposits of the Seward Peninsula continue, and one 20-stamp concentrator mill has been in operation throughout the summer.

Reports of experts of the United States Geological Survey having indicated the great value of the coal fields of the Matanuska and Bering rivers, the exploitation of these fields will doubtless begin as soon as the construction of railroads already projected has been completed; and the hope is expressed that in time Alaska may furnish the Pacific coast with a high grade of coal and coke. The expense of obtaining title to coal lands in Alaska is now considerable, however, and this, with the necessary expense of development, places such lands beyond the reach of the ordinary prospector. To prevent frauds and at the same time secure the necessary development of the coal fields, some modification of the coal-land laws relative to Alaska are recommended.

There has been some drilling for oil in the territory east of the Copper River, but without marked success. Some developments of marble are being made on Prince of Wales Island.

Experiments of residents of Alaska, as well as at the experiment stations under the Department of Agriculture, indicate clearly that the hardier vegetables can be grown with success in most parts of Alaska. No experiments have been conducted in the valleys of the interior, however, where large areas of rolling land are to be found. It seems desirable that some such experiments be made, to determine whether those sections will produce hay, grain, and stock feed capable of maintaining work animals, as well as to determine their agricultural possibilities along other lines; and if necessary for this purpose some of the smaller experiment stations along the coast might be abolished. The Department of Agriculture is also endeavoring to find a breed of cattle which will thrive in Alaska. Most of the towns now have milch cows, and during the summer these animals find most of their subsistence in the wild grasses; but during the winter it is necessary to keep them on imported feed.

The total pack of the salmon canneries for the year was about 1,500,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans to the case. The output for the year could have been largely increased, but owing to the fact that the markets were overstocked and the prices consequently low, the packers curtailed their product. The United States Fish Commission, as well as some of the packers, are conducting experiments in hatching salmon fry, with a view to increasing the yearly supply of salmon, but the result of these experiments is not yet known. The business of catching and packing halibut showed considerable growth during the year. Herring are used chiefly in the manufacture of oil and guano at Killisnoo, on Admiralty Island. The experiment has been made, however, at Juneau, of putting up small herring as sardines.

The total value of domestic merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States is given as $9,208,130, as against $10,698,694 for the preceding year—a decrease of $1,490,564. This decrease is almost made up by the decreased value of the salmon produced. During the past year the value of salmon canned was $6,467,927, as against a value of $8,381,466 for the shipments of the previous year. The value of all other fish shipped during the year was $780,991; the copper ore produced was worth $823,015; the fish oil was valued at $25,831, and the value of all other commodities shipped from Alaska to the United States during the year, not including gold, was $1,110,366.

The value of the domestic gold shipped from Alaska to the United States during the year was $12,638,608, as against $9,059,023 for the previous year, thus showing an increase of 28.3 per cent in value. In addition to this, gold to the value of $7,467,992, which had been produced in British territory, was shipped from Alaska to the United States.

The aggregate value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska during the fiscal year was $14,375,275, as against $11,227,619 for the preceding year. The items were made up as follows: Coal, $268,723; lumber, $350,871; hardware and machinery, $2,682,435; provisions, $4,438,685; liquors, $738,240; all other articles of merchandise, $5,896,321. The Yukon River district, including St. Michael and the Tanana River settlements, received a total of more than $3,000,000 worth of merchandise, or about three times as much as in 1904. The customs receipts for the district during the calendar year 1905 amounted to $95,967.

Under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 529), amending the Alaska Civil Code, every community of 300 inhabitants is authorized to incorporate and manage its own local affairs, elect its officers, and provide funds for the necessary improvement and protection of the town. The following towns have been incorporated under the act: Chena, Council, Douglas, Eagle, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Nome,

Treadwell, Valdez, and Wrangell. All of these incorporated towns have provided graded schools for the children residing therein.

The act of Congress approved January 27, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 616), created a fund, to be known as the "Alaska fund," consisting of all moneys derived from liquor licenses, occupation or trade licenses outside of incorporated towns, and provided that this fund should be devoted to the following purposes: One-fourth to the establishment and maintenance of public schools outside of incorporated towns; 5 per cent, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the care and maintenance of the insane, and the remainder of the fund to the construction and maintenance of wagon roads, bridges, and trails. The amount received for this fund during the fiscal year was $129,361.60.

The governor is made ex officio superintendent of public instruction and given supervision of the public schools. The schools for which a portion of the fund is to be used are those outside of incorporated towns for white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life. Schools for the natives are still conducted under the direction of the Bureau of Education. Under the act above cited, schools for white children have been established at the following villages and settlements: Afognak, Catalla, Cleary, Council City, Ellamar, Haines, Hope, Kodiak, Longwood, Reservation, Seward, and Sitka.

The fund allowed for schools of this class is accumulating. The act provides as a prerequisite to the creation of a school district that there shall be 20 white children within a radius of 40 square miles. Inasmuch as there are a number of places where the establishment of a school seems to be highly desirable but which can not provide the requisite number of children of school age within the limit stated, the governor suggests that the number limited be reduced from 20 to 15. The subject of education for the natives, including mission schools, will be found discussed elsewhere in this report.

Under the authority of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 526), amending the Alaska civil code of June 6, 1900, the Department, on January 16, 1905, entered into a contract with the Sanitarium Company, of Mount Tabor, Portland, Oreg., for the care and custody of the Alaska insane, at the rate of $348 per annum for each patient, for the period of five years, with the right of revocation to the United States after one year, on six months' notice. The act in question made a permanent, indefinite appropriation to cover the care and maintenance of such insane. Subsequently, however, the act of January 27, 1905, was passed, creating the "Alaska fund," 5 per cent of which was to be devoted to the care of the insane.

As this provision repealed so much of the previous act as authorized the payment of the cost of caring for the insane out of money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and as 5 per cent of the "Alaska fund" was found to be wholly inadequate to pay the contract price for the care of such insane, the Department was forced to apply to Congress for an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the amount available for the contractor, as well as the expenses of transportation of discharged inmates, sundries, telegrams, and advertising. Accordingly, by the sundry civil act of June 30, 1906, an appropriation of $23,000 was made to supplement the amount in the "Alaska fund" available for the care of the insane for the present fiscal year. So long as the only permanent provision made for defraying the expense of the care and maintenance of the insane consists of 5 per cent of the receipts from licenses outside of incorporated towns, it seems probable that there will be a deficiency and that the Department will be compelled to ask Congress to make an appropriation to meet the same.

Under the act creating the "Alaska fund," above cited, a board of three road commissioners has been designated by the Secretary of War, of which Maj. W. P. Richardson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is president. During the summer 50 miles of wagon road and approximately 400 miles of trails have been completed. By the army appropriation act of June 12, 1906, Congress appropriated the sum of $150,000 for the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in the district of Alaska, to be expended by the board of commissioners upon plans approved by the Secretary of War. There was also appropriated, by the act of June 20, 1906, the sum of $35,000, for a reconnoissance and preliminary survey of a land route from the navigable waters of the Tanana River, at or near Fairbanks, to the vicinity of Council City, in the Seward Peninsula. As soon as this latter appropriation became available, surveying parties were sent into the field, and it is expected that the survey will be completed during the present fall. The governor states that the services already rendered the people of Alaska by the board of road commissioners have been considerable, and he expresses the hope that Congress will continue its liberal policy of furnishing the means to enable the Commission to prosecute its work.

Under the act of June 6, 1900, providing a civil government for Alaska (31 Stat. L., 322), and the act of March 3, 1905, relative to the duties of the secretary of Alaska (33 Stat. L., 1265), all moneys received for certificates issued to members of the bar, commissions to notaries public, and for various other sources, are to be set aside to be disbursed, on the order of the governor, in maintaining the Alaska Historical Library and Museum. The total amount received for this fund during the year, including balance on hand from last year, was $5,138.17, of which $1,169.09 was expended, leaving a balance at the close of the year of $3,969.08. As there is no suitable building available for the preservation of the property of the museum, it is stated

that there should only be limited expenditures from the fund until proper provision can be made for housing the property of the museum.

In my last report attention was invited to the necessity of providing some method whereby Indians of Alaska could obtain title to public lands. Under the law and the decisions of the courts the natives of Alaska occupied the position neither of citizens nor of aliens, nor was their status the same as that of tribal Indians; hence while under an act of 1884, certain possessory rights of the natives were recognized, they could not acquire land either under the homestead or the mineral laws, or, indeed, in any way except under the town-site laws.

Acting upon this recommendation, Congress passed the act of May 17, 1906, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and under such rules as he might prescribe, to allot not exceeding 160 acres of land in the district to any Indian or Eskimo of full or mixed blood who is of age or the head of a family. Applications have been received at the Department from parties representing natives of Alaska for allotment under said act; but owing to the fact that there was no appropriation available for expenses of surveys, or for the necessary investigations into the merits of the claims, or for making and recording the allotments, it has not been practicable for the Department to act favorably upon such applications. An estimate will be submitted to Congress, however, for an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of carrying the act into effect.

The governor expresses much gratification at the service rendered by the cable and telegraph lines, which were constructed by the Signal Corps of the Army under appropriation by Congress. By the army appropriation act of June 12, 1906, it was provided that out of the receipts from tolls from such service the sum of $197,000 should be devoted to extensions and betterments of the lines. Work is already under way upon an extension of the line to Wrangell, Hadley, and Ketchikan, and it is expected that this extension will be completed during the fall. The officers and men at military posts in the district have also been engaged during the past year in widening the right of way in the interior, so as to prevent breaks by falling timber, etc., and considerable credit is due them for the hard labor which they have undergone in performing this work.

The act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. L., 477), provides that—

> authority be, and is hereby, given to the Secretary of the Treasury to lease, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years, such unoccupied and unproductive property of the United States under his control, for the leasing of which there is no authority under existing laws, and such leases shall be reported annually to Congress.

Under this statute the Secretary of the Treasury leased certain islands in southern and southwestern Alaska to be used for the propagation of foxes. The act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), extend-

ing the homestead and certain other public land laws to Alaska, in express terms excludes from the operation of this provision "the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes." Subsequently to the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior considered the question of supervisory authority over these islands, and the conclusion was reached that neither Department had jurisdiction over the leasing thereof (17 L. D., 417). In 1904 thirty-three of these islands in Alaska were occupied for fox-breeding purposes. On February 2, 1904, the President issued an Executive order in the following terms:

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, it is hereby ordered that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to lease certain islands in Alaska for the propagation of foxes, and all duties and powers pertaining thereto, shall be transferred to and vested in the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

In an opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered June 24, 1905, upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, it was held (syllabus) that—

The act of April 14, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 829), transferred to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the same authority over the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, that was theretofore possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he may therefore lease those islands to the North American Commercial Company for the propagation of blue foxes.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has authority to lease for the purpose of propagating foxes, such other islands in the waters of Alaska as had been so leased by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to May 14, 1898.

If the industry of raising foxes is regarded as worthy of being fostered by Congress, a law should be enacted authorizing the leasing of unoccupied and unproductive islands in Alaska for that purpose not heretofore leased by the Secretary of the Treasury, preferably placing the matter under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, as it relates to a method of disposing of public lands.

In prior annual reports I have adverted to the fact that many cases of destitution and disease existed among the natives of Alaska, and recommended that relief be extended by Congress through the medium of adequate appropriations to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War, the War Department having better facilities owing to the various army officers on duty in the district for the dispensing of the Government's charity than this Department. During the past year reports were received from various sources indicating the existence of destitution among the Copper River Indians near Copper Center, Alaska. On May 5, 1906, there was received from the Commissioner of Education, a telegram from a missionary stationed at Copper Center showing the condition of the natives in that section to be most deplorable, it being stated that a number of them were dying

from starvation. As it appeared that there were some $1,500 worth of provisions at Copper Center in charge of the Government teacher at that place, which had been accumulated in anticipation of the arrival of a reindeer herd there, the Commissioner of Education was authorized to use such quantity of these supplies as, in his judgment, might be necessary to relieve the most necessitous cases, the natives being required to earn the supplies by cutting wood, etc., as far as practicable.

Subsequent reports indicated that these instructions were carried out, and afforded some little relief to the Indians of the neighborhood. It was not practicable, however, for this Department to afford any substantial or continued assistance to these natives, owing to the lack of appropriation. Accordingly, when subsequent reports from white residents of Copper Center indicated that the destitution of the Indians continued, the matter was brought to the attention of the honorable Secretary of War, who instructed the commanding officer of Fort Liscum, Alaska, to take such action as might be practicable for the relief of the natives.

There appear to be several causes leading to the annually recurring destitution of the natives around Copper Center, the chief of which, perhaps, is the improvidence and shiftlessness of the Indians themselves. During the past season, however, the run of salmon, which is the staff of life of these people, was unquestionably very light, and hence they were unable to dry enough to keep them through the winter. Then the past winter was exceedingly cold, and as a result all the rabbits were killed off, thus depriving the natives of another means of subsistence. It is also stated that the large wild game has been frightened from its old haunts by the whites, so that the Indians are unable to obtain furs for sale to the traders as in former years. A peculiar feature of the situation is that, the Indians having acquired a taste for the white man's food will exchange their salmon, which, perhaps, might be enough to last them during the winter, for tea, sugar, flour, and similar articles, at a ruinous rate of exchange. These Copper River Indians probably do not exceed 300 in number.

From information received from the War Department, as well as from white residents of Copper Center, it appears that conditions point to another distressing winter, and that, in spite of the objection which such a plan offers of encouraging shiftlessness and dependence, the only effectual means of affording relief for the coming winter is by direct assistance from the Government. Some policy should be adopted, however, by which intelligent aid may be extended to these Indians which will not encourage them in their willingness to become permanent charges upon the Government. In again directing attention to the condition of these Indians, I desire to urge the early consideration of the matter by Congress and the enactment of such legislation as will afford relief to these wards of the nation. In case

an appropriation is made to relieve the immediate necessities of these natives, it is suggested, for the reasons above outlined, that it be placed under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

Under existing law there is but one land office in the district of Alaska, which was formerly located at Sitka, but since the 1st of October, 1906, has been located at Juneau. The great distance from the Nome region and other active centers of mining to the Surveyor-General's Office and the office of the register and receiver at Juneau, the inaccessibility of the Nome region and others during the greater part of the year, the difficulties and delays of mail communication, etc., furnish strong reasons for the location of additional land offices at Nome and at other desirable points in Alaska. In a recent communication received at the Department from Hon. Frank H. Waskey, the newly elected Delegate from Alaska, he sets forth the necessity for the establishment at an early date of additional land districts, saying, among other things:

> At present there is but one land office in Alaska, situate at Juneau. In the past this has been sufficient, but now that the central, northern, and northwestern portions of the district have developed, and mining is no longer a matter of transitory importance, but has grown into a permanent industry, requiring the investment of considerable sums of capital, secure and permanent titles are a necessity, and such a title can only be secured by a patent from the United States.

He then shows the difficulties and great delays necessary to procure a patent on mineral claims in the interior of Alaska or on the Seward Peninsula, and continues:

> But the most menacing feature of it all, and the one that appeals most strongly to every mining claimant in the second and third judicial divisions of Alaska, is the difficulty of getting in adverse claims to the land office in time to protect the rights of the adverse claimants. In order to protect an adverse claimant, these things are requisite, made so by statute (sections 2325 and 2326 Revised Statutes), and they can not under any pretense be avoided.
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> During the period of publication of the notice of application for patent the adverse claimant must have his protest prepared, his claim actually surveyed and platted, showing the actual conflict between his own ground and that for which patent has been applied, and must get these papers into and filed at the land office at Juneau. This must all be done in sixty days. During the sledding season it takes forty-five days to get the mail from Nome to Valdez. This is the actual time allowed the several contractors to get their mail through. If there is a boat in the harbor at Valdez when the mail arrives it takes but a few days to get the papers on to Juneau, but the regular service is only once a month, and the chances are against the mail making quicker connection. There is also a period of about six weeks in the fall before the trails are formed, and another of the same length in the spring, after the trails are broken up and before navigation opens, when there are no means of communication, except by wire, between interior and northwestern Alaska and Juneau.

During the past year a company commenced its publication for patent for a number of 160-acre placer claims at a time when it was impossible for adverse claimants to get their papers filed within the

time required by law, and but for the special interposition of the Department great injustice would have been done these claimants.

The Department has heretofore reported favorably upon a bill now pending in Congress (S. 3678) for the creation of an additional land district in Alaska, and it is to be hoped that favorable action at an early date will be had thereon.

In my last report attention was invited to the urgent necessity for the establishment of a fourth judicial district to relieve the judge of the present third district. At present the judge assigned to the third district, Hon. James Wickersham, whose headquarters are at Fairbanks, is compelled to cover a district extending from the British line on the east to the outer Aleutian Islands on the west, and from the Pacific on the south to the Arctic on the north. He must travel the whole distance of the American Yukon, a distance of 1,500 miles; and if he goes to the Koyukuk country it adds over 1,100 miles of river navigation and 120 miles of trail to his annual journey in the interior. Moreover, the journeys to Valdez and Seward, in the Prince William Sound district, and to the islands of the southwest involve trips of thousands of miles. It is impossible for one man to cover all this country. The increase of business around Prince William Sound and in the Copper River Valley has been very great during the past two years, and the rich discoveries in the Tanana River district have brought on a large amount of litigation. With regard to the necessity for an increase in the number of judges, the governor says:

> First in importance is the creation of an additional judicial division to embrace that portion of Alaska along the coast west of Yakutat Bay and extending to the interior for a distance of 200 miles. This proposed district is now embraced within the third judicial district, and entails work upon the judge which it is impossible for one man to do. The increase of business of the third judicial division has been very great within the last two years, and with the increasing developments in Prince William Sound and the Copper River valleys the necessity for an additional judicial division is urgent.
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> Owing to the present congestion of business in the courts of the second and third judicial divisions, caused by the large amount of litigation, a fifth judge should be provided for Alaska, this judge to be assigned to such district as the Attorney-General might direct as conditions warranted.
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> Owing to the peculiar nature of the deposits of gold in the Fairbanks district and in the Nome district, there have been many conflicts over the ownership of very valuable mining claims, causing endless vexation and trouble and depriving rightful owners of the use of their property for prolonged periods. In some instances there has been as much as a million dollars of gold on a dump waiting months for a decision as to the rightful ownership, and then perhaps a year or more for an appeal. In many instances these contests of title have savored of blackmail. The originators of suits, knowing the congested condition of the courts, have taken advantage of the fact to tie up vast sums of money in the hope of effecting a compromise. If a quick determination of these suits could be had there would undoubtedly be fewer of them, and as there will be no need of additional general court officers for this additional judge the expense will be small.

Owing to the recent important discoveries of rich copper deposits near the one hundred and forty-first meridian, the boundary line between Alaska and the Yukon Territory, the governor recommends that an appropriation be made for the permanent marking of this boundary, as under present conditions the locators of claims in some instances are in doubt as to whether their claims are in Alaska or in the Yukon Territory.

The governor also recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor at any place within a radius of 5 miles of a railroad-construction camp or other enterprise employing 100 or more men, except in incorporated towns.

The act of June 6, 1900, entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes" (31 Stat. L., 321), was a great step in advance, and its working has been all that could be reasonably expected. In the wonderful development which has taken place in the district within the past few years, however, the act has proved defective in some respects, and new legislation has become necessary in order to keep pace with the growth of the country. A number of amendatory acts have been passed from time to time. The governor is of opinion, however, that it might be wise to provide some method by which the whole Alaska code could be examined and systematically revised. He accordingly suggests that Congress provide for a commission to visit all parts of Alaska, study the needs of the various districts, and make such recommendations to Congress as conditions seemed to require. This commission, he states, could present in one bill substantially all that would be necessary in the way of legislation for a number of years, and would thus decrease the demands upon Congress for piecemeal legislation.

In concluding his report the governor says:

> We ask that Congress will give us such legislation from time to time as will aid us in the development of the vast resources of Alaska, and will continue a generous spirit in its appropriations for mails, roads, cables, and telegraph extensions, light-houses, buoys, aids to navigation, and geological and coast and geodetic surveys. While the resources of the country are yearly adding to the wealth of the nation, much of its goes beyond our reach. We ask, therefore, that Congress and the Government continue their interest in our welfare until such time as we are better able to take care of ourselves.

## ARIZONA.

The report of the governor, Joseph H. Kibbey, contains a brief but interesting description of the progress made by the Territory during the year, as well as valuable statistics as to the finances, industries, and public institutions of the Territory. The area of Arizona is 113,020 square miles, its extreme length north and south being 390 and its greatest breadth 335 miles. Topographically, the Territory consists of two great divisions—the high plateau region in the north and the

mountainous region in the south. The mountain ranges run northwest and southeast, with intermediate broad valleys, and farther toward the south the country descends by terraced mesas to a great desert plain but little above the level of the sea.

Arizona has had a prosperous year and all kinds of industries have yielded abundant returns. Copious rains have supplied water for irrigation, and while the destruction of an important diversion dam in the Salt River Valley by the floods of 1905 crippled the system of water distribution in that section, very large crops were produced both there and elsewhere in the Territory. Owners of live stock on the public ranges have been especially fortunate, the sheep men, in particular, having reaped enormous profits. The mining industry has also been very profitable, copper mining having almost assumed the proportions of a "boom."

By the census of 1900 the population of Arizona was 122,931, representing a gain of 63,311 during the decade. The present estimate of the population of the Territory is 180,000; and it is believed that it is increasing at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The bulk of the foreign population comes from Mexico. Large numbers of Mexicans from the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua come to the Territory in search of employment in the mines and on the railroads. Most of these laborers return to their homes after accumulating a little money; but a few bring their families and remain in the Territory.

The financial condition of the Territory is better even than at the close of the preceding year, which established a new record. The cash in the treasury on June 30, 1906, was $279,197.60, as against $272,676.14 on June 30, 1905. The balance on hand at the close of the present year was deposited with fifteen banks and trust companies, the depositary in each instance having furnished security for the deposit. The Territory receives 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances. The "general fund" also established a new record, the cash in that fund at the end of the year amounting to $88,435.84, an increase of $21,100.21 over the close of the previous year.

The receipts of the Territorial treasury from all sources during the year amounted to $800,644.83, and the disbursements aggregated $794,143.37. The total funded debt of the Territory at the end of the year was $3,123,275.29. Of this amount, however, the sum of $2,100,302.86 represents bonds issued in exchange for bonds of counties and cities, leaving the amount of the debt of the Territory proper $1,022,972.43, a decrease of $10,000 during the year. For some years it has been the policy of the Territory, acting under an act of Congress, to issue its bonds for the purpose of retiring the obligations of counties, cities, towns, and school districts. The object of this is to give the municipalities the benefit of a lower interest rate. County and local bonds have quite uniformly borne interest at the rate of 7

per cent, whereas few Territorial bonds bear a higher interest rate than 5 per cent, and the rate has been steadily getting lower in recent years. An issue of $25,000 of bonds was made during the present year to retire a like amount of matured bonds of Pima County, and although the rate of interest was only 4 per cent the bonds sold at a premium of approximately 3 per cent.

With the exception of one, all the counties promptly meet their obligations to the Territory in the matter of their interest accounts. The exception is Pima County. In the early days of the Territory a debt of $150,000 was fraudulently incurred by this county. The legislature had authorized the county to issue its bonds in the sum named to aid in the construction of a railroad. Although but a few miles of road were actually built, bonds of the county to the full amount of $150,000 were issued and passed into the hands of innocent holders. The county resisted payment of the bonds, and the case was decided in its favor by the United States Supreme Court. Subsequently, however, the Territorial legislature asked Congress to validate certain bonds honestly issued by Yavapai County. Congress passed the act in question, but owing to some mischance the act also legalized the fraudulent issue of bonds of Pima County. After a prolonged litigation, the United States Supreme Court held that Congress had validated the Pima County bonds and that they must be paid. By this time the debt in question, with interest, had grown to $318,275.29, and bonds of the Territory in that amount, bearing 3 per cent, were issued, and the amount thereof was charged to Pima County. The county still claims that it is not liable, and declines to pay the Territory the interest upon its bonds. Suit has been brought in the Territorial courts, and a decision rendered in favor of the Territory; but the board of supervisors of Pima County have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The total value of property in the Territory as assessed for taxation is $62,227,633.54, representing an actual increase of about $14,000,000. It is true that the assessment for last year was given as $57,920,372.84. This was due to the fact that the Territorial board of equalization in 1905 undertook to increase the assessment to that amount. The boards of supervisors of some of the counties, however, acting upon the advice of the respective district attorneys, decided to ignore the orders of the Territorial board of equalization. The Attorney-General thereupon instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the supervisors to place the increased valuations upon the assessment rolls. The decision of the court upheld the contention of the Territorial authorities as to the power of the board of equalization to increase the valuations returned by the various county boards, but stated that the Territorial board had not proceeded in proper form, and therefore denied the writ.

Subsequently the governor called the various county assessors to Phoenix for the purpose of exchanging views, and the members of the county boards of supervisors were also called to Phoenix for the same purpose. As a result of these conferences, and an aroused public opinion, the returns made to the Territorial board during the present year showed a total valuation of approximately $57,000,000, an increase of about $9,000,000 over the preceding year. The board of equalization at its August meeting held that even this increase did not fully meet the situation, and ordered a further increase of approximately $5,000,000. In view of the decision of the Territorial court above mentioned, this order of the Territorial board was accepted by the supervisors of all the counties, and the assessment roll of $62,000,000 for the whole Territory stands undisputed.

Most of the increases in the assessments applied to patented mines, and were intended especially to reach the great copper mines in the Territory. For a number of years these large mines have escaped their just share of taxation. While property other than mines and railroads was assessed at from 40 to 75 per cent of its value, it was estimated that the mines, with all their improvements, were assessed at not more than 5 per cent of their value. Although the product of the mines in 1904 was worth more than $30,000,000, all the mines in the Territory, with their improvements, were returned for taxation in 1905 at a valuation of less than $5,000,000. In August of 1905, the Territorial board of equalization ordered an increase of about $9,000,000 in the assessments of the mines; but, as above pointed out, this order was resisted by the local boards, and the increase was not made effective until the August, 1906, meeting of the Territorial board.

The Territorial board of equalization also increased the valuation of taxable railroads to the extent of more than $2,000,000.

The effect of the new policy with regard to taxation is already manifest throughout the Territory in the form of lower tax rates for the year 1906. In some of the counties the decrease in the tax rate amounts to $1 per $100 of valuation.

In the mining industry the year has been the most profitable in the history of the Territory. The high price of copper has stimulated the prospecting and developing to a very great extent, conservative estimates placing the production of copper for the calendar year 1906 at 300,000,000 pounds, valued at $54,000,000. The estimate for the production of gold is $6,000,000 for the year, and of silver about $2,000,000. An active demand for skilled miners continues, and in some districts there is complaint that a sufficient number of miners can not be obtained. Wages and hours of work at all the mines appear to be satisfactory, and amicable relations between miners and operators have been maintained.

Although the great production of wealth from the mines of Arizona has created an impression abroad that all other industries in the Territory are comparatively unimportant, it should be borne in mind that there are many millions of dollars invested in agriculture, and the returns from this industry are exceptionally large. Owing to the arid nature of the soil and climate throughout the Territory, there is practically no farming in Arizona without irrigation. The largest area of irrigated land in the Territory is the Salt River Valley. Moreover, the construction of the great reservoir dam at Roosevelt, on the Salt River, 60 miles northeast of Phoenix, is under way, and two years hence the valley of this river will be one of the most perfectly irrigated sections of the United States. As showing the importance of agriculture in the Territory, even under the present systems of irrigation, it may be noted that the assessed valuation of property in Mariposa County, which is almost exclusively an agricultural county, for the present year is in excess of $11,000,000.

The grazing of cattle and sheep on the public domain during the year experienced a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The feed has been excellent, the cattle strong and healthy, and there has been a full calf crop. The rains were well distributed over the greater part of the Territory, and there were no losses from starvation or lack of water.

The prosperous condition of business throughout the Territory is reflected by the bank statements rendered to the Territorial auditor, the statements of June 18, 1906, showing total resources in the banks of $17,356,346.70, an increase of $3,969,273.61 over the preceding year. Deposits aggregated $13,955,461.19, an increase of $3,509,509.46. There were 24 Territorial banks and 14 national banks at the close of the year.

The governor again expresses the opinion that the laws governing the formation of corporations are too liberal. During the year 2,188 corporations were organized under Territorial laws, with an aggregate capitalization of nearly three billions of dollars. The amount of fees paid by such corporations during the year was $44,849.90.

The public school system of the Territory includes primary, manual training, and grammar schools, high schools for the principal centers of population, two normal schools and a university. Education in the Territory is practically compulsory, since parents are required by law to send their children to the public schools for six years, except in certain special cases, such as attendance at private schools or inability on the part of the parent to properly clothe the child. The compulsory education law is generally observed by citizens of American extraction; but there is a large number of children of Mexican origin who fail to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the public schools. A census of children of school age is taken each year. By the

last census there are 30,230 children between the ages of 6 and 21, which is a gain of 940 over the previous year. The number enrolled in district schools during the school year was 23,223, a gain of 1,431. Twelve new schoolhouses were constructed during the year, as against 10 for the preceding year. There are 377 primary schools and 165 grammar schools. The total number of teachers employed during the year was 554, of whom 110 were men and 444 women. The average monthly salary paid men teachers was $89.41; women, $71.10. The total receipts for schools from all sources amounted to $579,385.36, an increase of $47,809.96; the total disbursements were $581,335.49, an increase of $109,971.61.

The National Guard comprises 4 companies of infantry and 1 troop of cavalry. All are well armed and equipped and ready for immediate duty. A battalion of infantry attended the camp of instruction near Austin, Tex., during the year, and the conduct, discipline, and equipment of the Arizona soldiers received special commendation from the officers of the Regular Army in charge of said camp.

A force of rangers known as the "Arizona Rangers," and consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 20 privates is maintained by the Territory for the purpose of assisting the local peace officers in the remote sections. The efficiency of this force is shown by the fact that they made 704 arrests during the year, of which 187 were for felonies and 512 for misdemeanors, and in most cases conviction followed the arrests. Two persons were killed while resisting arrest—one a Mexican and the other an Indian. Aside from their work as general peace officers the rangers are largely employed in protecting the live-stock interests. They attend the round-ups in all parts of the Territory, keep in touch with the ranch owners, and visit remote sections which are not usually visited by other officers.

Some months ago the Mexican Government complained that the rebellious Yaqui Indians, of Sonora, were obtaining arms and ammunition in Arizona, and the rangers, as well as the sheriffs of the several counties, were at once instructed to be particularly vigilant in preventing the sales of arms to Indians. As a result of the efficiency of the rangers and of the sheriffs of the border counties, the governor expresses the belief that the traffic in arms and ammunition with the Yaqui Indians has been practically suppressed.

There were 360 convicts in the Territorial prison at Yuma at the close of the year, a net increase of 31. During the year 159 prisoners were received and 128 were discharged. Of the 360 inmates at the end of the year 359 were men and 1 was a woman. Of the men 198 were Mexicans, 129 were Americans and other whites, 17 were negroes, 13 Indians, and 2 Chinese. The average number of convicts in the institution was 334; there were 42 cases in the hospital and 5 deaths. The net expenditure for maintenance of the prison was $54,233.43.

The Territorial industrial (reform) school at Benson, established for the punishment and reform of criminal, incorrigible, and wayward children, had a total of 58 inmates at the close of the year. Of these a large number were Mexicans.

The Territorial asylum for the insane is situated near Phoenix and consists of a main building having six wards and two detached cottages. The institution as a whole is well managed, it is stated, and provides room enough at present, but the buildings are not adapted to modern methods of treating the insane. It is hoped to carry into effect, in the near future, the "cottage system" of treatment. It is expected that a hospital with new and modern equipment will be constructed within the next year. Under an act of the Territorial legislature, the Territory is authorized to issue $80,000 of bonds for asylum buildings, but the governor has not felt disposed to increase the Territorial debt if it can be avoided, or, at least, until the legislature has had an opportunity to authorize such an expenditure from the Territorial treasury.

All of Arizona is now included within one land district the two districts into which it was formerly divided having been consolidated last year. There were 427 original homestead entries, covering 6,865.24 acres, during the year. The number of original desert entries was 36. There were 43 cash entries and mineral applications to the number of 195. Orders were issued for 162 mineral surveys. The locations embraced in such surveys comprized 515 lode claims, 9 mill sites, and 3 placers, making a total of 527 locations, an increase of 112 claims over the previous year. Surveys under 14 contracts, or special instructions in lieu of contracts, were approved during the year, embracing 420,350.78 acres of agricultural or grazing lands.

Section 41 of the statehood act of June 16, 1906, provides as follows with regard to the expense of carrying said act into effect in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona:

SEC. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and conventions provided for in this act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election for members of the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election for the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the Territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said Territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory

of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act.

In compliance with the foregoing provisions of the act the Secretary of the Interior instructed the secretary of Arizona that all requisitions for money, accounts, and vouchers, covering expenditures made in said Territory in connection with the elections provided for in the act and properly payable from said appropriation, should be forwarded to this Department for administrative action and transmission to the Treasury Department. The amount which has been tentatively set aside to cover the expenses of the elections in Arizona, based upon the governor's estimate, is $55,323.20. This does not include the items of salary or mileage for members of the constitutional convention elected from Arizona, it having been determined, for administrative reasons, that these items should be regarded as convention expenses, and hence payable through the secretary of New Mexico.

## HAWAII.

The governor of Hawaii, George R. Carter, in his report treats generally of the conditions existing in the Territory during the year.

Hawaii consists of eight principal islands, with a combined area of 6,640 square miles. It is located in the Pacific Ocean, some 22° north of the equator, 2,100 miles from San Francisco, and 3,340 miles from Japan. The country contains a remakable number of natural phenomena and contrasts in physical conditions. There are snow-clad mountains within a short distance of warm seashores; a volcano which for centuries has constantly produced raw material, the disintegration of which supplies the rich and fertile soil of the island; and broad fields, rugged mountains, high cliffs surrounded by the sea, and the richness and variety of the vegetation lend attractiveness and variety to the scenery. The climate is excellent, the temperature varying from an average of 74° on the seacoast and 64° on the highlands to 32° on the summits of the highest mountains, which are often covered with snow. The rainfall varies from a few inches per annum on the dry and deserted lava-covered areas on the lee side of the islands, to some 200 inches or more in some localities on the well-watered and wooded slopes to the windward.

By the organic act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 141), it was provided that the first session of the legislature should be held in February, 1901, and that sessions should be held biennially thereafter. Sessions were limited to sixty days each, but the governor was authorized to extend them for not more than thirty days, and in case of the failure of the regular session to pass appropriation bills it was provided that the governor should call the legislature in extra session for the consideration of such bills. So far no legislature has passed appropriation

bills during the regular session, and hence it has been necessary to call a special session at the end of each. A comparison of the cost of the various regular sessions, however, shows that the expenses of these sessions have been steadily decreasing, the cost of that for 1905, which was the last session held, being $62,578.06, as against $94,654.94 for the legislature of 1901. This, in the opinion of the governor, indicates a noteworthy progress of the Territory toward economy and efficiency.

The finances of the Territory are in excellent condition. At the close of the fiscal year the net cash in the treasury, after deducting outstanding floating indebtedness, consisting of warrants upon the treasury, was $263,103.41. This showed a remarkable improvement over the preceding year, at the close of which there were outstanding registered warrants amounting to $636,039.20 and the cash on hand was $59,408.49. The improvement was, however, chiefly due to the fact that in 1905 the legislature passed an act making all property and income taxes payable in two installments, one in May and one in November, instead of the entire taxes being payable in November, as before; so that in May of the present year there were $665,798.94 of taxes paid, which, for the purposes of comparison with previous years, should be deducted. Even after this deduction, however, the receipts for the current year exceeded the obligations incurred by approximately $175,000.

The receipts for the past fiscal year (including the $665,798.94 collected in May) were $3,320,998.90, and the disbursements were $2,513,877.09, leaving an excess of receipts of $807,121.81. This was the second year in succession in which the receipts exceeded the revenues, the amount of excess at the end of 1905 having been $108,383.62. During both these years, however, the Territory was forced to register warrants, awaiting the time of general collection of taxes in November; and during the present year it was necessary to pay out $16,005.07 of interest on previously registered warrants. However, since November, 1905, all warrants have been promptly paid upon presentation; and it seems improbable that it will be necessary to return to the policy of issuing warrants to pay the current obligations of the Territory. The warrants outstanding at the close of the year amounted to $72,227.96.

While it was necessary during the past year for the bureau of taxes to reduce the assessment of the total value of taxable property throughout the Territory $2,749,085, this is rather an indication that the previous assessments were too high than that there has been any decrease of actual values. Prior to June 14, 1900, when the organic act of April 30, 1900, became operative, a large proportion of the revenues of Hawaii came from customs receipts. By the organic act, however, these receipts became the property of the Federal Government,

and hence it became necessary to replace this loss to the Territory, or else to reduce the Territorial expenditures. The situation was met by three steps—first, by a general increase in the valuation of real and personal property, the rate of taxation remaining the same; second, by imposing an income tax, and, third, by extensive reductions of appropriations. The real and personal property tax increased from $535,024 in 1898 to $934,452.32 in 1901; and in 1905 the tax had increased to $1,179,998.27.

Under section 55 of the organic act of April 14, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 150), it is provided that no debt of the Territory can be authorized by the legislature, except to pay the interest upon existing indebtedness, to suppress insurrection, or to provide for the common defense, except that, in addition to any indebtedness created for such purposes, the legislature may authorize loans by the Territory for the erection of penal, charitable, and educational institutions, and for public buildings, wharves, roads, harbors, and other public improvements. The total of such indebtedness is restricted to 7 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property; and no bond shall be issued or indebtedness incurred until the indebtedness has been approved by the President of the United States. It is also provided that no bond or other instrument of indebtedness shall be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue.

This last restriction, the governor states, works a hardship upon the Territory, since under the modern tendency in finance it makes the bonds practically five-year bonds, and thus renders them much less attractive to an important class of investors. He states that from experience gained in negotiating these bonds in the past it appears that it would be much better for the Territory to be restricted to the issuance of a bond payable twenty years after date of issue, with a further condition that five per cent of every issue must be redeemed each year, the bonds to be redeemed to be drawn by lot. In view of the general opinion that bonds of this class are more certain of payment than the ordinary bond without sinking fund, they would command a much higher price in the market than the latter, and would, moreover, render more remote any possibility that the Territory would not promptly meet its obligations when due.

There is another consideration which leads to the same conclusion: While Hawaii is an organized Territory, the same as Oklahoma or New Mexico, there does not seem to be the same probability that within a few years at most its condition of pupilage will cease; and hence there is not the same necessity for a comparatively rapid liquidation of its indebtedness, but, on the contrary, there does seem to be a necessity for some permanent provision to be made whereby it can obtain the most advantageous terms in the money markets of the

world. In view of the foregoing circumstances, the governor states that he considers the enactment by Congress of a "funding bill" of more importance to the Territory than all other measures combined.

The bonded indebtedness of the Territory at the close of the year amounted to $3,861,000, an increase of $724,000 over the preceding year. As the total value of taxable property was $131,175,015, the indebtedness represented 2.90 per cent of the value of taxable property. During the year 5 per cent bonds to the amount of $626,000 were retired, and 4 per cent refunding bonds were issued to the amount of $600,000, besides 3½ per cent public-improvement bonds to the amount of $750,000. The refunding bonds sold at $101⅜ and the improvement bonds at 98¼. These latter bonds can be used only for public improvements.

By the census of 1900 the population of the Territory was 154,001. Of this number 29,787 were Hawaiians, 7,848 were part Hawaiians; the whites numbered 26,252; the Chinese, 25,762; the Japanese, 61,115; and other foreigners, 3,237. All Europeans and white Americans are classed as "whites," while Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders, etc., are classed as "other foreigners." The total number born in Hawaii was 63,216, and of these 8,902 were of Asiatic parentage. Of the entire number of Hawaiian-born Asiatics about 5,485 were born since the annexation of the islands and are therefore eligible to American citizenship. Add to these the number of Asiatic children whose parents were citizens of the monarchy or the Republic, and there are about 6,000 Asiatics possessing the inceptive right of citizenship.

Taking as a basis of computation the figures of school attendance, there is shown an increase of 55,000 in the population of the Territory since the last census, which would make the present population about 209,032. If the increase in the number of voters is taken as the basis for an estimate, however, it would show an increase of less than 31,000, making the total population to-day about 184,662.

The administration of the land laws of the Territory continues to be a source of much difficulty and contention. By the organic act it was provided that the land laws of the United States should not apply, but that the Territorial land laws should continue in force. In the governor's report for 1904 will be found a description of the divisions of the public lands in the Territory and a digest of the land act of 1895, setting forth the various methods by which lands may be acquired.

The receipts from rents and sales of lands, etc., during the year amounted to $138,765.18, as against $168,419.98 for the preceding year. This falling off, however, is largely due to the fact that during the previous year there was a considerable collection of back rents and delinquent payments. The operating expenses were $14,737.81, showing a slight increase over the previous year. During the past

fiscal year 28,195 acres reverted to the Territory through expiration of leases. Of this amount 21,264.50 acres were forest lands which were not disposed of, 39 acres were sold, 1,482 acres were again leased, 1,941.50 acres were divided into homesteads, 1,800 acres are now being so divided, 1,336 acres are held under tenancy at will, and 332.60 acres remain undisposed of.

The opinion has been expressed by some private parties that it would be advantageous to do away with the Territorial land laws, and place the lands under the land laws of the United States; but it is stated that, owing to the peculiar conditions as to surveying, titles, and planting in Hawaii, the introduction of the American land laws would prove very harmful to the interests of the Territory and bona fide settlers. The area of the public lands in Hawaii is about 1,700,000 acres. Of this, only a limited portion will come under any form of cultivation, and even of that which may be cultivated a large portion depends for its value upon the construction of expensive roads and the success of new agricultural enterprises yet to be proved. The area available is too small to warrant the liberal allotments made under the United States land laws, and in view of the productiveness of Hawaiian lands of good quality such allotments are unnecessary. Of sugar lands, an average of 25 to 30 acres is considered ample.

The surveys, which have been in force for many years, are based chiefly upon topographical features, and the United States system of division into rectangular blocks, it is stated, could be successfully applied in only a few places, and these are generally barren places unfit for settlement. Many valuable pieces of public land are remnants of such size, shape, and location that it would be impossible to apply the United States survey system. Moreover, in view of the great difference in elevation, the marked disparity in rainfall, the difference in nature of lava flows, and other inequalities, it would be impossible to assign anything like a uniform value to the public lands. The native Hawaiian rarely cultivates more than half an acre; this, with a small area for pasturage, apparently meets all his needs.

Many of the Portuguese settlers, who are now American citizens and make good farmers, are well satisfied with from 25 to 30 acres of good land. In some cases, where the nature of the country and the amount of land available permits, lots ranging up to 100 acres each may be acquired under the present system. For these reasons the governor points out that, to meet the requirements of the different classes of lands and of tenants, a variety of methods of disposing of the lands is necessary, by which they may be divided up according to their nature and location, the demand, and the quantity available for disposition. There is considerable tendency to attempt to acquire the lands in large quantities for speculative purposes, and much of the effort of the land

department, it is stated, is directed toward checking this evil. The organic act of the Territory prohibits any corporation from acquiring more than 1,000 acres of land in addition to that already held by them.

During the past year an association composed of 19 persons applied to the land department to have a certain tract of land on the island of Hawaii, which had been previously under cultivation, divided up into lots of 100 acres each, the maximum area allowed by law, and turned over to the exclusive occupancy of the 19 members of the association. The application was denied, upon the ground that land of this character should be divided into smaller tracts, and the land was subsequently divided into tracts of 36 acres each. Thereupon the association brought suit in the courts to compel the department to grant its application.

An attempt was made during the year to colonize the lands of Kapaa, on the island of Kauai, with Russian immigrants from Los Angeles, Cal., who had already declared their intention to become American citizens. Arrangements were made by which from 500 to 600 people were to take up about 5,000 acres of land, a portion of which had been under cultivation for years. Many obstacles were overcome in the making of agreements with those who had previously controlled this land, under Government lease, by which they were to continue the cultivation of the fields until the immigrants could take them over, and under which they were to grind the cane produced by the immigrants. Every facility was extended to these people by the Territory, and it is stated that the failure of the experiment was due entirely to the immigrants themselves, they having furnished only one-fourth the number of persons agreed upon—a number insufficient to maintain the lands in their present state of cultivation. In spite of this failure the governor is of opinion that a colony of energetic farmers, willing to undertake the ordinary amount of personal labor, could make the land produce sufficient value to remunerate them well for the expense and labor involved.

Application was made by the heirs of the late King Kalakaua for a patent for certain lands in Oahu under a purchase from the Government in 1887; but as it appeared that payment therefor had never been made, the application was denied.

Considerable progress in educational work was made during the year in spite of a severe handicap arising from insufficiency of funds. The two pressing needs of the public school service were increased accommodations for pupils and better pay for teachers. The attendance in the public schools for the year was 16,119, as against 15,202 for the previous year. In addition to this number, about 5,000 children attended private schools and kindergartens. Of those in public schools, 4,045 were Hawaiians, 2,382 were part Hawaiian, 457 were American, 142 were British, 3,239 were Portuguese, 3,587 were Jap-

anese, 1,489 were Chinese, and 787 were of other nationalities. There was a decrease of 58 per cent in attendance of children of pure Hawaiian blood and of 40 per cent in attendance of American children, while the attendance of Japanese children increased more than 58 per cent. As the Japanese to a great extent are in the islands to remain, and as some of the children were born in the Territory since annexation and hence may ultimately become American citizens, the governor sees nothing to deplore in the great increase of Japanese pupils.

The total number of teachers in public schools was 435 and in the private schools 261. This shows an increase of teachers in public schools of but 9, whereas the number of pupils increased 952. Of the public school-teachers 44 were receiving less than $30 per month, 56 from $30 to $40 per month, 171 from $40 to $50 per month, 50 from $50 to $60 per month, 38 from $60 to $70, 15 from $70 to $80, 32 from $80 to $90, and 29 received $90 per month or more. At these salaries, it is stated, it is not practicable to procure the best teachers for the public schools.

The total number of schools is 152 and the aggregate number of rooms is 448. This gives an average of 106 pupils to a school and of 36 to a room. There is considerable congestion in the crowded districts and there are frequent calls for schools in the newer settlements, which can not be adequately met on account of lack of funds. The total value of school buildings is $633,151.

The need of an agricultural and mechanical college is becoming more apparent every year. Manual training has been extended as much as practicable during the year, and it is expected that within a short time all the schools will be supplied with proper tools, so that the pupils may do the greater part of the repairs necessary from time to time, thus not only giving the pupils valuable training, but saving a considerable outlay for the school department. Moreover, the proceeds from sales of agricultural products and from articles made in the sewing classes has enabled many schools to add to libraries, as well as to enable the pupils themselves to earn money. Considerable interest is also taken by pupils and teachers in the beautification of school grounds.

The nearest approach to an agricultural and mechanical school is to be found at the boys' industrial school at Waialee, Oahu, which has taken the place of a reformatory school in Honolulu. At this school the boys take care of the live stock and raise from the soil a large proportion of the school's food supply, besides growing sugar cane for sale. The boys have also helped, with their labor in various trades, to finish the buildings of the school and to make a portion of the furniture and fixtures. When so much can be accomplished with city waifs, under detention for their own good, the success of a well-equipped agricultural and mechanical college can hardly be regarded as doubtful.

Six additional forest reserves were declared during the year, having a gross area of 229,619 acres. The total area of all the forest reserves in Hawaii at the end of the year was 249,472 acres. In December, 1905, a circular was issued by the division of forestry offering advice and assistance to individuals or corporations desiring to plant trees. Upon request, a member of the staff will visit any land upon which it is proposed to plant trees, and draw up a practical plan, with full directions for planting. Numerous applications for this service have been received. The forestry division also keeps on hand, for sale at cost, seed and seedlings of the more important trees. Experiments have also been made to determine whether rubber trees can be successfuly cultivated, seeds of the Ceara rubber tree having been sent to a selected list of persons on each island, who have agreed to plant the same and report from time to time as to their condition. A company has been organized to lumber koa on the island of Hawaii. Koa, which is known as "Hawaiian mahogany," is a heavy, hard cabinet wood, beautiful in grain, and susceptible of high polish. It will be put on the mainland market at an early date.

Under a forest-fire law passed by the last legislature forest-fire wardens have been appointed for the various districts of the Territory. On November 3, 1905, the first arbor day of the Territory was observed, and it met with general acceptance, both by the schools and by the public at large.

The most important public improvement undertaken by the Territory during the year was the construction of the large Nuuanu dam and reservoir. This dam when finished will be 1,750 feet long, with a storage capacity in the reservoir of 450,000,000 gallons of water. This reservoir, together with the lower, or No. 1, reservoir, it is estimated, will furnish the city of Honolulu with 5,250,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, or about 50 per cent of the entire consumption of the city. An excellent site for a reservoir has also been found in the Makiki Valley, and construction work is well under way. This basin will have a storage capacity of about 600,000 gallons and an average daily flow of 350,000. Many other improvements were also made to pumping stations, electric-light stations, and piping systems of the Honolulu waterworks.

There were also constructed under the board of public works 14 public schools and 5 teachers' cottages in various parts of the Territory; and construction upon the high school of Hilo is well under way.

The construction of the new slips and wharves for Honolulu, which was begun in 1905, is progressing satisfactorily, the excavation for the first slip having been completed. This slip has a width of 200 feet, a minimum depth of 34 feet, and a total length of 610 feet. It was deemed best to dredge one-half of the second slip before completing the wharves, as it would be difficult to take out the hard coral for-

mation immediately adjoining the wharf without serious damage to the concrete sea wall, piles, and wharf structure. The dredging of the second slip will shortly be completed, and bids have already been requested for the construction of the large wharf between the two slips, which will be 140 feet wide and 610 feet long. At McGregors Landing, on the island of Maui, a new wharf had been completed, and the approach from the road to the wharf is now being built.

With the exception of the wharves at Honolulu and Hilo, there are no facilities for berthing steamers in the interisland trade, all passengers and freight being landed in shore boats carried on the decks of the steamers.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1146), a project for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor was adopted, and the sum of $200,000 was appropriated for commencing the improvement, with authority to enter into a contract involving an additional expenditure of $200,000. The project provides for an entrance channel 35 feet deep and 400 feet wide at mean low water from the deep water at the entrance to the light-house point; for easing the curve at the junction of the entrance channel and the inner harbor by cutting off the light-house point, and for enlarging the harbor proper, so that it will have a depth of 35 feet and a general width of 1,200 feet at mean low water. The estimated cost of the entire project was $1,582,840.67, exclusive of a new front range light, estimated to cost $30,000.

Contract was entered into August 16, 1905, and work was begun on November 3. As a result of the year's work, the entrance channel is now 400 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water, and the harbor proper has a general width of 800 feet and a depth nowhere less than 35 feet. When the entire project is completed it will work the greatest benefit to the shipping of Honolulu. Large passenger and freight steamers are rapidly replacing the old boats of moderate size, and when heavily loaded a number of these large steamers are obliged to berth at the United States naval wharves, which are located near the channel entrance. The complete project will, however, take a number of years to construct. In connection with the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, about 34.6 acres of land belonging to the United States and under the control of the Navy Department and Department of Commerce and Labor were reclaimed with the material dredged without additional cost. The island just seaward of the light-house was also reclaimed in the course of the work. This island has made the harbor much more quiet.

Quarantine Island, a low, swampy island lying on the reef on the side of Honolulu, opposite the city, was also partly reclaimed during the year, from an appropriation contained in the urgent deficiency act of February 27, 1906.

Commercially the Territory has had only a fairly prosperous year. Sugar is the chief staple, and there was a combination of decreased production and diminished prices for this commodity. The total quantity exported during the year was 832,721,637 pounds, a decrease of 86,119,000 from the preceding year; and the total value of the shipments was $25,495,427, a decrease of $9,616,721. This was the second year in which refined sugar was exported, the product having found a ready market on the mainland. During the year 21,118,308 pounds of the refined were shipped, having a value of $1,166,108.

During the past two or three years there has been a gratifying increase in the shipments to the mainland of several new products, chief among which is coffee. The value of the shipments of this article during the past year was $248,618. Preserved fruits are also becoming an important staple. New pineapple-raising companies have been formed, and the experiment has also been made of shipping to the Pacific coast some of the more perishable Hawaiian fruits, the result indicating that these luscious subtropical fruits may be shipped in natural state, so as to reach their destination in perfect condition. Another new product which appears in the statistics of shipments accompanying the governor's report is sisal fiber. Experts have pronounced the Hawaiian article to be among the best. There are considerable areas in the islands available for the production of sisal, and the only present hindrance to the development of a large fiber industry is the slowness of capital to grasp the opportunity. Rubber may also soon appear in the trade returns, as several companies are now operating rubber plantations. The shipments of rice during the past year showed a fair increase over the previous year, the value of the shipments being $223,012.

About 9,500 immigrants arrived at the new immigrant station at Honolulu during the year. Of these about 98 per cent were Japanese. Fifty-six aliens were deported for various causes provided by the immigration laws. The lot around the new immigrant station has now been completely filled, about 100,000 cubic yards of silt, taken from the harbor, having been used for the purpose. A portion of the lot has been planted in trees, grass, etc., and walks and driveways have been platted.

There are 89 post-offices within the Territory. Honolulu is the only first-class office. Hilo is second-class, Lahaima, Wailuku, Lihue, and Kohala are third-class, and all of the remainder are fourth-class.

The prospective opening in December of the Tehuantepec Railway route, over which Hawaiian sugars will be transported to the Northeastern States, and general merchandise brought from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as return cargoes, will create a quarantine problem of great importance to the people of Hawaii. This arises from the fact that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and particularly the town of Coat-

zacoalcos, and the town of Salina Cruz (the eastern and western termini, respectively, of the railway) are frequently infected with yellow fever, and Hawaii, like all other tropical or semitropical countries inhabited by the Stegomyia mosquito, is easily infectible. Hence, the opening of this railway will necessitate increased vigilance upon the part of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as well as by the Territorial board of health.

The work of the Agricultural Department experiment station has been of great benefit to the Territory. Under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the principal attention of the station has been devoted to demonstrating the possibility of growing crops other than sugar in the islands, the ultimate intention being to increase the number of American citizens in the Territory. The plan is to demonstrate this by field experiments, and by the dissemination of information and the distribution of seeds and plants, and by the maintenance of farmers' institutes. In 1901, when the station was established, there were only five industries—sugar, cattle raising, rice, taro, and coffee. In 1906, at the end of five years' work for diversification, there are in addition sisal, pineapples, tobacco, rubber, vanilla, silk, bee keeping, and a growing fresh-fruit trade. The increase in the production of wealth in Hawaii because of the establishment of these new industries has been estimated at over $1,000,000 a year. Moreover, experiments are now being conducted along other lines for the improvement and diversification of the products of the islands.

Section 95 of the organic act of Hawaii repealed the laws in force in the Territory conferring exclusive fishing rights in the sea waters adjoining the islands, subject to vested rights. Section 96 of the same act provided a method whereby vested rights might be established, by filing a petition in the courts of the Territory setting forth the claim, such petition to be filed within two years from the taking effect of the act. This latter section also provided for the condemnation of such fishing rights as might be established, and the making of compensation therefor by the Territory. Eighty-two claims were filed under the act.

In the case of Carter *v.* Hawaii the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the validity of such a claim to exclusive fishing rights, based upon prescription and ancient Hawaiian custom, and in the case of Damon *v.* Hawaii, the Supreme Court held that a royal patent granting fishing rights was valid, the effect in both cases being to make the fishing claims in question "vested rights." The effect of these two decisions has been to convert all the fishing suits which have been brought into mere proceedings to establish either a prescription or a royal patent as a basis for a present vested right, and the greater part of the cases have been decided in favor of the claimants upon that basis. The result of all this litigation will be that there will be estab-

lished as vested rights, in the sea waters adjoining the islands of the Territory, private and exclusive fisheries covering the greater portion of the waters between the coral reefs and the shore.

By the sections of the organic act above cited Congress manifested its intention, so far as practicable, to make the sea waters of the Territory a common right free to citizens of the United States. But Congress apparently did not appreciate the extent to which, under early statutes of the Monarchy and the Republic, these fisheries had already become vested in private parties; hence it made no appropriation for the acquirement of these private rights. The provision of the act authorizing the condemnation of such fishing rights by the Territory can not be carried out, for the reason that the Territory has not the necessary funds and can not borrow the money required to settle the outstanding vested rights. Congressional appropriations, the governor states, are the only practicable means by which the Territory can secure for the citizens of the United States what Congress intended that they should have—the free and open right of fishery in the islands.

In concluding his report the governor says:

> If American control of Hawaii is to be benignant and intelligent, the principle must be admitted that noncontiguous areas, separated by 2,000 miles from the mainland, must have different treatment from those political subdivisions which are separated from their neighbors only by an imaginary line. Not only geographically is the difference great, but Hawaii is the point of contact where the Orient and the Occident meet, and our institutions and citizens should be of the highest and best type. And until we can secure a recognition of the principle that different conditions require different treatment, it is useless to expect that the small, far cry from Hawaii will be heard in the clamor at Washington of nearer and larger subdivisions of the Union.
>
> At present Hawaii's resources are unnecessarily and unduly taxed, and the problems that our citizens here are struggling with deserve more encouragement and assistance from "Uncle Sam."

## NEW MEXICO.

The report of the governor, H. J. Hagerman, shows that the Territory is in a very prosperous condition. The rainfall in most parts of the Territory has been over the average, resulting in unusually good range conditions, in a large supply of water for the irrigated sections, and in good results in many places where crops are raised without irrigation. The good grass and abundant water supply has resulted in a large percentage of increase in the herds of cattle and sheep. A more strict enforcement of the laws as to the dipping for the prevention of disease among cattle and sheep and the hearty cooperation of the Territorial sanitary boards with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has had very satisfactory results.

The liberal provisions of the national reclamation act are resulting in great good to the people of the Territory. The Hondo project in Chaves County, which will irrigate 12,000 acres, is nearing completion and will be in partial operation in 1907. The Carlsbad project in Eddy County has been initiated and work has been commenced on the

reconstruction of the Avalon dam and the canals formerly belonging to the Pecos Irrigation Company. The first step in the great Elephant Butte project in Donna Ana County, which will ultimately reclaim 180,000 acres of land, has been taken, $200,000 having been appropriated by the Federal Government to build the Leesburg diversion dam. The Las Vegas project is under serious consideration and the people of Las Vegas and the vicinity are ready to cooperate in every way with the Government to secure a decision favorable to its construction.

The population of the Territory is, in the opinion of the governor, between 290,000 and 300,000 people, he being inclined to believe that the estimates of several previous years were slightly exaggerated. The total number of voters who voted in the election of 1904 was 43,011, 63.51 per cent of whom were of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent and 36.49 per cent of Anglo-Saxon and other origin, which figures approximately represent the proportions of the total population who are of similar origin. About 10 per cent of the total population of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian descent use the English language in preference to Spanish.

The sheep industry during the year has been very prosperous. On January 1, 1906, there were 4,000,000 head of sheep within the Territory, valued at $14,000,000. One million head of old ewes and lambs were shipped out of the Territory in the fall of 1905. The demand for New Mexico lambs has been greater than ever before, prices paid ranging from $2.75 to $3.75 per head; yearling wethers, $4 per head, and breeding ewes from $4.50 to $6 per head. The Territory produces from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of wool per annum. In 1905 wool netted the growers from 18 to 25 cents per pound. The lambing this year shows an average increase of over 90 per cent for the entire Territory.

The various causes affecting the price of cattle in other parts of the United States had a material effect upon the industry in New Mexico, and the number shipped was less than last year. Sixty-four thousand head were shipped for the six months ending June 30, 1906, while for the same period of 1905 there were 99,000. The calf crop all over New Mexico was a phenomenal one, showing about 75 per cent increase.

The forest policy of the Government, which was until recently looked upon with disfavor, is now much more thoroughly understood, and, as a consequence, generally favorably accepted. Some sheep men still think the grazing fee is too high, but generally the stock men appreciate the deplorable evil sure to follow from overstocking and realize that through the creation of forest reserves the range will be preserved for future generations. There are five forest reserves in New Mexico—the Pecos River, the Jemez, the Gila River, the Lincoln, and the Portales—covering 5,211,241 acres. It is estimated that there are 20,000,000,000 feet B. M. of timber in the reserves, 10,647,000,000 feet of which is marketable, valued at $20,000,000. Two hundred and

five million five hundred and sixty-seven thousand and sixty-four feet were sold from the reserves during the past fiscal year, realizing $466,188. Sixty-eight thousand two hundred and eighty-two head of cattle and horses, and 313,268 head of sheep were grazed on the reserves during the same period. Fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-five acres of land are in cultivation within the reserves.

The lumber industry has shown great activity. The total output of manufactured lumber for 1905 was 120,000,000 feet. The mills have a total daily capacity of 600,000 feet. Private lumbering companies control about 1,000,000 acres of timber land. Two thousand five hundred men are employed in the camps at an average wage of $2 per day. Some of the largest companies have accepted the Government methods of reforesting, and one has offered to deed all its lands to the Government after the trees over 8 inches in diameter have been cut. The largest company employs 850 men at its mills in Albuquerque, cut an average of 325,000 feet, and produce 1,100 doors, 1,800 windows, and 5 carloads of box material per day.

Railroad construction has been active during the year. There are fully 2,800 miles of railway in the Territory. Prior to January 1, 1898, there were 1,424.1 miles in operation. Since January 1, 1898, 1,131.6 miles have been built, and there were under construction on August 1, 1906, 733 miles, making a total operating and under construction of 3,288.7 miles. The principal new construction has been on the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, a part of the Santa Fe system, between Texico and Belen, which, when completed, will form part of the transcontinental route of that system and will open up much new and rich territory. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific is building from Des Moines, in Union County, to Elizabethtown, in Colfax County, to open up vast coal deposits. The Colorado and Arizona Railroad Company has surveyed a line from Durango, Colo., to Morenci, Ariz., upon which construction will soon commence. This will make the western part of Socorro, Valencia, McKinley, and San Juan counties accessible to the outside markets.

There is a great scarcity of labor in the Territory, especially in the coal-mining sections, where the operators are finding it very difficult to secure a sufficient number of miners to operate the old mines and open up the new ones.

The governor enters into a very interesting discussion of what has been and what can be done by means of irrigation in New Mexico, citing particularly the history of irrigation in the Pecos Valley as an example of what can be done elsewhere by the combination of good land, an abundant supply of water, hard work, and money. The value of water and the necessity of intensive and careful cultivation of irrigated lands are being more and more appreciated by the people. Fruit raising in the irrigated sections is becoming a great industry, it being now proven beyond doubt that New Mexico is one of the greatest

and most successful apple-growing sections of the United States. The apples, peaches, pears, plums, and other fruits raised in Eddy, Chaves, Donna Ana, Santa Fe, Otero, and San Juan counties can not be surpassed anywhere.

The tendency throughout New Mexico is toward the dividing of the large holdings of irrigated lands into small farms of from 20 to 80 acres, to be worked by the owner and his family; this is adding to the population and results in much better and more successful farming. The variety of crops raised on both irrigated and nonirrigated lands is greatly increasing, the fall planting of small grains being proven to be very successful. Dry farming is proving a success in many places, especially in Quay County and in the Estancia Valley, in Torrance County.

Immigration into the Territory has been much greater than ever before, as is shown by the extraordinary number of land entries, especially in the counties where the new railroads are being built. There were 6,108 homestead entries made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, aggregating 1,115,575 acres; 840 desert-land entries, comprizing 150,895 acres, and 7,325 acres of lieu settlements. On July 1, 1906, there were 49,890,637 acres open to settlement, 35,723,934 acres of which have been surveyed and 14,116,703 unsurveyed. The total area of the Territory is 78,428,800 acres, 28,500,000 acres of which is reserved. During the year 35,907.04 acres have been selected by the United States Land Commission for the benefit of Territorial institutions.

During the past fiscal year great strides have been made in the development of the coal mines of the Territory. The coal fields of New Mexico embrace an area of more than 1,000,000 acres, and the available quantity of coal is more than 8,000,000,000 tons, 35 per cent of this is in Colfax County; 25 per cent in each of the counties of McKinley and San Juan, and the remainder 15 per cent distributed in the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Lincoln, Socorro, and Sandoval. The gross production of the mines for the fiscal year was 1,794,228 tons; amount used in operating mines 67,490 tons; net product shipped 1,726,738 tons, valued at $2,279,940. The net production is an increase of 14.29 per cent over last year.

New Mexico is destined to be one of the greatest coal-producing sections of the United States. In many old mining districts there has been much increased activity and many new districts have been opened up. There has been a steadier and more healthful tone in mining in New Mexico during the past year than has been experienced for a decade since the decline in the price of silver. Development work has been especially active in the mining regions of Grant and Socorro counties. The following is the metallic production of the Territory during the year 1905: Gold, 19,162 fine ounces, valued at $396,112; silver, 396,082 fine ounces, valued at $241,609; copper, 6,522,823

pounds, valued at $1,024,083; lead, 5,387,192 pounds, valued at $253,198; zinc, 8,164,204 pounds, valued at $481,688, total value of mineral output, exclusive of iron and coal, $2,396,690.

During the past year there have been in operation 23 milling plants of all descriptions. In Grant County the completion of a 250-ton copper smelting plant and a 50-ton lead stack at Deming, Luna County, have greatly stimulated mining operations, nearly doubling the metallic output of these sections.

The finances of the Territory are reported to be in good condition. The balance on hand June 1, 1905, was $180,915.10; the total receipts of the Territory from taxes and other sources were $749,854.41, making a total of $930,769.51 to be accounted for. The payments during the year were $620,618.91, leaving a balance on June 1, 1906, of $310,150.60. The gross Territorial bonded debt amounted on June 1, 1906, to $853,000. There were, however, funds and sinking funds in the hands of the Territorial treasurer on June 1, 1906, to the amount of $100,067.98, making the net Territorial debt on that date $752,932.02. One issue of current-expense bonds issued May 2, 1887, to the amount of $50,000, and another issued November 1, 1887, to the amount of $50,000, will become due in 1907 and will be promptly paid. In 1908 the $50,000 issue of current-expense bonds issued on May 1, 1888, will become due, and after that no other bonds will mature until May 1, 1919, when the $177,000 provisional indebtedness 6 per cent bonds will mature. It is probable that these bonds can be refunded at a lower rate of interest or partially or wholly paid before maturity.

The assessed valuation of all classes of property in the Territory subject to taxation for 1904 was $39,297,239.53; for 1905, $40,085,405.93, and for 1906 it is $43,242,746.51. These are the figures, excluding exemptions, which in 1905 amounted to $2,532,442.75, making for that year a total assessed valuation of $42,617,848.68. This total valuation is divided as follows:

| Class. | Amount. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural lands | $3,777,379.30 | 8.863 |
| Grazing lands | 5,816,637.15 | 13.646 |
| City and town lots | 7,259,817.00 | 17.034 |
| Timber lands | 231,165.50 | .542 |
| Coal and mineral lands | 1,118,540.50 | 2.618 |
| Railroads | 9,374,000.88 | 21.995 |
| Cattle | 5,018,211.00 | 11.775 |
| Sheep and goats | 2,501,803.50 | 5.871 |
| Merchandise | 2,233,953.95 | 5.242 |
| Household goods, etc | 945,393.25 | 2.219 |
| Horses and mules | 1,035,239.00 | 2.429 |
| Bank stocks | 933,805.00 | 2.191 |
| Implements, wagons, etc | 484,270.25 | 1.137 |
| Other property | 1,887,632.40 | 4.438 |
| Total | 42,617,848.68 | 100.000 |

The valuation returned on railroads as fixed by the board of equalization shows about 20 per cent of the actual cash value. A very unfortunate state of affairs exists in respect to the returns made on timber, coal, and mineral lands, the valuations of which are made by the board of equalization at about one-fifth their actual cash values; but inasmuch as the board's valuations on any class of property, except railroad, telegraph, telephone lines and Pullman cars, can not be enforced, the returns on other classes of property are very unequal, resulting in gross injustice to some taxpayers who do return their property at the board's valuations. For instance, the timber lands of the entire Territory are returned at the insignificant figure of $231,165.50 when the amount of timber produced in the past year is valued at $1,250,000. The coal and mineral lands were returned at only $1,118,540.50, when the value of their product alone was $4,676,630 for the year. In some counties grazing lands are returned at 30 cents per acre, the valuation fixed by the board, while in others the best timber lands of the Territory are returned at 20 cents per acre. The returns on sheep are not more than 20 per cent of their actual cash value and the number of the total returned much less. The gross inequalities and great injustice resulting from such procedure calls for the prompt action and serious consideration of the Territorial legislature.

The Territorial levy for the year 1905 was 15 mills, and the average county levy for the same year 18.81. For 1906 the Territorial levy was 14 mills. The balance on hand in the county treasuries of the various counties on January 1, 1905, was $542,834.35; the receipts for the year, $1,731,989.31; the disbursements for the year, $1,621,665.55, and the balance on hand January 1, 1906, $653,157.11. The total bonded indebtedness of the various counties is $2,817,473; the school district bonded indebtedness $285,141.

On June 30, 1906, the 17 Territorial banks had deposits amounting to $2,228,379.28. On June 18 the 27 national banks had deposits of $8,507,522.61, the combined resources of both classes of banks $15,857,683.83.

The six district courts of the Territory during the year disposed of 1,242 criminal cases, of which 418 were convictions, 63 acquittals, 410 dismissals, 263 stricken from the docket, and 88 no true bills. The same courts disposed of 1,726 civil actions. Ninety-eight cases were disposed of by the supreme court during the year.

Educational matters in the Territory have been excellently conducted under the supervision of the superintendent of public instruction, whose reports show that the schools in the cities are in a most satisfactory condition and in the rural districts the conditions are somewhat improving. The number of teachers employed in the Territory is 900; the number of pupils enrolled in schools, 40,000; enumeration between 5 and 21 years of age, 76,000; total receipts for

school purposes, $600,000; value of schoolhouses and furniture, $900,000. The teachers' institutes conducted during the summer months have greatly advanced in efficiency and resulted in great good to the common school interests of the Territory.

Little material change is noted in the condition of the Indians in the Territory during the past year. While there has been no progress worthy of mention there certainly has been no retrogression. At the Mescalero Agency, the Jicarilla Agency, and at Shiprock, on the Navajo Reserve, much money has been spent by the Government, under the able supervision of its Indian agents, in buildings and improvements. At the Mescalero Agency there has been considerable improvement in the cultivation of the land, and the amount of crops raised has greatly increased.

The Territorial institutions, including the penitentiary, insane asylum, the normal schools, the university, School of Mines, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, New Mexico Military Institute, are now all reported to be in good condition.

There are now, as near as can be estimated, about 13,000 Indians in New Mexico, between 8,000 and 9,000 being Pueblos. The present condition of the Pueblos is interestingly set forth in a report of Judge Abbott, the special attorney for the Pueblos in New Mexico. Generally speaking, the Pueblo Indian does not desire to avail himself of all the privileges of citizenship, having been accustomed for centuries to implicit obedience to his communal laws, and to regard any other law as inferior to them in authority. He chafes under a touch of the Territorial law whenever it conflicts with his ancient rules and customs. The Territorial laws which have been enacted for the purpose of depriving the Pueblo Indians of the right to vote at general and special elections have never been tested by the courts. It is believed that whenever that is done such laws will be found to be either unconstitutional or invalid. The feeling of antipathy existing between the Mexicans and the Pueblo Indians seems, fortunately, to be growing less, as is evidenced by certain cases in the courts against Indians where Mexican juries have acted very impartially and fairly.

The climate of New Mexico attracts great numbers of health seekers to the Territory. The mean temperature for the last year was in Santa Fe 49°, at Las Vegas 50.2°, Roswell 58.6°, and at Mesilla Park 59.6°. The precipitation at Santa Fe was 14.35 inches, at Las Vegas 18.99 inches, at Mesilla Park 9.86 inches, and at Roswell 15.76 inches. Number of clear days in Santa Fe, 189; partly cloudy, 133; at Roswell, clear days 206, partly cloudy 91; at Las Vegas, clear 227, partly cloudy 115; at Mesilla Park, clear 249, partly cloudy 60.

The Government sanitarium at Fort Bayard is doing very successful work. There were 346 cases under treatment on January 1, 1906.

The total number of cases treated during the year 1905 was 682, a good proportion of which were cured.

The governor urges that Congress appropriate $15,000 for the contingent expenses of the New Mexico Territorial legislature, in addition to the $24,250 appropriated by the last appropriation act for the expenses of the Territory. This is recommended for the reason that, notwithstanding that the act of Congress of May 28, 1896, provides that no officer of the legislative assembly of the Territory shall be paid by the Territory itself, it has been the custom for the Territorial legislature to pay out large sums for this purpose. The amount appropriated by Congress is not sufficient to pay the necessary extra employees of the legislature, and if $15,000 more were appropriated the payment of large sums by the Territorial legislature in violation of the Federal laws, it is stated, could be discontinued.

The governor strongly recommends the passage of the bill prohibiting licensed gambling in the Territories, which was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, but failed to pass in the Senate. He states that the passage of this bill would do much for the welfare and permanent advancement of the people of the Territory, and would be welcomed by a large majority of all classes of the people.

Section 41 of the statehood act of June 16, 1906, provides as follows with regard to the expense of carrying said act into effect in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona:

SEC. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and conventions provided for in this act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election for members of the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election for the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the Territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said Territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses, officers, clerks, and messengers thereof, and printing and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act.

In compliance with the foregoing provisions of the act, the Secretary of the Interior instructed the secretary of New Mexico that all requisitions for money, accounts, and vouchers covering expenditures made in said Territory in connection with the elections provided for in

the act are properly payable from said appropriation, and should be forwarded to this Department for administrative action and transmission to the Treasury Department. The amount which has been tentatively set aside to cover the expense of the elections in New Mexico, based upon the governor's estimate, is $72,070. This includes the items of salary and mileage for members of the constitutional convention elected from Arizona, it having been determined, for administrative reasons, that these items should be regarded as convention expenses, and hence payable through the secretary of New Mexico.

## OKLAHOMA.

The report of the governor, Mr. Frank Frantz, is a very full and lucid statement showing the phenomenal development in the Territory.

Oklahoma comprises 26 counties, and the Osage Indian Reservation in the northeast, covering an area of 38,715 square miles, and contains 23 cities of the first class, each with a population of 2,500 or more. There are 900 post-offices with 700 rural free delivery routes in actual service.

The climate is mild in winter and hot in summer, and the Territory has an elevation of 700 feet above the sea-level ranges on the east and 4,000 on the west.

The increase in population during the past year has been very remarkable. Owing to the widespread advertisement of the progress and development of affairs in the Territory, augmented by a constant tide of immigration, the railroads run frequent excursions into the Territory, and are taxed to their utmost to handle the passenger traffic. It is estimated that the population is now about 845,000 people, including 12,000 Indians, and that the number of foreign born does not exceed 5 per cent.

The crop outlook for 1906 is most promising, and it is stated that the corn crop will equal the enormous figure of 125,000,000 bushels, representing a value of $37,500,000, and that 300,000 bales of cotton will be produced, at a value of $15,000,000. Twenty-seven million one hundred and ninety-seven thousand bushels of wheat have been harvested, at a value of $14,851,087; 20,210,751 bushels of oats, at a valuation of $6,063,168, and 22,446 tons of broom corn, showing a decrease from last year, at a valuation of $1,222,300. Fruit of all kinds is raised in great abundance in the Territory, including melons, apples, pears, cherries, and blackberries.

Oklahoma is primarily a land of homes and families, and out of 86,908 families in 1900, 60,086 own their own homes.

New towns and cities are springing up, and those in existence have increased in population. New industries and manufactories have been established, requiring skilled and other labor to operate, and new

residences are building everywhere in town and country, being convincing evidence of the wonderful development of affairs and increase in population through immigration, which for the most part comes from the States.

The people of the Territory are principally engaged in agriculture, there being 143,750 farms, with a cash value of $232,081,776, averaging $1,613 each.

It must be remembered that the development of the Territory has taken place wholly within the last seventeen years, and that prior to April, 1889, the time of opening the same to settlement, there was not a domestic or farm animal in the Territory, nor had the ground been broken by a plow.

The assessed valuation of all property in the Territory is $96,625,604, although it is estimated that the actual value is fully $579,753,624, as the practice has been not to assess property over one-sixth, and in many instances one-eighth of its true value. The amount of revenue required to be raised for the maintenance of the Territorial government, the educational and other institutions, amounts to $628,066.95, necessitating a levy of 6½ mills on a thousand. The Territory has no bonded indebtedness.

The value of all crops for 1905 is $50,256,415, and of farm products $60,208,340, being a considerable increase over the preceding year.

The manufacturing outlook for Oklahoma is of the brightest, as eastern capital is finding its way into the Territory, and there are at the present time meat-packing establishments, canning factories, creameries, plow works, sash and door works, cotton-seed oil mills, carriage factories, iron foundries, cracker and biscuit works, and box factories; a cotton mill with a capital of $150,000 will be open the first of the coming year.

There were in the Territory on January 1, 1906, 2,158,936 cattle, 766,027 horses and mules, 1,346,964 swine, and 85,659 sheep, at a total market value of the enormous sum of $91,610,723, which had been accumulated within the last seventeen years. It exceeds that of Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Arkansas, Tennessee, South Dakota, California, Kentucky, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho by many millions of dollars.

The value of farm lands in Oklahoma varies greatly according to their location as to city and market, railroad facilities, and the character of other lands adjoining. They range from $18 to $65 an acre and average about $30 per acre. The value of mineral and oil lands in southwestern and southeastern Oklahoma are beyond estimate.

There are 2,611 miles of railway within the borders of the Territory, including 4 trunk lines, and also 2,600 miles of telegraph lines, together with 5,000 miles of telephone lines.

The public and private credit of Oklahoma is of the very best, and no public bond or security of any kind issued by the Territory or any municipality thereof has ever been repudiated or the interest defaulted. School and municipal bonds and Territorial warrants all sell at a premium and are much sought after by eastern investors. Farm loans are being made at 5½ and 6 per cent, and city loans at 6, 7, and 8 per cent, farm lands especially ranking high in financial circles, and foreclosure or default of interest has never taken place.

Considerable activity is anticipated in railroad construction the coming year owing to the abundant crops, added manufacturing, and extended agricultural interests. Many improvements in sidetrack and station facilities, as well as of roadbeds for the increased traffic, have been provided. There are four street-railway systems, several interurban lines, and numerous electric, gas, and water plants, which have proven excellent investments.

The new public building at Guthrie has just been completed, and other public buildings, including a capitol building, a building for the school for deaf and dumb, a penitentiary, reform school, and an insane asylum, are urgently needed, existing law prohibiting Oklahoma from locating or building any public institution. The internal receipts for the past fiscal year amounted to $78,984.91.

The last legislature enacted a law relating to building and loan associations, providing a method by which such companies may be permitted to transact business in the Territory, and containing certain provisions for the regulation and inspection of such concerns. Foreign building and loan associations, after having first deposited with the treasurer of the Territory annually a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $10,000, must procure from the bank examiner of the Territory a certificate of authority to transact business. Several foreign corporations have already taken advantage of this law.

The Territory provides 7 institutions of higher learning. The State university is located at Norman, and the university preparatory school at Tonkawa. The agricultural and mechanical college is situated at Stillwater, and the colored agricultural and normal university at Langstown. The 3 normal schools are located at Edmund, Alva, and Weatherford. The enrollment of pupils in the public schools for 1905 was: Whites, 152,889; colored, 5,433. The number of organized school districts was 3,093, and the number of schools taught was 3,190, the total number of days schools were taught being 317,433. The daily average of attendance for males was 45,437, females 44,801. There were 3,144 schoolhouses, valued at $2,593,848.03. Three thousand three hundred and seventy-two teacher's certificates were issued. The total number of teachers employed was 3,687, of whom 1,269 were males, and 2,418 females. The school lands set aside by Congress for use of the schools of the Territory aggregate 3,100,875 acres,

valued by a low estimate at $30,000,000, the income during the last year being over $500,000. The receipts from all sources for school purposes aggregated $1,816,002.22, and there was expended for all purposes $1,488,109.88. The State university is supported out of the general revenues of the Territory, and tuition is free in all the departments except in the school of fine arts.

One of the greatest problems confronting the people of the new State of Oklahoma will be that of the proper disposition of the large area of land granted to the State for educational and other purposes, which is valued at the present time at $30,000,000. The practice has been from the first to lease school and other reserve lands, thereby bringing into the school and other needs a constantly increasing revenue and causing the land to be improved and developed. It now remains for the State to decide whether these lands shall be sold or retained, and if so, to provide for a proper investment and protection of the proceeds. The total receipts from the school lands during the past fiscal year amounted to $537,000,486.86, of which all was expended except $16,796.15. The largest apportionment was $301,026.81 to the common school fund, $79,329.61 being set aside for colleges.

The progress at the school for the deaf and dumb has been very satisfactory, and the health of the pupils is excellent, the number enrolled being 80.

A very rigid law was enacted by tne Territorial legislature providing for separate schools for white and colored children, prohibiting the attendance of negro children at white schools as well as white children at negro schools. Every child, however, is assured of school advantages, and wherever there is a negro child in a school district provision must be made for its common school education by the establishment and maintenance of a school and employment of a teacher, or sending off the child at the district's expense to an adjoining district or to the Territorial school for negroes at Langston. The white child is provided for likewise.

The Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, located at Chilocco, contains 8,960 acres of good agricultural land, of which about 3,000 acres are under cultivation, the rest being in meadow or pasture land. The average enrollment is over 700 pupils, and practical agricultural education is embodied and crops of all kinds are raised. Training along industrial lines, including carpentry, cabinetmaking, blacksmithing, etc., is also given to the students. The literary course is designed to give a thorough grammar-school training, music and military tactics being included in the course.

In the absence of a penitentiary building in the Territory, a contract is made with the authorities of Kansas for the care and keeping of Oklahoma prisoners in the Lansing prison at 40 cents per day for each prisoner. There are now 387 prisoners including 7 females

from the Territory. They are occupied in coal mining, manufacturing of binding twine, and furniture, tailoring, cooking, and farming.

The insane continue to be cared for by private contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, located at Norman, Okla., at the rate of $200 per annum for each patient. It was intended by virtue of an act of Congress, approved February 8, 1899, setting aside a portion of the Fort Supply Military Reservation to be used by the Territory for the purpose of an insane asylum, and of an act of the last legislature locating the asylum at that place, to move the patients to the new institution within the year. This action, however, was rendered impracticable by reason of an injunction preventing the removal of the patients, which is still in effect pending a final determination of the question by the supreme court of Oklahoma. Five hundred and sixteen patients were being cared for on June 30, 1906.

There are 1,503 organized churches in the Territory, 35 fraternal insurance societies, 287 Territorial banks, and 29 daily, 203 weekly, 13 monthly, 7 semimonthly, and 4 quarterly publications. The resources of all the Territorial banks amount to $14,505,371.36, with an average reserve of 46 per cent, although a maximum of 25 per cent only is required. The individual deposits amount to $9,121,819.28. During the last fiscal year the number of Territorial banks increased 30, the capitalization $443,500, loans $2,048,900, and deposits $2,200,408. Two hundred and sixty-two banks were examined, and fees amounting to $4,075 were collected and turned over to the Territorial treasurer.

There were 113 national banks in operation, with an actual reserve on hand of 32.93 per cent, although 18.62 per cent only was required.

The fire, life, and casualty insurance business has been profitable; $1,011,193.91 was collected as premium by the fire companies, with loss at $319,650. The amount of risks written by all companies was $81,352,219.52.

The life-insurance companies of Oklahoma for 1905 wrote risks amounting to $8,366,589.61, upon which they collected premiums aggregating $825,010.27, having paid in losses $116,432.08.

The total assessed value of all property in 1906 is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Moneys and credits | $3,916,464 |
| Railroads | 12,697,782 |
| Pullman | 42,858 |
| Express | 17,300 |
| Telegraph | 174,276 |
| Telephone | 267,265 |
| Farm lands | 35,472,012 |
| Town lots | 16,893,876 |
| Live stock | 13,946,231 |
| Miscellaneous | 13,198,261 |
| Total | 96,625,694 |

The operation and enforcement of the nursery inspection law has become more fully recognized and appreciated, and the purchaser of nursery stock has a reasonable assurance that he will now get what he purchases and that free from dangerous insects and diseases.

The health of the general public of the Territory is better than at this time last year, with no epidemics of any nature existing.

The stock-food and fertilizer law passed by the last legislature went into effect on January 1, 1906, and requires the manufacturers of all commercial feeding stuffs and fertilizers offered for sale in Oklahoma to file each year with the secretary of the board of agriculture a certificate stating the crude protein and fat content of feed stuffs and the nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric-acid content of fertilizers, accompanied by a fee of $20 per brand so registered. Twenty-four manufacturers have filed the required certificates and others have expressed their intention of so doing. There has been only one instance of a disposition shown to disregard the requirements of the law. An inspector has been appointed to collect samples for submission to the agricultural station chemist.

The largest irrigation project now being carried on in the Territory is the so-called Navajo project under the supervision of the Reclamation Service of the Geological Survey. It is located on the North Fork of Red River, which forms the boundary line between Greer and Kiowa counties, and will cost approximately $3,000,000. It contemplates storing and supplying sufficient water to irrigate 75,000 to 100,000 acres of highly productive soil, and will convert what is recognized as a comparatively good agricultural community, yet subject to annoying dry periods, into a garden which will teem with agricultural and horticultural productions of the highest type. Private irrigation enterprises are scattered promiscuously throughout the western part of the Territory, whereby tracts ranging from 10 to 1,000 acres of land are fortified against dry weather, and the harvesting of bounteous crops of the very best quality are made reasonable certain.

A widespread activity has been manifested for securing good roads, and plans are under discussion for active work looking toward the improvement of public highways throughout Oklahoma.

It is estimated that proper development of the salt wells in the country would yield sufficient salt to supply the whole Southwest, and it is expected that in time the salt industry will become one of the most important in the Territory.

The supply of gypsum is practically inexhaustible. One of the most extensive deposits in the world extends from northern Kansas to central Texas.

The variety and quality of building stone and material is quite familiar to those acquainted with the resources of Oklahoma, including as it does granite, gabbro, porphyry, limestone, sandstone, and dolomite,

the most abundant being sandstone, although granite is found in greater quantities in the Wichita Mountains.

There are 76 flour mills in operation in Oklahoma, with a total capacity of 15,000 barrels per day of the finished product, representing an investment of over $3,000,000. There are also 120 elevators, averaging in cost $3,500 each.

Coal, oil, and gas have been discovered in many localities, occurring mostly in the extreme southern portion. The developments in the Cleveland, Pawnee County, oil field show a marked falling off for the year just ended as compared with the intense activity of the two previous years. This oil averages in specific gravity from 33° to 41½°, the latter being the highest gravity oil produced (with the exception of a few small wells drilled in the city limits of Muskogee, Ind. T.) west of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. There are at present 285 oil wells in the Cleveland field, producing 7,000 barrels of oil per day, and 12 gas wells, having a daily capacity of 75 cubic feet. There are at the present time 1,500,000 barrels of oil stored in steel and wooden tanks in the field, as the storing of oil in earthen tanks was found to be unsatisfactory by reason of a large loss by seepage and evaporation. The present value of the oil produced is $0.45 per barrel.

During the past year there have been issued 919 notarial commissions; 51 requisitions were granted; 28 requisitions honored; and 1,285 corporations chartered. There was received from insurance by the secretary of the Territory $20,782.32 and from incorporations, notaries, and miscellaneous items $12,382.95.

The militia of the Territory is composed of a highly intelligent class of young men, and $26,206.26 was received this year from the Federal Government for its assistance. Part of this sum will be used in establishing rifle ranges and the balance for providing other necessary equipment. Inadequate armory room is provided by the Territory. The troops will attend and participate in the maneuvers with the regular troops at Fort Riley, Kans., this year for the first time, and will also be represented by a rifle team in the national rifle competition to be held at Seagirt, N. J.

The last legislature past an act regulating the practice of dentistry, which went into effect on June 1, 1906. The number of dentists licensed thereunder up to July 1, 1906, is 472.

During the past year 69 physicians have been granted licenses to practice their profession in the Territory, making the total number registered at 2,980.

The library has been placed in more commodious quarters, and is generally used by the lawyers throughout the Territory. It now contains 8,288 volumes, including an increase of 886 over the number at this time last year.

It is proposed to make a very full exhibit of the cereals, fruit, and other resources of the Territory at the Jamestown Exposition, which will be financed by the Oklahoma Federation of Commercial and Industrial Organizations.

The most important civil case pending is the action of the Territory of Oklahoma *v.* the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, in which the district court of Logan County gave judgment for the full amount for which the Territory sued. As the bank for which the company was surety has paid dividends, the claim of the Territory has been materially reduced, and now, less interest, is only about half of the amount for which claim was originally made.

The amount of cash in the treasury on June 30, 1906, was $732,587.18, which is deposited in 25 banks in the Territory. The total outstanding warrant indebtedness on June 30, 1906, was $751,038.39.

The work carried on at the experiment station in connection with the agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater has been very gratifying. During the year 84,720 doses of vaccine for prevention of blackleg of cattle were distributed, and it is estimated that not less than $100,000 per annum has been actually saved to the farmers and stock men through this one branch of the station's work in preventing the loss of young cattle. Hardy Bermuda grass roots have been distributed to more than 700 farmers, the same being considered desirable because of the marked variety growing at the station to that which is produced from seed.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission exists for the protection of live stock throughout the Territory from contagious diseases, power being given the Commission to make and enforce rules and regulations thereto. The rich native grasses covering the whole of the Territory make cattle raising the chief live-stock industry. Quarantine laws have been established to prevent southern cattle from coming in, owing to the prevalence of the tick or Texas fever, and strict rules have been established for the enforcement of this quarantine law, no cattle being admitted except under the strictest supervision. Seven inspectors have been appointed, with whom the force of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry cooperates in ranch inspection, and the results are highly satisfactory. The Texas fever and cattle mange are the main diseases among cattle in Oklahoma, tuberculosis not being known to exist at all in the Territory. The law further requires that all animals, flesh of which is to be sold for food, shall be inspected before slaughter.

The act of June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), provided for the opening for settlement of 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations, commonly known as the pasture reserve lands. Pasture reserve No. 1 contains about 400,000 acres, and is located in the southern part of Comanche County, bordering Red River

on the south. Pasture reserve No. 2 is located in the southern part of Caddo, with a small portion of it extending over the line into Comanche County. Pasture reserve No. 3 is located in the southern part of Comanche County, and pasture reserve No. 4 in the western part of Kiowa County, the three aggregating about 80,000 acres.

Adjoining pasture reserve No. 3, in the southern part of Comanche County, a wood reserve for the Forts Hill Military Reservation is located containing 25,000 acres. The land in these reservations is of a varied character, and along the streams can be found some of the very best of bottom lands, while there is a large amount of first-class level prairie lands, which will make the best of farms. There are other large areas of rolling diversified prairie which will make good average farms, much of it being especially adapted to fruit raising. A notice has been issued offering these lands in tracts not to exceed one quarter section, and at not less than $5 per acre, to persons qualified to make homestead entries. Sealed bids for the purchase of such tracts must be received by the register and receiver of the local land office at Lawton, Okla., between 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, December 3, and 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, December 8, 1906, but not before or after these dates. The opening of these lands will place over 3,000 families as actual settlers on the farm and grass lands, and probably bring 10,000 to 15,000 persons permanently into the towns to be laid off by the Government within the pasture lands and on the borders thereof.

On June 16, 1906, an act was passed by the Congress of the United States to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. On November 8, 1906, the provisions of the act were accepted, and delegates were elected to attend a constitutional convention to be held November 20, 1906. The act provides that the capital of the State of Oklahoma shall remain at Guthrie until 1913, after which time it shall be located at such place as shall be agreed upon at a general election, to be provided for by the legislature.

In all 30 bills have been introduced into Congress providing either for joint statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory or for separate statehood for one Territory or the other. During the first year after the opening of Oklahoma to settlement in 1889, even before the Territory had been officially accredited, the people met and declared themselves entitled to admission into the Union of States and memorialized Congress for action looking to that end. The fight for statehood has been continued incessantly since that time, and the fight has been vigorously waged with the admission of the two Territories as one State.

ANADARKO, HOBART, AND LAWTON TOWN-LOT FUNDS.—The details of the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands in Okla-

homa, and the sales of the town lots at Anadarko, Hobart, and Lawton, the county seats of Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties, respectively, were fully set forth in my annual report for 1901. Subsequent details relating to the administration of the funds derived from said town-lot sales were embodied in my annual reports for 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905.

These funds have been the subject of special legislation by Congress in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1093–1094), and by the acts amendatory thereof of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 506), and March 14, 1906 (Public, No. 44).

The condition of the town-lot funds in question at the close of business October 31, 1906, is exhibited by the following statement:

| | Amount appropriated. | Amount expended. | Amount remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANADARKO FUND. | | | |
| Caddo County: | | | |
| For a county court-house | $30,000.00 | $28,427.99 | $1,572.01 |
| For other county improvements | 95,147.06 | 55,567.44 | 4,469.55 |
| For maintenance county government | | 35,110.07 | |
| City of Anadarko: | | | |
| For waterworks | 60,000.00 | 43,618.65 | 1,267.45 |
| For schoolhouses | | 15,113.90 | |
| | 185,147.06 | 177,838.05 | 7,309.01 |
| HOBART FUND. | | | |
| Kiowa County: | | | |
| For a county court-house | 30,000.00 | 28,873.06 | 1,126.94 |
| For other county improvements | 49,136.29 | 23,792.56 | 534.17 |
| For maintenance county government | | 24,809.56 | |
| City of Hobart: | | | |
| For waterworks | 50,000.00 | 31,450.45 | 1,072.84 |
| For schoolhouse | | 17,476.71 | |
| | 129,136.29 | 126,402.34 | 2,733.95 |
| LAWTON FUND. | | | |
| Comanche County: | | | |
| For a county court-house | 30,000.00 | 28,192.55 | 1,807.45 |
| For other county improvements | 170,574.67 | 87,501.63 | 53,869.74 |
| For maintenance county government | | 29,203.30 | |
| City of Lawton: | | | |
| For waterworks | 210,000.00 | 83,560.32 | 63,074.74 |
| For schoolhouses | | 17,340.41 | |
| For sewers | | 46,024.53 | |
| | 410,574.67 | 291,822.74 | 118,751.93 |

The amounts shown to be remaining in the several funds are available for additional public improvements under the acts named, with the exception of a small balance remaining to be paid on the Comanche County court-house square improvement.

On July 31, 1906, a detailed statement showing all receipts and disbursements of these funds to June 30, 1906, inclusive, was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the request that it be transmitted to Congress.

A brief account, indicating the progress of the work since the date of my last annual report, follows:

CADDO COUNTY BRIDGES.—The two steel highway bridges that were under construction at the date of my last annual report were completed, and no additional construction of this character has been undertaken. The surveys mentioned in my last annual report resulted in the recommendation of one new bridge, to be located at a point near the one-half section line in section 28, township 5 north, range 11 west, the estimated cost being $4,000. Plans for this bridge have not yet been authorized by the Department, owing to the very small balance remaining in the fund for such work.

CADDO COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—These buildings, which were under construction at the date of my last annual report, were satisfactorily completed by the contractor about March 5, 1906, and were informally turned over to the county authorities for immediate occupation and use. Final payment has been made on the contract. The entire cost of the court-house, including inspection and supervision, was $28,427.99, and of the jail, $18,383.77. The cost of the jail includes the cost of steel cells and removal of same from the temporary jail to the new permanent building.

A request has been received from the county commissioners of Caddo County for the installation of steel fixtures in the court-house vaults for the better preservation of the county books and records, and plans and specifications have been prepared for this work. The estimated cost is about equal to the unexpended balance of the court-house fund.

ANADARKO SCHOOLHOUSE.—As stated in my last annual report, final payment for this building was being withheld at that time on account of certain claims said to be for material furnished for the building and which had not been paid for. After some correspondence the contractors' bondsmen furnished a new bond to secure the satisfaction of all just claims for material and labor used in the construction of the building, upon receipt of final payment under the contract. A release on contract was also executed and submitted by the contractors, and a draft in final payment was thereupon issued by the Department on December 16, 1905.

KIOWA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—These buildings were in course of erection at the date of my last annual report. The work was finished about April 23, 1906, and after a satisfactory inspection the buildings were turned over informally to the county for maintenance and use. Final payment has been made. The whole cost of the court-house, including inspection and supervision, was $28,873.06, and of the jail, $16,596.72. The cost of the jail includes cost of steel cells and removal of same from the temporary jail to the new permanent jail.

HOBART SCHOOLHOUSE.—This building, containing eight rooms, was under construction at the date of my last annual report. It was completed June 8, 1906, and after passing a satisfactory inspection, was turned over informally to the city school authorities for maintenance and use. The entire cost of the building, inclusive of heating plant and all expenses of supervision and inspection, was $17,476.71. The contractors have received final payment.

COMANCHE COUNTY BRIDGES.—In my last annual report I mentioned 26 additional bridge sites in Comanche County that had been examined and surveyed. Fifteen of these sites were subsequently approved by the Department upon the recommendation of the engineer who made the examinations and surveys, and after plans and specifications had been prepared an advertisement was published calling for bids on the work. The bids received, seven in number, were opened at Garden City, Kans., on April 28, 1906, and all were rejected by the Department later on the ground that the prices were unreasonably high. The aggregate of the lowest prices bid on the 15 bridges was $59,520, while the engineer had estimated the cost of the same at $49,400. As the funds are limited it was thought best to readvertise the work, which will probably be done in the near future.

COMANCHE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—These buildings were in course of erection at the date of my last annual report. They were finished January 24, 1906, past a satisfactory inspection, and were turned over informally to the county officers. The cost of the court-house, inclusive of heating plant and all expenses of supervision and inspection, was $28,192.55, and of the jail, $14,855.79. The cost of the jail includes the cost of jail cells and removal of same from the temporary jail to the new permanent jail. The contractors have received final payment under this contract.

The county commissioners of Comanche County have requested that steel fixtures, suitable for the better preservation and protection of the county books and records, be installed in the court-house vaults. Plans and specifications for this work have been prepared and submitted to the Department. The estimated cost of the work is about equal to the unexpended balance of the court-house fund.

IMPROVEMENT OF COURT-HOUSE SQUARE AT LAWTON.—On the recommendation of the county commissioners of Comanche County, plans and specifications were prepared for the improvement of the court-house square at Lawton, the improvements consisting of a large amount of earth excavation and grading, also galvanized-iron pipe drains, rubble and square stone masonry, and concrete steps, walks, gutters, curbs, and coping. The masonry is intended to provide a retaining wall about the sides of the court-house square where necessary, and the concrete walks extend around the court-house and jail,

and from each of the four sides of said buildings to the streets, and around the four sides of the square.

Bids on this work, after advertisement, were opened on February 1, 1906. Contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, E. E. Blessing, of Kewanna, Ind., in the sum of $7,883.92. Owing to weather conditions the work was postponed by order of the engineer, and did not begin until May 17.

The time allowed in the contract expired July 24, 1906, and since that date the contractor has been charged with a penalty of $8 per day from that date, in accordance with the contract. A report just received from the engineer in charge indicates that this improvement has been completed and that he accepted the same on October 25, 1906.

LAWTON SCHOOLHOUSE.—This eight-room school building was completed January 27, 1906, was inspected, found to be satisfactory in all respects, and was informally turned over to the city board of education for maintenance and use. The contractors have received final payment. The entire cost of the building, including all expenses of supervision and inspection, was $17,340.41.

LAWTON SANITARY SEWERS.—The construction of these sewers was completed in September, 1905. Later, the contractor presented a claim for compensation for extras, consisting of items disallowed in whole or in part, by the engineer in charge, and amounting to $10,771.60. Although the specifications provided that "no extra work will be allowed or paid for unless the same be done upon the written order of the engineer," and the disallowed portions of the claim presented were not based upon written orders of the engineer for performance of the work, the matter was taken up by the Department and reports obtained from the engineers covering every item of the claim. These reports indicated that the claim was not well founded.

However, in compliance with a request filed here on behalf of the contractor, the matter was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department, for an opinion as to whether the claim was a legitimate one, under the contract. In reply, on July 7, 1906, he advised me that there was no merit in the claim, and it should be wholly disallowed as to three of the four items claimed. The remaining items related to penalties charged for overtime, which, he said, was an administrative question, and did not seem to require an opinion. That opinion was approved by the Department, and on July 20, 1906, all of the items of said claim were rejected. This rejection, however, did not apply to any extras which might be regularly approved by the engineer and submitted with the final vouchers.

The final estimate, which was received August 21, 1906, included items of extra work approved by the engineer amounting to $639.57. The whole amount due was shown to be $2,208.11. On this basis the

contractor executed a release on contract, and final payment was made accordingly.

LAWTON WATERWORKS EXTENSION.—The act of March 14, 1906 (Public—No. 44), amending the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 506), provides:

> That in the event the amount which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause to be expended for the town of Lawton is found by him to be not sufficient for the purpose intended, including the securing of an adequate water supply for said town of Lawton, he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause to be expended out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in said town, under the conditions, limitations, and restrictions above set forth, and subject to his supervision and control, the further sum of sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be available from said proceeds, so that the total amount which he is authorized to cause to be expended as aforesaid for the town of Lawton from the proceeds of the sale of town lots in said town will not exceed two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The primary purpose of this appropriation is to provide additional funds with a view to securing an adequate water supply for the city of Lawton.

A resolution was adopted by the city council of Lawton on May 7, 1906, in which they declared that the present supply of water for the city of Lawton is insufficient, and is liable to become exhausted at any time, and requested the Secretary of the Interior "to take such steps, pursue such course, and make such expenditures from the appropriation of $60,000, made by the act aforementioned, as he may deem advisable to secure an adequate water supply for the city of Lawton, Okla."

A preliminary examination has been made by the engineer in charge of the work at Lawton, with a view to locating the most practicable source from which to draw a water supply, sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and which can be brought to the city at a cost within the limits of the appropriation. Two reservoir sites have been located on Medicine Creek, an analysis has been made of the water, and steps have been taken to obtain data as to the flow of the stream.

## PORTO RICO.

COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR FOR PORTO RICO.—Section 24 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," provides as follows:

> That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

The commissioner of the interior, Laurence H. Grahame, reports that he assumed charge of the department on November 3, 1905.

Up to October 18, 1898, roads constructed in Porto Rico under the supervision of the Spanish Government aggregated 276.5 kilometers. From June 30, 1899, when the American Government assumed control of the island, to June 30, 1906, there were constructed 479.3 kilometers, making a total amount of road construction of 755.8 kilometers.

The roads under maintenance by the insular government at the end of the past fiscal year had an aggregate length of 680 kilometers, as against 662 kilometers for the preceding year and 518 kilometers in 1904, and the total amount spent upon the same during the year was $137,201.12, as against $193,021.17 in 1905 and $193,737.37 in 1904.

The average cost per kilometer was reduced this year to $201.77, and it was thought that the work could be done cheaper, but owing to the phenomenal increase in sugar cane and tobacco planting, which increased the price of labor, it was impossible. Almost a general increase of 5 cents per day was made in the wages of the laborers, but even this at times was not inducement enough to get men for the work. The cost of transportation has also increased in many sections more than 50 per cent.

At the last session of the legislature, in March 1906, an act was passed authorizing the issuance by the insular government of Porto Rico, of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, for the purpose of constructing roads. These bonds were to be sold on such terms as were most favorable to the government of Porto Rico, either in small amounts or by the entire issue at one time.

The act provided that no part of the issued bonds could be sold for less than their par value. The bonds are to be dated from January 1 of the year of the issue, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and to be of a denomination of $1,000 each. The bonds are exempt from the payment of all taxes of any kind to the government of Porto Rico.

Section 10 of the act reads as follows:

> The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be devoted to the construction of any or all of the uncompleted portions of the following general plan of roads, including necessary bridges: *Provided, however,* That those portions of road passing through the urban zones of the municipalities of the island are not included in this general plan.

In order to provide for an equal distribution of the amount as far as possible, the work will be undertaken simultaneously in various parts of the island.

There was also expended for bridges, culverts, etc., the sum of $62,798.80.

The appropriation of $128,131.58, for the maintenance, repair, and construction of public buildings, was practically expended in general

repairs, painting, and installation of sanitary plumbing systems in the various buildings, a detailed account of which is given in the Commissioner's report.

The commissioner states that, owing to the fact that there never has been an appropriation made for the survey of public lands, it is absolutely impossible to make any definite report on that important branch of the department. Some work has been done during the past year in classifying and tabulating the records pertaining to that subject, and he intends to put forth every effort to secure an appropriation at the next session of the legislature for the purpose of a general survey.

The insular treasury is collecting rent on public lands and buildings, amounting to $6,290.54 per year. The land rented being less than 1 per cent of the total acreage of public lands in Porto Rico, much of which can not be considered as first class, it will be seen that a great benefit would be derived from the renting of all the public lands in the island. This, however, can not be done until a sufficient appropriation is made for the purpose of making surveys and having the land properly registered.

The American Railroad Company has greatly extended its system during the past year, and numerous industrial corporations have secured franchises for building railroad lines for transportation of crops. A map showing the railroads already constructed, under construction, and those for which franchises have been granted, accompanies the commissioner's report.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that the lack of sufficient docking facilities for the shipping interests of Porto Rico is a serious detriment to the commerce of the island, there being but one pier in the harbor of San Juan, owned by a private corporation, and in view of the tremendous increase in the commerce of the island the question is a very vital one, as the prosperity of the island depends largely upon the condition of the docks and harbors.

Certain radical changes have been made in the bureau of insular telegraph. Salaries have been adjusted, office rent eliminated, and the receipts of the office for the past few months show a decided increase over the expenditures. It is expected that under the new arrangement the service will be self-supporting and that the price of paid telegrams will be reduced to a minimum. The total cash receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were $50,341.24, as against $35,855.79 for the preceding year. One hundred and five kilometers of line were built and 400 new poles paid for.

The plan of substituting telephone for telegraph stations at points where the receipts were low has worked very satisfactorily.

The bureau of archives has at present a force of only 3 men, and as the documents are of great value and importance to the people of the island, and many absolutely necessary for the settlement of Crown

lands, it is proposed that at the session of the legislature a sufficient appropriation be asked for to employ the necessary clerical force to classify and index these documents within the year.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR PORTO RICO.

Section 25 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," provides as follows:

That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and all disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, and make such reports through the governor as may be required by the Commissioner of Education of the United States, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress.

The report of Roland P. Falkner, the commissioner of education for Porto Rico, gives a detailed account of the school system of Porto Rico, both from its administrative and from its educational side. The past year, it is stated, has been one of satisfactory progress in the direction of solidifying the school organization and improving the school work. The statistical summary for the year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of pupils enrolled in all schools, including special schools: | |
| White— | |
| Males | 30,259 |
| Females | 20,567 |
| Total | 50,826 |
| Colored— | |
| Males | 10,516 |
| Females | 7,486 |
| Total | 18,002 |
| While and colored— | |
| Males | 40,775 |
| Females | 28,053 |
| Total | 68,828 |
| Reenrollments or duplicates | 6,894 |
| Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the special schools | 8,047 |
| Total number of different pupils actually enrolled in the common schools | 60,781 |
| 2. Average daily attendance during the year for the whole island in the common schools | 41,802.40 |
| 3. Average number of days each school was actually kept: | |
| Common schools | 159 |
| Special schools | 152 |
| 4. Maximum number of buildings in use for schools during the year (town, 142; rural, 488; agricultural, 11) | 641 |

[a] Including entire expenditure made by the insular government, under direction of the department of education in connection with the acquisition of property and with the erection of school buildings, since the establishment of civil government.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Estimated value of all insular school buildings [a] | $484,072.32 |
| Rental value of other buildings | 68,171.65 |
| 6. Number of pupils enrolled in public high schools | 144 |
| 7. Total number of different teachers employed in the common schools at the end of the year: | |
| White— | |
| Males | 552 |
| Females | 408 |
| Total | 960 |
| Colored— | |
| Males | 58 |
| Females | 44 |
| Total | 102 |
| White and colored— | |
| Males | 610 |
| Females | 452 |
| Total | 1,062 |
| Total number of different teachers employed in the special schools at end of year | 130 |
| Total number of different teachers employed in all schools at end of year | 1,192 |
| 8. Monthly salary of teachers, as fixed by law during the year 1905–6 has been as follows: [a] | |
| Rural teachers— | |
| Second class | $30.00 |
| Third class | 25.00 |
| Graded teachers and teachers of English— | |
| Second class | 50.00 |
| Third class | 45.00 |
| Principal teachers— | |
| Second class | 75.00 |
| Third class | 70.00 |
| To all of which amounts are added allowances for house rent, as follows— | |
| Rural teachers, not less than $3 nor more than | 8.00 |
| Graded, principal, and special-work teachers, not less than $10 nor more than | 15.00 |
| 9. Total expenditures for school purposes 1905–6: | |
| By insular government | 629,698.53 |
| By local government | 260,815.70 |
| Total | 890,514.23 |

The regular school system maintained in the island consists of rural and town schools, three high schools, and a normal school. Special training is given in three industrial schools and in the agricultural rural school. Night schools are also maintained. Provision for higher

[a] Special teachers as per special contract.

education exists in the form of government scholarships for young men and women studying in the United States.

The teachers in the schools are mainly Porto Ricans, though there is a nucleus of American teachers, some of whom are employed in the special schools, some in grade work, and some as special teachers of English. At the outset American teachers were employed as special teachers of English, giving daily lessons in that language to the school children and weekly lessons to the Porto Rican teachers. Experience, however, demonstrated that in this way the children learned but little English, and the effort has been very general to abandon the teaching of English as a special study and if possible establish the English language as a medium of instruction. This has been done in part by giving the American teachers grades to teach and in part by training up Porto Rican teachers, under the supervision of American teachers, to teach in the English language. At the same time that the standard for the American teachers in Porto Rico has been advanced there has been a general increase of teachers' salaries in the United States, which has made it very difficult to fill these positions properly.

The Porto Rican teachers acquire their licenses by examination or by education in the normal school. Such licenses are originally issued for one year, and are later renewed for the same or for a longer period. The distribution of the schools among the different localities is a matter of much difficulty. In the island in general the number of schools does not depend upon the need of schools, but rather upon the amount of money available to pay for them. There is a shortage of schools everywhere, and it is a delicate problem to so distribute the schools in the various towns of the island that this shortage will not be much more keenly felt in some localities than in others. If the whole cost of supporting education were borne by the insular government it would be a very simple matter to distribute schools according to population, but as a part of the cost is borne by local authorities it is necessary to take into account their resources. It would be mistaken kindness to establish in any community more schools than can properly be supported; yet application for schools exceeding in number those which local resources can afford are rather the rule than the exception.

The local administration of schools is becoming every day more efficient. These results have been due mainly to the adoption of a system of uniform accounting by the local school boards and the audit of these accounts by the department of education. During the past year many notable changes have been made in this feature of the work, and the various school boards have, as a rule, been ready to acknowledge the benefits derived from the system.

The examinations held by the Department during the year for common school diplomas and for teachers' licenses have been much mor

satisfactory than in the past. The number of successful candidates has been well maintained and the percentage of successful candidates greatly improved.

In the internal administration of the schools nothing has been more important than the thorough revision of the statistical service and its correlation with the work of supervision, both on the part of the superintendents and the central office. The essential feature of this reform was a weekly report by the teachers to the superintendent upon the enrollment and attendance of the school. Inasmuch as there is no more satisfactory indorsement of a teacher's work than the regular attendance of his pupils, these reports became a means of pointing out where inspection and supervision was most important, and thus they became an important adjunct of the superintendents' work. In like manner they aided the office in judging of the efficiency of the work of the district superintendents of schools.

One of the serious problems of the schools of Porto Rico is to secure an adequate supply of rural teachers. The development of graded or town schools has almost come to a standstill. While their number can be increased, the increase will not be a large one without an absolutely compulsory school law rigorously enforced. The unoccupied field in the rural districts is immense, and it is here that the future development of the schools must take place. Immediate progress, however, is barred by the fact that there are not teachers enough to take up new schools. The pay has not been large, and the rapid industrial development of the country has drawn away some teachers to more remunerative employments. Two measures were taken by the last legislature to meet this difficulty—the increase of the salaries of rural teachers and the provision of preparatory teachers.

The progress of the English language is highly satisfactory. During the past year there were 154 graded classes taught wholly or in part in English. Next year the number will be doubled and it would seem that the day is not far distant when the town schools will be taught entirely in English. There are now nearly 150 Porto Rican teachers who have been certified by the department as capable of teaching in the English language; in nearly all towns of any importance the work above the first grade is done in English.

Since the establishment of civil government about half a million dollars have been devoted by the insular government to schoolhouse construction. The funds were drawn from the trust fund, consisting of the refund to Porto Rico of duties collected upon Porto Rican goods for a short time after American occupation. The fund is nearly exhausted and only a small balance remains available for schoolhouse construction. Under these circumstances it is highly gratifying that the local school authorities are turning their attention to school construction. The school boards have built a number of very creditable

buildings during the past year, and plans for a number of others have been completed.

The bulk of the report of the Commissioner is devoted to an analysis of the school statistics, which are unusually full and complete. The common elementary schools are treated with great detail, the less important secondary and special schools receiving notice proportional to their relatively small numbers. Noting that school and class room are identical, so that comparisons may be made between town and rural schools, it may be stated that the maximum number of graded schools open was 526 and of rural schools 516. In a few cases two schools were in charge of the same teacher, one school being taught in the morning and another in the afternoon. The whole number of schools appears to have been stationary since 1903–4, though the number of graded schools is slightly larger and the number of rural schools slightly smaller than it was then.

With a total enrollment of 60,781 pupils there was an average enrollment of 46,754. This average was well maintained throughout the year, the loss in the graded schools after November, 1905, being compensated by a steady increase in the rural schools throughout the year. The average enrollment per school is high, being over 44 in the graded and over 48 in the rural schools, and this average has been maintained despite adverse conditions. The attendance in the common schools has been better than ever before, 41,802 children attending daily, as against 40,345 in the previous year, with no more teachers employed. This result was due to a high percentage of attendance—91.33 in the graded and 88.17 in the rural schools. During the year special efforts were made to increase enrollment and sustain attendance, and the excellent results obtained are a source of great satisfaction to all concerned.

The pupils of the schools were enumerated with great care on March 2, 1906. From the results of this enumeration, it appears that both in graded and rural schools boys exceed girls in number, though the proportion of excess is much larger in the rural schools. In the two upper grades of the graded schools an excess of girls appears. The children are older in the lower grades than in the corresponding grades in the United States; and, moreover, the range of ages is very great. In the upper grades there is a gradual elimination of the older children who leave school to go to work, and these grades more closely approximate conditions found in the United States. A calculation of the children of normal age and over shows a much larger percentage than in the United States generally. The explanation of these facts seems to lie partly in the recent introduction of the school system, which has brought to school children who, under an older system, would already have passed the earlier grades of school life, and partly in the fact that children do not advance as rapidly as in the States.

Examination of the grades shows a marked preponderance of the lower grades, which again may be due to the fact that children leave school earlier; or, remaining the same time in the school, do not advance as rapidly as in the schools of the United States.

Agricultural rural schools, uniting some training in agriculture with the ordinary programme of the rural school, have been maintained in a few localities. They have not been wholly ineffective, though they have had to struggle with many difficulties. Better success has attended the experiment of a school of practical agriculture on the lines of the Tuskegee Institute, which was established in January, 1904, at Rio Piedras.

Industrial schools were continued in San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. They were thoroughly reorganized and every effort made to give them a practical character. The children were taught to make useful articles, and became so much interested in their work that the enrollment and attendance were maintained and improved as the year advanced. The work of the year was highly successful and it is much to be regretted that the schools have been unable to secure the support of popular opinion and the insular legislature.

High schools have been maintained at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. The number of pupils attending them is as yet small, but a high academic standard has been maintained. Commercial courses have been established which have proven popular. Graduates of the regular course experience little difficulty in securing admission to the best colleges and universities in the United States, and are creditably representing Porto Rico in them.

The insular normal school has had a very satisfactory year. The pupils are more numerous and their work has improved in quality. The school is furnishing annually a considerable number of teachers who are much sought after, and most of whom are qualified to teach their classes in English.

Night schools have been maintained in a large number of places. They are designed primarily for young persons, and the proportion of pupils over 18 years of age who attend them is small. Unfortunately the enrollment is shifting and the attendance fitful and irregular.

In addition to the public schools there are in the island 93 private institutions. Using the school to denote the class room they comprise 167 schools with 4,316 pupils.

## INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1104), the President was authorized to appoint, at an annual salary of $2,000 each, a mine inspector in each organized and unorganized Territory of the United States in which were located coal mines, the aggregate output of which was in excess of 1,000 tons per annum. Appropriation

is now made annually by Congress for two such inspectors, one in the Indian Territory and the other in the Territory of New Mexico.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—William Cameron, the mine inspector, reports that he has made careful inspections to see that the requirements of the laws for the protection of the lives of miners have been observed. The operators have generally complied with the requirement in regard to escape ways. Some complaints of noncompliance with the law in this respect were received, and these were given immediate attention, and the mine owners were required to remedy the defects.

On November 2, 1905, the mine inspector forwarded, with favorable recommendation, an application of the Creek Coal and Mining Company for one year's time within which to complete an additional escape way for their mine No. 1, near Henryetta, Ind. T., and on November 7, 1905, the Department granted said company the time requested upon condition that during the progress of the work they should furnish a fire engine or pump, with a sufficient quantity of hose to reach the various points on the top works of the shaft, and a competent man on guard at all times when the men are at work in the mine below, prepared to extinguish any fire which might arise and by destroying the tipple or top works imprison the men at work below. It was also required that the work be done in a manner satisfactory to the mine inspector.

The mines generally are properly constructed, and the machinery and appliances are of a reasonably safe character. Whenever defects in machinery or appliances were discovered the attention of the operators was promptly called thereto and in all cases upon receiving notice of the defects the operators took steps to remedy the same.

The ventilation of the mines has been adequate, and nearly all of the mines are equipped with fans of modern construction and sufficient capacity. In some instances the ventilation was not sufficient at the working faces, but upon the request of the mine inspector the operators adopted measures to carry the air current to said points in sufficient quantities.

All cages are furnished with approved safety catches and covered overhead for the protection of men being lowered or hoisted in the shafts. Special attention was given to the ropes used in lifting cages, and the operators were required to furnish new ropes when any defects were found therein.

The engineers, machinists, mechanics, and others employed in hoisting coal or operating other machinery are of the best character, and care is taken both by the operators and by the inspector to see that none but capable men are placed in charge of machinery, upon the careful operation of which the lives of the men are dependent.

A number of requests were received from the United Mine Workers of America, and from individual miners, to investigate conditions

at particular mines. These requests have in all cases been complied with as promptly as possible. The officials of the mines cooperated with the inspector in making such investigations, and as a rule cheerfully adopted his suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the property and the safety of the men; and in the few cases in which the requirements of the inspector were not promptly met, it was due to the neglect of minor local officers at the mines and not to that of the owners or operators themselves.

The question of shot firing still remains a perplexing one. Many rules have been made for the adoption of reasonable precautions in this matter, but both the operators and the miners seem unable to realize the disastrous consequences which may result from a failure to enforce such rules, and until the rules are enforced and every possible precaution taken it may be expected that improper shot firing will continue to be the chief factor in accidents in the coal mines of the Indian Territory.

The production of coal for the year was 2,966,812 tons, a decrease of 4,149 tons from the output of the preceding year. This decrease was due partly to the fact that the mines were operated only a little more than nine months during the year, there having been a cessation of work from April 1 to June 15, 1906, pending the settlement of differences between the operators and the miners. Inasmuch, however, as this stoppage was expected and arrangements made to counteract the effects thereof by a largely increased production prior to April 1, it is not likely that the output would have been much greater had the mines continued in operation throughout the year.

As a matter of fact the capacity of the coal mines in Indian Territory is much greater than the demand, and even when the demand is greatest there is a scarcity of cars to move the product. Moreover, the inspector states that there does not seem any prospect of a substantial increase in the demand for Indian Territory coal. The extensive use of oil for steam purposes in the southwest, and the competition of the coal mined in neighboring States where the natural conditions are such that it can be produced at a much lower cost than in Indian Territory, will doubtless continue to restrict the demand for the output of that Territory. Indeed, during the recent suspension of work in the Territory a large quantity of coal was imported from neighboring States, and there is a possibility that the coal thus introduced to meet a temporary condition will find a permanent market within the Territory and thus still furthur limit the demand for the local coal.

The number of openings shown in the last report was 109. There were three or four new openings during the year and about 12 were abandoned, reducing the present number of openings to 100. The abandoned openings, however, were mostly of small capacity, while

the new openings have been equipped in the most substantial manner, and some of the old openings have also been reequipped with modern machinery, so that the producing capacity of the mines operated is probably greater than that of last year. A much larger field is being operated and prospected for coal than in the previous year. This is principally on allotted nonsegregated coal lands in the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, and no exact report can be made as to the extent or value of the workings. In a general way it may be said that the chief effort of the operators in the Territory, owing to the limited nature of the demand for their product at remunerative prices, is to reduce operating expenses by the introduction of more and better machinery, or else to develop new openings, where the conditions are such as to permit of an equal or greater output at less cost.

The total value of the coal produced in the Territory during the year was $5,446,099, and the average selling price per ton of mine-run coal was $1.835. This is an increase in value of the output for the year of $47,510, and an increase in the average selling price per ton of 1.7 cents over the preceding year.

The only labor troubles that occurred during the year were those resulting from the termination of the contract between the operators and the miners, on March 31, 1906, and the inability of the parties to reach a new agreement until June 15. The suspension of work, however, did not have the usual characteristics of its magnitude, the negotitions having been conducted with some patience on both sides, and finally resulting in a satisfactory agreement. The new scale and agreement were adopted at Kansas City, Mo., June 16, 1906, and will continue until March 31, 1908.

The average number of men and boys employed at the mines during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905 and 1906, is as follows:

| Age. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Over 16, underground | 6,373 | 6,787 |
| Under 16, underground | 202 | 140 |
| Over 16, above ground | 1,021 | 1,145 |
| Under 16, above ground | 41 | 38 |
| Total | 7,637 | 8,110 |

The production of coke during the year was 59,088 tons, an increase of 17,895 tons over the preceding year. The average selling price was $3.90 per ton.

The total number of accidents during the year was 89, as against 114 for the previous year; the number of fatal accidents was 39, against 44 the year before. The most serious accident was that in the mines of the Poteau Coal and Mercantile Company at Witteville, where

from some unknown cause an explosion occurred by which 14 men were killed. The most frequent cause of accidents is gas explosions. Although constant warnings are issued to the men as to care necessary to avoid these accidents, it seems that as long as the mines are operated by workmen of many nationalities, some of whom are very reckless, there will always be accidents of this kind, for the mines of Indian Territory are particularly subject to sudden outbursts of explosive gas. Falling roof is another frequent cause of injuries. This is due, not only to the pernicious practice of "shooting off the solid" by unskilled or careless workmen, but also to "pot slips," which adhere to the roof after the support of the coal has been removed only by being an exact fit or by being molded therein, and as soon as the air penetrates the crevices and evaporates the water which holds them by capillary attraction they fall without warning upon the miner and workmen who remove the last support. It is very difficult to detect these pot slips by ordinary methods of inspection.

The causes of the various fatal accidents which occurred during the year were as follows: Witteville explosion, 14; shot firing, 11; gas explosion, 4; fall of roof, 4; pit car, 3; falling down shaft, 1; runaway trip, 1; asphyxiation while intoxicated, 1; total, 39.

In concluding his report, the mine inspector refers to the fact that Indian Territory will doubtless soon become a part of the new State of Oklahoma, under the provisions of the statehood act of June 16, 1906. He invites attention to the suggestions contained in his previous annual reports for legislation requiring additional measures for the protection of the lives of the miners, and continues as follows:

> In view of the present conditions, and with the hope that the State legislature of the coming State of Oklahoma will take up this matter and pass beneficial laws for the protection of the property of the mine owners, and more especially for the further security and protection of the lives of the mine workers, I feel that Congress at this time will probably leave the matter to the coming State to adjust. I do not now add any further recommendations to those I have previously made.

New Mexico.—Jo E. Sheridan, the mine inspector, reports that the requirements of the acts of Congress providing for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories have been strictly enforced. The officials of the mines, in most cases, have cooperated with the inspector in the enforcement of the law.

In order to see that the provisions of the acts of Congress were obeyed, the inspector maintained a constant supervision over all coal mines which were in continuous operation in the Territory. The air entering and traveling through the mines was carefully measured, and followed to the several working faces to see that it was properly distributed and traveling with sufficient velocity and volume. Old gobs were carefully examined to see whether they contained noxious gases, and where necessary stoppings were built to cut off connection with

the parts of the mines in active operation. The dangers arising from coal dust also received careful attention, and instructions were given to mine officials from time to time as to the manner in which such dangers could best be avoided.

The safety lamps in use at gaseous mines, as well as the cars, cables, and mining machinery, were regularly inspected. Inquiry was made as to the customs and habits of miners and others employed about the mines, and suggestions were offered looking to the prevention of injuries due to their own carelessness or that of fellow-workmen.

There were no strikes during the year, and the labor situation continues good. The average number of men employed at the mines was 2,290; boys, 64; total, 2,354—an increase of 247 men and 12 boys during the year.

There were 9 fatal accidents during the year, or 3.82 for every 1,000 persons employed at the mines.

The output of coal during the year was 1,726,738 tons, an increase of 254,636 tons, or 17.29 per cent over the preceding year. The value of the product at the mines was $2,279,940.40, representing a slight increase over the previous year. The demand for New Mexico coal was more constant than ever before, and during the winter the demand exceeded the supply.

The immediate future of the coal-mining industry appears promising. The equipment of the mines is being made more efficient, there is an assured market for the product, and transportation facilities are being bettered, so that the inspector estimates that there will be an increase of about 30 per cent in the output during the next year.

The production during the past year was somewhat restricted by lack of adequate transportation facilities. This defect is being remedied, however, by the construction of several new lines and branches within the Territory.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad is constructing a road from Elizabethtown to Des Moines, N. Mex., a distance of 78 miles, connecting with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Raton and with the Colorado and Southern at Des Moines. This road is being built to transport the coal mined at Van Houten and Kohler, N. Mex.

The Yankee Fuel Company, and others, have opened extensive mines at Johnson and Barela mesas, in Colfax County; and the Santa Fe, Raton and Eastern Railroad has been built to the mines and is now in operation. The Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines, now under construction, will connect these camps with the Colorado and Southern at Des Moines, N. Mex. An extension of this line, known as the Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood Railroad, is also under construction and will have a length of 231 miles through Kansas and Oklahoma, connecting

with the Rock Island at Liberal, Kans., and with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at Englewood, Kans., and running thence to Woodward, Okla. This new railroad will give New Mexico coal a short haul to new markets in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The mines at Carthage, Socorro County, have been reopened, and the Colorado Midland Railroad, 14 miles long, has been constructed to transport the coal from the mines to the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at San Antonio, N. Mex., whence it will be shipped to various markets.

There have been 259 coke ovens in operation during the year. The Dawson Fuel Company has 450 new ovens nearly completed at Dawson, which will use 375,000 tons of coal per year, and the Yankee Fuel Company plans to erect 200 ovens in the near future. Thus the capacity of the production of coke will be more than trebled, and a largely increased quantity of coal will be required to keep the coke ovens in operation.

The construction of these additional coke ovens is very opportune, since the demand for coke to supply the smelting works of the Southwest during the past two years has been greater than the ovens of Colorado and New Mexico could supply.

By the Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906, an appropriation of $50,000 was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to have made an investigation of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits in the segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory. The inspector renews his recommendation, contained in previous annual reports, that an appropriation be made for a similar investigation in New Mexico.

With a view of lessening the danger from coal-dust explosions, which annually cause the death of many persons in the central and southwestern regions, the inspector recommends that a commission of experts in the manufacture of explosives be appointed for the purpose of devising a flameless explosive for use in coal mines, an explosive which could be manufactured at reasonable cost, and which would be safe and convenient in use.

With the same end in view, he recommends that restrictions be placed upon miners with regard to "shooting off the solid"—that is, shooting coal without any preparatory cutting or undermining, whereby the force of the explosion is projected toward the mouth of the drill hole, thus frequently producing blown-out shots, which are responsible for many of the dust explosions.

The inspector also recommends that section 10 of the act of Congress for the protection of the lives of miners, approved March 3, 1891, which requires that a metal speaking tube be provided from the top to the bottom of the shaft or slope, be amended so as to permit of the

construction of a telephone line instead. A telephone would provide better means of communication and at the same time would not work hardship upon the mine operators by requiring them to expend large sums to connect distant parts of the mine together. The law as it now stands is mandatory, however, and does not vest the Department with any discretion in the matter.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

### THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 32), is located in the States of Montana and Wyoming and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

The report of Maj. John Pitcher, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. Army, acting superintendent, shows that improvements have been made in the accommodations for tourists, and transportation facilities have been increased. Though the entire boundary line has been surveyed, it has not been marked so that a person unfamiliar with the country could distinguish the boundaries of the park, and the superintendent reiterates the recommendation made in previous reports that a wide swath be cut through the forest along the boundary line wherever timber exists, additional monuments set up where the country is open, and adequate appropriation be made for the purpose, which he estimates to be $2,000.

The alfalfa field which was planted two years ago near Roosevelt Arch presents a pleasing sight to tourists entering the arch, and the hay cut from it, the superintendent states, was the salvation of the antelope herd and the means of keeping them almost entirely within the limits of the park and sent them off to their summer range in fine condition when the spring opened.

The 12 small Sequoia trees shipped, under directions from the Department, from the Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park, California, which were planted near the arch and on the plateau at Mammoth Hot Springs, have all died, though they were planted with the greatest care by a professional gardener, in accordance with instructions which came with them, and were carefully protected through the winter.

The telephone system in the park is still unsatisfactory so far as administration and police of the park are concerned, and matters will be greatly facilitated when the Government can use its own line, which will doubtless be before the winter sets in. The Yellowstone Park Association has only one wire on its poles, and has authorized the War Department to put cross arms on the poles. The wire and insulators are on hand and but little more material will be required for putting

up the line. The completion of this line for administrative purposes will afford needed relief to the wire of the Yellowstone Park Association, which is often overcrowded with business.

The buildings and surrounding grounds at the United States fish hatchery near the West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake have been greatly improved. Timbers were also gotten out for the erection of a cottage and barn, which have been partially completed. During the summer 2,455,000 black-spotted trout eggs were collected and held at the hatchery until sufficiently matured, when they were shipped to various parts of the United States for planting. During the season there were planted in the various streams of the Park 100,000 brook trout and 10,000 rainbow trout brought from the hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak., and 215,000 black-spotted trout from the hatchery in the Park. The superintendent of the fisheries station at South Dakota, who has charge of the work in the Park during the summer, states that the shipment of black-spotted trout eggs made in July, 1903, from the Park to North Wales arrived in good condition and has resulted in introducing the trout of Yellowstone Lake into the waters of Great Britain.

Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow in the park during the winter the large game was in good condition in the spring and the percentage of loss very small. The alfalfa field near Gardiner yielded about 100 tons of hay, which was fed to the antelope when they needed it. They soon learned that when the snow fell deeply on the hills they could find something to eat at the haystack. It was estimated that 1,500 of these animals came down to the feed grounds near the haystacks last winter. The elk also learned that forage for wild game was being issued at Gardiner and came in large numbers and ate the coarser parts of the alfafa that the antelope left. Over 1,200 elk were seen and counted on this field one evening during the latter part of the winter. This combination of elk and antelope within a few hundred yards of the town of Gardiner presents a game picture or scene which can not now be duplicated at any other place in the United States, and is one which the people of Gardiner are assisting to preserve.

The buffalo herd continues to thrive and now numbers 57, a very encouraging increase from the 20 animals with which the herd was started four years ago. During the past summer arrangements were completed to move all the young buffalo of this herd to the mouth of Rose Creek on Lamar River, where eventually they will be turned loose. The land along the river bottom at this point is particularly well suited to raising hay. A log cabin has been built for the use of the buffalo keeper and about 1 mile square of fine grazing land inclosed by a suitable fence of smooth wire. It is intended to keep the young buffalo in this inclosure until they become perfectly at

home. After this has been accomplished they will gradually be turned loose, and it is believed they will not wander far from the haystack, which will be kept at all times ready to feed them. The old buffalo will be kept in the pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs as heretofore and their young will be moved to the new pasture from time to time as they become old enough. The superintendent states that it has been deemed advisable to divide the herd so that in case of sickness or disease of any kind in either band it will not be communicated to the other.

Pursuant to Senate resolution of January 30, 1902, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information regarding the buffalo, or American bison, in the United States and Dominion of Canada, inquiry was instituted among the various States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and with foreign countries through the honorable Secretary of State as to whether such animals were dying out or were on the increase, the extent to which they were running wild or being domesticated, whether such animals as remained were of pure or mixed blood, etc.

The result of this inquiry, which was transmitted to the Senate July 1, 1902, and published as Senate Document No. 445 (Fifty-seventh Congress, first session), showed that the total number of buffalo, or bison, both full and mixed blood, in the United States, was 1,143; of these, 72 were running wild, 50 being in the State of Colorado and 22 in the Yellowstone National Park. The number domesticated, or in captivity, including full and mixed blood, 1,071; the total number of pure-blood animals in the United States was 968, and the mixed bloods 175. The total number of buffalo, or bison, in Canada, 669; of these, 600 were pure blood running wild, and 69 in captivity; of those in captivity, 44 were pure blood and 25 mixed blood. In countries outside of North America it was estimated that there were 128 bison, all supposed to be in captivity. It was also shown that the animals running wild in the United States were rapidly diminishing in numbers, while those in captivity under proper climatic and other conditions appear to be increasing in numbers.

Since 1902 the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, under whose supervision the National Zoological Park in the District of Columbia is administered, has continued the work inaugurated by the Department in collecting statistics regarding the number of buffalo in the United States and foreign countries, and in a report recently received from him it appears that for 1905 there were in the United States 1,474 bison, or buffalo, 30 of which were pure bloods running wild, 1,181 pure bloods in captivity, and 263 hybrids in captivity. In Canada there was a total of 484, of which 52 were pure bloods and 32 hybrids in captivity, the remainder, 400, being pure bloods running wild. In Europe there was a total of 156. Of these 133 were pure

bloods and 23 hybrids, all in captivity, and in South America 1 pure blood in captivity, making a total for all of 2,115.

The question of the advisability of extending the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include portions of the forest reservation on the east and south of the park as the best means of affording protection to the large game therein, particularly during the winter season, has heretofore been very thoroughly discussed. The subject, however, is one of such importance that I deem it my duty to again call attention to the matter, and to most earnestly urge the early enactment by Congress of appropriate legislation. Steps heretofore taken looking to legislative action in the premises are set forth in reports of the Secretary of the Interior for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, wherein, among other things, it was stated:

Under date of February 1, 1898, there was transmitted to Congress a report made on the 12th of January, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, Third U. S. Cavalry, then acting superintendent of the park, recommending the extension of the limits of the park, and submitting a draft of a bill with a view to carrying the same into effect.

The boundaries as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the park, and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range and comprising about 1,050 square miles and adjoining the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve on the south, together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park, in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner, in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber, which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the National Park herd roam to a very considerable extent in the areas proposed to be included within the park, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders, who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves, and for this reason it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park. The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than the civil forest officers, and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game whose natural home is in the National Park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the additional areas herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

On March 18, 1902, papers were transmitted to Congress (House of Representatives Docket 500, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session) tending to show that the large game—moose, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, etc.—which have their summer range within the

Yellowstone National Park, drift out of that reserve in the fall, seeking a winter range for food, into the forest reserve which abuts the park on the south and the east, and that while in that country the animals are ruthlessly slain in large numbers by pot hunters and others for their heads, teeth, pelts, and meat, and a form of bill was transmitted providing for the extension of the limits of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include a portion of the above-mentioned forest reservation.

Only one fire, which promised to be very destructive, was started, and this was quickly extinguished by the troops from Fort Yellowstone. A few camp fires, left burning by tourists, were extinguished by the regular patrols and scouts.

The hotels in the park, maintained by the Yellowstone Park Association under contract, have been conducted in a satisfactory manner. While the tourist travel of 1905 was greater than during the present year (probably due to the fact that visitors to the exposition at Portland, Oreg., took advantage of being in that vicinity to visit the park), still it was greater than in 1904, and it is more than probable that it will steadily increase in the future.

The hotels seem to be ample for present needs, with the exception of the one at Mammoth Hot Springs and that at the Grand Canyon, the former not having a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the large crowds which occasionally meet there, while the hotel at the Grand Canyon is not only too small, but is very inconveniently located. The superintendent recommends that a new hotel be erected at a point 220 yards back of Point Lookout, where it would be within easy walking distance from the edge of the canyon and where a beautiful view of the falls could be had.

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company has greatly improved its plant during the season, new stables and sheds have been constructed, and a number of new vehicles and horses have been purchased.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company has been compelled to bring in its passengers from Marysville, Idaho, a distance of 55 miles from the western entrance of the park, though it was expected that the Oregon Short Line would have completed a branch road to the mouth of Ray Canyon, a distance of about 15 miles from the park entrance. The manager of the railroad has recently reported that owing to scarcity of labor the road can not be finished until next summer.

On May 12, 1906, a lease was granted to the Wylie Permanent Camping Company for a period of ten years from March 30, 1906, of the privilege of transporting passengers through and over the roads in the park and for the maintenance therein of permanent camps, and the service rendered during the past season by this corporation has been very satisfactory. Its camps have been materially improved and better

accommodations provided for tourists. The camp, formerly located in a damp, cold spot near the Apollinaris Spring, has been removed to Swan Lake Valley, a much more convenient location; a new camp has been established on Lost Creek, near Tower Falls, enabling the company to take its patrons from the Canyon of the Yellowstone over Mount Washburn to Lost Creek, and from thence to Gardiner, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The total number of visitors to the park during the season was 17,182. The aggregate number carried over the regular route by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company was 7,788; by the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via the western entrance of the park, 2,059; others at hotels, 588; carried by the Wylie Permanent Camping Company and accommodated at its camps, 1,745; camping parties carried by other licensees, 1,134; camping parties carried by private transportation, 3,868.

During the season 5,188 took the trip across the Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number 2,791 entered the park with the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, 618 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 1,638 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and the balance—141 people—were campers.

During the tourist season of 1906 licenses were granted to 39 persons or firms to personally conduct camping parties through the park, the total number of wagons used for the purpose being 111, and the amount of license fees paid, at $5 per wagon, being $555.

The superintendent renews his recommendation concerning the increase in the size of the garrison at Fort Yellowstone. He states:

> In my opinion it is absolutely necessary for the proper protection of the park that this post should be increased to a four-troop or squadron post. If all the men in the two troops stationed here were selected (as I have requested that they should be), and men suited for the duties required of them, the present garrison would be sufficient; but as it is, only a small proportion of them are old soldiers, and it is very difficult to find a sufficient number of suitable men to fill the many important details required of them. This enlargement of the post has been repeatedly recommended by the department commander and other distinguished officers of the Army, but it will probably never be made unless a special appropriation bill is passed by Congress for the purpose of constructing the necessary barracks and quarters. The amount required for the construction of the additional buildings will be about $75,000.

Embodied in the report is a statement of Lieut. E. D. Peek, U. S. Engineer, in charge of roads and improvements in the park, which shows the work accomplished under his direction during the year, as follows:

IMPROVEMENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

> The work which has been done during the past season was carried on from the funds appropriated June 30, 1906, and the balance remaining from the appropriation of March 3, 1905.

GENERAL REPAIRS.—The entire system, including the western, eastern, and southern approaches, was kept in as fair a state of repair as the limited means at my disposal would permit. Considerable snow had to be shoveled in order to open up the circuit for tourist travel on June 1. The greatest difficulty was experienced on that portion between the Upper Basin and the Thumb, where snow was shoveled until the 10th of June.

On the Cooke City road considerable work was done in the vicinity of Jackson Grade where Soda Butte Creek joins the Lamar River. For a distance of over 1,200 feet the side of the road was thoroughly riprapped with large rocks in order to prevent the spring freshets from washing out the dirt road. Above Soda Butte to the park boundary all the smaller depressions were filled and the road placed in fairly good condition.

In the Dunraven Pass road the bridges which had been washed out by the spring freshets and the snowslides were replaced, and the policy was to put them out farther from the mountain side in order to allow the snow to pass under the bridges.

The large wooden bridge spanning Sulphur Creek, three miles from the canyon on the road to Yellowstone Lake, was removed and replaced by a large earth fill. An iron culvert 36 inches in diameter was put in place in order to carry off the water. This fill was raised some 16 inches higher than the old bridge and both approaches were materially cut down in order to lessen the grade.

Ten miles from Norris, on the Fountain road, where the road turns off and crosses the Gibbon to go to Riverside, a considerable change was made. On the far side of the Gibbon a very steep hill of about 12 per cent grade was cut down to 5 per cent by cutting down the top of the hill several feet and raising the bridge 18 inches, and then filling in on both sides.

Two miles from Norris, on the canyon road, two very objectionable hills were cut down and the sag between them raised several feet.

A large clearing was made through the standing timber between the road and the base of Roaring Mountain, in order to allow the tourists to obtain a good view of the mountain.

Five miles from the springs, on the Tower Falls road, a trail was cut and clearing made to reach the falls of the East Gardiner.

At Mud Geyser the road was widened slightly to make a proper alignment with the new passenger platforms which had been recently constructed. A couple of hundred feet of retaining wall was placed on the upper side of the road and the road raised considerably. A walk of gravel was laid from the unloading platform to the Mud Volcano, thence to the Green Gable Spring, and back to the loading platform. This improvement helped considerably in the handling of tourists in a short space of time, and at the same time allowed them to see everything. All dead and down timber and stumps in the vicinity of the geyser were hauled away and either burned or put out of sight.

The ground about Apollinaris Spring was entirely cleared of all decaying vegetation and dead timber. The old spring, which was very difficult of approach in wet weather, was boxed up and conveyed into a suitable well, constructed of rough stones, with drinking cups attached for the public use. The well was surrounded with blind drains and covered over with gravel in order to keep the surroundings dry. Footpaths of gravel, leading from the landing platform to the spring and to the ground surrounding, were made.

CLEARING OF FALLEN TIMBER AND REFUSE.—Many protests have been made concerning the large amount of down timber and stumps which borders the roadway over almost the entire circuit. A very vigorous effort was made to begin the carrying away of this unsightly mass. Beginning at Nez Percé Creek, passing the Fountain Hotel, and 2 miles beyond toward the Upper Basin, the ground was entirely cleared

of all dead timber for a distance of a couple of hundred feet from the road. This timber was burned or hauled entirely out of sight.

For a distance of two miles and a half from the Thumb toward the Lake Hotel all timber between the road and the lake was hauled away or burned. From the Lake Hotel for 2 miles toward the canyon all timber and unsightly rubbish was removed for a distance of 200 feet. Along the lake road for a distance of 3 miles from the canyon there was always an unsightly mass, due to the great amount of fallen timber lying in the river. This timber collected all the slime and vegetable matter and always presented an unsightly appearance. This entire stretch, including the adjoining hillsides, was thoroughly cleaned and all timber and refuse burned.

In addition to the foregoing a small crew was sent around the park circuit and cleaned all camping sites of cans, glass, bottles, etc. At each place holes were dug in order to afford camping parties places to dispose of cans and refuse. It is to be hoped that during the coming winter suitable signs may be provided in order to instruct campers where to make their disposals.

Culverts.—Numerous vitrified-clay culverts were placed during the season, replacing old wooden ones which had fallen out, due to decay. Two miles from the canyon on the lake road a bridge was replaced by tile culvert, in addition to the large iron culvert at Sulphur Creek.

North entrance.—The lawns, shrubbery, and vines in the vicinity of the north entrance were kept properly irrigated and trimmed throughout the season.

Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs.—Over 2 miles of this road was entirely resurfaced with a fair quality of material taken from the east slope of Capitol Hill.

Some unexpected expense was incurred in keeping the road cleared at two points between the second and third mile posts, where earth slides of considerable magnitude occurred at intervals throughout the season, threatening at times to temporarily delay all traffic.

Grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs.—Irrigation and mowing of lawns and the care of shrubbery, walks, and roads at Mammoth Hot Springs was continued throughout the season.

A 12-inch culvert was laid and about 500 feet of ditch constructed to convey water from the electric-light plant power ditch to the Mammoth Hot Springs plateau for irrigation purposes.

Some of the very unsightly stumps and down timber about the hot springs was piled and burned. An attractive well was erected at the warm soda spring near Orange Geyser, cups being provided for use of visitors.

A substantial stairway was built to the floor of the Devil's Kitchen.

Bunsen Peak Road.—This road was examined at intervals and kept free of fallen trees and earth slides.

Petrified trees.—At a point 16¾ miles from the springs on the Tower Falls road a new road a half mile in length was built to the two petrified trees that have long been objects of interest in that vicinity. The surface soil surrounding the trees has been removed to a depth of about 4 feet, at which depth the trees seem to be embedded on all sides in rock. The diameter of the trees below the level of the surrounding earth is much more than above. This is due to the deterioration caused by the weather, and also from the fact that tourists are continually chipping off pieces of the trees. Work is now being carried on to uncover to a considerable depth these trees, which are now embedded in rock, and if possible to expose their roots. When this is done the recess is to be surrounded by a small concrete wall surmounted with an iron fence, in order to protect the trees from any further vandalism. These steps are deemed necessary, because these two trees will be practically the only ones that will be accessible to tourists without going on foot or on horse.

Stairways, platforms, etc.—An unloading platform of about 100 feet in length was built at Apollinaris Spring. At Mud Geyser two platforms were built, one for

unloading the tourists and another one for loading. These platforms are each 50 feet long and will accommodate two coaches at once. At the Upper Falls a platform 50 feet in length was built at the head of the stairways leading down to the falls. This platform greatly facilitates the handling of the people, and is also of great benefit to tourists, as it is much more convenient than heretofore.

New outhouses were built at Apollinaris Spring, Gibbon River, De Lacy Creek, Mud Geyser, and Dunraven Pass.

Some of the old pole and log stairways and landings along the canyon were replaced by neat, substantial structures, having numerous resting places provided with seats. At the Upper Falls two stairways were built leading directly from the unloading platform down to the falls. At the foot of the stairways large platforms were built with suitable benches to permit the sightseers to view the falls. At the Lower Falls a stairway some 360 feet in vertical height and some 700 feet long, provided with numerous landings, was built. All these landings were provided with seats in order to permit parties to rest. At Grand View a walk some 150 feet in length was made, and at the extreme end a small platform with seats was provided. At Inspiration Point, which was almost inaccessible on a rainy day or in bad weather, on account of the nature of the soil, a long flight of stairs, provided with landings and seats, was constructed, and at the extreme end a suitable platform, together with necessary benches. At the head of the stairs a small unloading platform was also constructed. At Artist Point a platform with seats was built on top of the rock, together with a stairway leading to the unloading platform.

In constructing the stairways leading to these points of interest the aim has been to make them accessible for the old as well as the young. All stairways are constructed of heavy plank and 4 feet wide, with very easy rises, in order to allow people to ascend and descend who can not go unassisted. The greater part of these places heretofore were inaccessible to those people who could not climb over rocks and did not feel secure unless they knew they were standing on a well-built foundation. It is to be hoped that before the season is over all the stairways along the canyon can be so stained as to blend in with the surrounding rocks, in order that they may not detract any from the beauty of the canyon.

Sprinkling.—This work was delayed owing to the lateness of the appropriation for the park work, but about the 10th of July all the wagons were at work, covering about 100 miles of roadway. About thirty new tanks were made and installed at various points on the main circuit, the greater portion of them filling the sprinklers by gravity. A number of pumping tanks were converted into gravity tanks. On the run from Gardiner to Golden Gate, a distance of 9 miles, there are at present no pumping tanks, and this relieves the necessity of carrying pump and suction hose on the sprinkler. It also does away with the necessity of carrying an extra laborer. Two hydraulic rams were installed for supplying water to gravity tanks. One of these tanks is situated on top of the Norris Hill and the other in the vicinity of Virginia Cascades. The installation of these rams was a great benefit to the sprinkling system, because it did away with the doubling of the road and permitted the hauling of the water down hill in place of up.

Both rams proved successful in every way. From the experience gained in the park it is certain that all or nearly all sprinklers must be provided with gravity tanks in order to give the best satisfaction.

Sawmill.—The sawmill commenced cutting lumber about August 1 and sawed a considerable amount of lumber for stairways, platforms, culverts, bridge repairs, and buildings. The mill at present is cutting lumber for the erection of small section houses to be built on the divide between the Upper Basin and the Thumb. These houses are to be used by the crews in the early spring in shoveling snow, and later by the repair crews.

An estimate of the appropriations that will be required for the park during the ensuing fiscal year has been submitted in the manner prescribed by law, and it is recommended that favorable action be had by Congress thereon. The estimate in question is as follows: For administration and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, construction of a registration office at Mammoth Hot Springs, construction and maintenance of a telephone line in the reservation, and marking boundary lines of the park, $13,540; for purchase of necessary feed for buffalo and salaries of two buffalo keepers, $3,800; in all, $17,340.

### YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

This park is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono counties, Cal., and covers an area of about 1,124 square miles, being more than 30 miles wide and more than 44 miles long. The lands embraced therein were set aside by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), and were placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. By the act of February 7, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 702), the boundaries of the park were changed so as to exclude 542.88 square miles therefrom, and include about 113.62 square miles not previously within the limits of the reservation. Also, by the joint resolution of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 831), the boundaries were again changed so as to exclude 13.06 square miles therefrom and include 54.73 square miles, making the present area of 1,124 square miles.

Maj. H. C. Benson, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, was designated as acting superintendent, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on May 25, 1906, having under his command Troops K and M, Fourteenth Cavalry. From the close of the season of 1905 until the arrival of the troops in 1906 the reservation was in charge of Park Rangers Leidig and Leonard, under the supervision of Major Benson, who was stationed at San Francisco after the withdrawal of the troops in 1905.

The headquarters of the command was established temporarily at Camp A. E. Wood, the site used for this purpose in previous years, which is located near the southwest corner of the park, about 1 mile west of the town of Wawona; and as soon as the unprecedented fall of rain and snow would permit, which was about June 6, 1906, steps were taken to station the necessary outposts for the protection of the reservation. A detachment was placed at Crane Flat, on the Big Oak Flat road, the same detail controlling the Coulterville road near Hazel Green. At the same time another detachment was posted, under the command of a noncommissioned officer, in Hetch Hetchy Valley, controlling the Lake Eleanor and Till Till country. About July 31 an outpost was established at Soda Springs, and other details were made in different parts of the park as soon as practicable.

After the acceptance of the recession of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove by the State of California to the United States, by joint resolution of June 11, 1906, and the inclusion of same in the Yosemite National Park, it became necessary for administrative purposes, to move Camp A. E. Wood from near Wawona to the Yosemite Valley, and on June 22 the acting superintendent proceeded to the valley with one troop of cavalry, an outpost only being left at Wawona. Upon instructions from this department to move camp, the War Department allotted $1,500 for the erection of buildings and rebuilding on the new site. All the buildings which had been located at Wawona were taken down and again put up in the valley. In addition thereto there was built a forage house, saddle rooms for each troop, and a stable for pack mules. All stables had to be built anew, the timber for the construction thereof being cut by the troops. The buildings now constructed provide comfortable summer quarters. The construction of a permanent post is very much to be desired, in order that the troops may remain on duty during the entire year; building stone can be easily procured next summer, as numerous kilns are being opened in the Merced River Canyon, and if the construction of a permanent post is undertaken the buildings should be of this material.

In prior annual reports attention has been invited to the desirability of the continuance of the officer of the Army detailed for duty in the park for a longer period than one year. Upon this subject the inspector-general of the Department of California, in his report for 1903, stated:

> It would be to the interest of the park if the park superintendent were detailed for a term of four years, regardless of what troops are doing police duty in the park. It is not at all necessary that he should belong to the command stationed in the park; probably better if he did not. For several years the park superintendent has been changed each year. It takes about one year's work at the park for an officer to understand the situation and know what disposition of the troops should be made.

The question of the advisability of inaugurating the same policy regarding the parks of California, which has heretofore been adopted in the administration of the Yellowstone Park, namely, the assignment of officers as acting superintendents, to continue on duty for several years, and the establishment of permanent quarters for troops, the latter to remain in the reservation throughout the year, was brought to the attention of the honorable Secretary of War as being in the interests of the better administration of affairs of the reservations, as well as conducive to the more economical expenditure of the appropriations made by Congress for their protection. There being no funds, however, available under the War Department for the construction of permanent buildings in these parks for the use of troops stationed therein, the course suggested could not be carried into effect. It is to be hoped, however, that in the interest of the administration

of these parks Congress will at the coming session make such appropriations as will permit of the War Department providing for the construction of permanent military posts in this and other parks in California.

The Director of the Geological Survey, under instructions from the Department, was charged with the duty of surveying boundaries of the park on the lines as fixed by the act of February 7, 1905, and the topographers of that office completed a survey of the western and southern boundaries, establishing numerous monuments at places where the boundary line intersected roads and trails, and also at all section corners. By the joint resolution of June 11, however, the greater part of the southern and southwestern boundaries of the park were changed, and the topographers of the Geological Survey, during the present season, took up anew the running of same, and carried the work forward to completion.

The superintendent states that all patented lands upon which persons are living were excluded from the park by the joint resolution of June 11, 1906, the few patented tracts remaining therein being timber and homestead claims. The acreage of private claims eliminated was about 2,520 acres, leaving in the park about 19,827 acres of such lands. The superintendent expresses the opinion that the homestead entries were taken up as a pretext for bringing stock upon the land, where there is insufficient grazing, so that they might stray upon the park lands. During the year no applications were made for permits to drive stock to patented lands in the park, owing to the measures taken in 1905 to prevent the straying of stock onto the park lands. The land about Lake Eleanor is valuable for the water rights connected with it. In view of the character of the patented lands remaining in the park, and of the difficulties experienced in the administration of the reservation on that account, I most earnestly reiterate the recommendation contained in previous annual reports, that Congress appropriate sufficient money to provide for the extinguishment of all private holdings.

In 1905, one J. B. Curtin, of Sonora, Cal., the owner of some 640 acres of patented lands within the park, brought suit in the State court to restrain the acting superintendent from interfering with his cattle (which had been allowed to stray in the park and the adjoining forest reserve), upon the grounds that the regulations providing for the removal of trespassing stock were illegal and void. Upon motion of the district attorney for the northern district of California, the case was removed to the United States circuit court. From this action the plaintiff appealed with the request that the case be remanded to the State court, which motion was denied. In June of this year, Major Benson who was also the acting superintendent during the season of 1905 had a conference with the plaintiff

at the office of the district attorney, which resulted in the drawing up of an agreed statement of facts to be submitted to the court. It was expected that the case would be placed on the July calendar, but up to the present time no advice has been received as to its disposition.

In previous reports the advisability was discussed of the acquisition by the Government of all toll roads entering the park. The acting superintendent invites attention especially to the Tioga and Big Oak Flat toll roads, both entering the park from the west, and reaching some sections which are almost inaccessible by any other route. The former, which winds through the central portion of the park to the eastern boundary and beyond, a distance within the park of probably 43 miles, the acting superintendent states was made a toll road in 1880, completed in 1882, but that no tolls have ever been collected and no repairs ever made upon it until 1899, and then nothing permanent or of any value, and that doubtless the franchise has long since been forfeited by nonuser. The Big Oak Flat toll road joins with the road system in the Yosemite Valley. During the season there were landslides on the portion within the valley, about 4 miles, and tourists had to turn back and proceed to their destination by some other route. Emergency repairs were made by the Department so that the traveling public could reach the valley during the tourist season. It would seem that if the park is for the free use and enjoyment of the people of the United States, access to it over the roads should also be free.

Contrary to experience in past years, no trespassing has been attempted upon the park lands this season. No sheep have crossed the border, and only an inconsiderable number of cattle have been found within the park limits. The few discovered on the immediate borders were gathered up and taken off by their owners as soon as they were notified that the cattle were trespassing.

No forest fires have occurred within the limits of the park, but several developed just beyond the boundaries. In all cases details were sent to help extinguish the fire to prevent its reaching the park.

Game seems to be gradually on the decrease. The reservation as originally constituted by the act of October 1, 1890, extended on the south and west well into the low country, reaching the plains on the extreme southwest. There was thus afforded a winter resort for game within the park, which made it fairly secure. By the acts of February 7, 1905, and June 11, 1906, all land lying lower than 5,000 feet has been excluded from the park limits and placed in the Sierra Forest Reserve, and a portion of this territory is the home of game the year around, and game from the high Sierras is forced into it during the winter months. The acting superintendent states that hunting and trapping are carried on in the reserve apparently without let or hindrance, and the game, which has grown fairly tame and been protected in the park, falls an easy mark to unscrupulous hunters.

He also states that the Yosemite Valley has, under the control of the State of California, been a death trap to game unfortunate enough to enter it. Practically every person living in the valley kept a rifle, shotgun, and revolver, and game of every description was considered legitimate prey. It is hoped that within a short time, now that the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department for the protection of game can be enforced in Yosemite Valley, that the game will soon learn that it is a safe retreat and not a death trap.

The rules do not permit the carrying of firearms in the park. In the early part of the season two men were arrested by the park rangers for killing deer in the park; they were prosecuted under the State game laws and each fined $25.

As the limited appropriation for the park permits of the employment of but two park rangers, who can cover only a small area of the south and southwest, hunters have little difficulty in getting into the park without detection after the withdrawal of the troops in the fall.

The fish hatchery at Wawona was again operated this year by the California fish commission. Some 300,000 fry were hatched and distributed in the waters throughout the park, 60,000 of which were taken to the higher mountains by pack transportation and there liberated in lakes and streams, all of which were found to be well stocked from previous years.

The acting superintendent again invites attention to the necessity for telephone lines throughout the park for the better administration and protection of the reservation. As the main camp will hereafter be centrally located in the Yosemite Valley, the construction would be a comparatively easy matter and the cost inconsiderable; it is stated that $2,000 would be ample for the purpose.

He again recommends that the western boundary of the park be fenced with barbed wire and international steel posts. The patented lands along this boundary are used chiefly as ranges for stock, and a fence such as the one suggested would go a great way toward preventing the trespassing of cattle in the reservation.

The Yosemite Valley Railroad Company, under date of September 5, 1905, was granted the privilege of constructing a railroad up the Merced River through the Sierra Forest Reserve to the western boundary of the park, under the act of February 15, 1901, relating to rights of way over public lands; a compensation of $1,000 per annum was exacted therefor, in pursuance of the act of February 7, 1905, which segregated from the park the land through which the railroad was desired and placed it in the Sierra Forest Reserve, with the provision that any revenues arising from privileges through such segregated lands should be expended for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park.

In connection with the proposed railroad the Yosemite Valley Railroad Company submitted an offer to build, at a contemplated expense of $80,000, a wagon road from the terminus of the railroad to the Coulterville toll road, a distance of about 4 miles, conditional upon Congress making no appropriation for such purpose; the road when completed to be a public highway, subject only to the control of the United States. As no appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the construction of the wagon road, the company proceeded with a survey of the necessary course, and on August 27, 1906, their field notes, map, and specifications were approved by the Department, with a few minor changes.

The Yosemite Valley Railroad Company recently reported as follows:

> The grading on our railroad will be finished by the end of November or the 15th of December, at the latest, when the entire force of 1,200 men will be put on the wagon road, which will be finished in six weeks' time.

The outlook for having the railroad and wagon road in operation in time for the travel in 1907 is encouraging.

To further facilitate matters an allotment of $8,000 has been made by the Department for the purpose of putting the roads in good condition which lead from the terminus of the above-mentioned wagon road to the existing road system on the floor of the valley and thence to the hotels therein. In addition to the above, the construction of three bridges and a culvert on these roads was authorized; also the purchase of a "Blake" rock crusher, to be installed in the valley for use in repair and construction work.

While work can ordinarily be performed in the Yosemite Valley during most of the winter and spring months, there are occasionally severe weather conditions likely to cause considerable delay; therefore the time necessary for the completion of the construction work to be undertaken by the Department can not be accurately stated. Every effort, however, will be made to have better traveling facilities for the tourist season of 1907.

The following trails and bridges have been constructed during the year from the appropriations for the protection and improvement of the park: Trails from Hetch Hetchy Valley to Till Till Valley, about 6 miles; from Rancheria crossing, where upper bridge is located, to a point 5 miles up Rancheria Mountain toward the sink; from sink to Pleasant Valley, about 2 miles; from Pleasant Valley to Benson Lake, along south side of said lake to east side, thence north to Kerrick Canyon, about 12 miles; along north side of Till Till Valley to connect the trail entering on the southeast with the trail leaving for Lake Eleanor on the northwest, including two culverts, about 1 mile; portions of trail from Lake Vernon to Till Till Valley, aggregating 3 miles; along

north side of Hetch Hetchy Valley, above high-water mark, extending from bridge at the upper end of Hetch Hetchy to a point half a mile below Fall River in said valley, about 3½ miles; in Kerrick Canyon to a point where the trail to Stubblefield leaves the canyon, thence across Thompson and Stubblefield Canyon to Tilden Lake, about 14 miles; and bridges over Fall River in Hetch Hetchy Valley, over Fall River just below Lake Vernon, and over Eleanor Creek within 1 mile of Lake Eleanor.

The acting superintendent states that tourists have expressed great surprise at having found the trails so safe and easy of access, facilitating travel throughout the higher Sierras in the park, this being the product of continuous construction and repair work during the past three years. Undoubtedly the reports of these people will lead many others to make like trips from Yosemite Valley, and thus the beauties of the park proper will become better known. He recommends that the trail from Hog Ranch to Hetch Hetchy, which is now in a deplorable condition, be the first one repaired and relocated in order that it may compare with other trails leading to the "Canyon."

The number of visitors to the park during the season was as follows: Tourists, 2,914; campers, 2,500; total, 5,414, of which the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company carried about 2,470 and the Yosemite Transportation Company about 500. These figures show a decrease from last year, which is readily accounted for by the San Francisco earthquake and fire, as many people who visited southern California failed to come farther north.

Changing the boundaries of the park.—By the act of Congress approved June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 325), the Yosemite Valley, in the center of the park, as well as the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, adjacent to the park on the south, was granted to the State of California, "upon the express condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation." The Yosemite Valley has been for a number of years managed by a guardian having his residence in the valley, who performed his duties under the supervision of a board consisting of the governor of the State and eight other persons named by him.

In former annual reports attention was invited to the desirability of acquiring the Yosemite Valley grant to facilitate the administration and protection of the park and to preserve and render accessible the beauties of the valley in a manner not practicable while the latter remained under State control. The sentiment which had for several years been growing, that the United States should own and care for the valley, finally culminated in the passage of the act of the legislature of California approved March 3, 1905, retroceding to the United

States the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, providing in part as follows:

SEC. 2. * * * and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing upon the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park: *Provided, however,* That the recession and regrant hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons.

The foregoing act made the recession contingent upon the same being accepted by the United States.

Thereafter a joint resolution was introduced in Congress to effect the acceptance of the recession, which passed the Senate, but when it reached the House was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause except the following:

There is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

and as thus amended the bill became a law. The title of the resolution as passed was, "Joint resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park."

The question as to the propriety of expending part of this appropriation in improvements in the valley and grove, they being still State property, was submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, who held that, as the sum appropriated by the resolution was clearly intended to be used for that purpose, and provision had already been made in the sundry civil bill for the protection and improvement of the national park, the appropriation of $20,000 was available for the management, protection, and improvement of the valley and grove.

Accordingly, permission was requested of the State authorities to establish in the valley a camp for the accommodation of the troops detailed for duty in the park. Inasmuch, however, as the place assigned for the purpose was an unhealthy marsh and incapable at best of accommodating more than 100 men, no troops were quartered in the valley during the season of 1905.

Application was also made by the Department to the governor of California to turn over the property in the reservation to the acting superintendent of the park. Some of the State commissioners, however, who had been opposed to the recession by the State declined to accede to the request, holding that the recession had not been formally

accepted by Congress. The matter was referred by such commissioners to the State attorney-general, who so far as the Department is advised, rendered no decision, and the commission succeeded in retaining possession of the property in the valley and grove and preventing its use by the Government in the administration of the reservation.

Under these circumstances, therefore, the Department declined to expend any portion of the $20,000 appropriated by the joint resolution approved March 3, 1905, in either the valley or the grove during 1905.

In view of the objections which are inseparable from a disputed and divided jurisdiction over an area which naturally forms but one great park; the necessity for the establishment of a suitable and convenient post or camp for the troops; the construction of an adequate system of free roads leading to the valley; the building therein of ample hotel and other accommodations for visitors, as well as the safeguarding of the valley from the granting of unwise and extravagant concessions—all these things seemed to call imperatively for immediate action on the part of the Government, and, at the instance of Senator Perkins, a draft of a joint resolution was prepared, which he introduced in the Senate December 19, 1905, as Senate joint resolution 14, entitled "Joint resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections five and six, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park."

On January 15, 1906, the same form of resolution was introduced in the House by Hon. J. N. Gillett, as House joint resolution 77. Thereafter an amendment was proposed to Senate joint resolution 14, looking to further elimination of lands from the southwestern portion of the park. This amendment met with considerable opposition from private parties and the acting superintendent of the park, and was thought by the Department to contemplate legislation detrimental to the welfare of the park.

A hearing was accorded on the subject at the Department to the persons interested in the elimination of such lands from the southwestern portion of the park, to permit of the construction of an electric road from Wawona, south of the park, to a point near the Yosemite Valley, at which hearing members of the California delegation in Congress were present. From the facts submitted it appeared that the acreage proposed to be eliminated from the park and placed in the Sierra Forest Reserve was too great. A substitute amendment was suggested, which would permit of the construction of a railroad from the south, to bring a large number of tourists to the valley and the

park proper from that point, without materially affecting the integrity of the park or necessitating the elimination of such a large acreage of valuable forests from the reservation.

Accordingly, a new bill was prepared embodying the substitute amendment, introduced in the House as Joint Resolution 118, reported on favorably by the House and Senate committees having the matter in charge, and the bill as amended passed the House and Senate, and was approved by the President under date of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 831), a copy of which is hereto appended, marked "Exhibit E."

On the 15th of June, 1906, the acting superintendent was directed by telegram to establish his camp in the Yosemite Valley and take charge of the latter, as well as the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, as the representative of the Government, and on the same date the governor of California was telegraphed as follows:

> Bill accepting recession Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove approved by President 11th instant. Please so advise Yosemite Valley commission and direct guardian in valley to complete work and turn over property to Major Benson earliest practicable date.

The State authorities, however, were not prepared to surrender control at once, and remained in practical charge of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove until August 1, on which date the State formally surrendered the reservations to the acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, as well as the electric plant located in the valley, which, according to an opinion rendered by the State attorney-general, passed with the realty to the United States. The personal property, such as horses, wagons, tools, implements, etc., was stored or kept with private parties in the valley pending the appraisal of same and turning over to the Government.

The acting superintendent of the park was authorized by the Department to confer with the State's representative to agree upon the price which should be paid for the personal property left in the valley, and negotiations have now been completed and the amount fixed at $1,750.84. Owing to the lack of tools, implements, etc., during the summer months the Department was seriously handicapped and could inaugurate no improvements in the valley during the months of greatest travel.

In 1905 the State commissioners to manage Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted concessions for transportation, hotel, public camp, blacksmithing, photographic, and curio privileges in those reservations covering the period from November 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906. The following table shows the character of such privileges and the revenues derived therefrom by the State:

| Name. | For what granted. | Expiration. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Cook | Sentinel Hotel | Oct. 31,1908 | $2,000.00 |
| D. J. Foley | Sale of Yosemite tourist and guide books. | Oct. 31,1906 | 75.00 |
| George Fiske | Photography | do | 20.00 |
| Coffman & Kenney | Blacksmithing | do | 40.00 |
| John Degnan | Residence | do | 20.00 |
| Hallett & Taylor Co | Photography | do | 250.00 |
| R. B. Dexter | Wood carving and sale of curios | do | 50.00 |
| H. C. Best | Studio; sale of photographs | do | 75.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Glacier Point Hotel | Oct. 31,1908 | 200.00 |
| Yosemite Transportation Co | Transportation and stables | Oct. 31,1906 | 588.00 |
| Nelson L. Salter | Merchandise store | do | 140.00 |
| J. T. Boysen | Photography | do | 250.00 |
| Coffman & Kenney | Livery, etc | Oct. 31,1908 | 850.00 |
| Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Co | Transportation and stables | Oct. 31,1906 | 1,870.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Public camp | do | 400.00 |
| Chris Jorgensen | Studio | Oct. 31,1914 | 1.00 |
| C. B. Atkinson | Residence | Oct. 31,1906 | 20.00 |
| B. M. Leitch | Cabin in Big Tree Grove | do | 20.00 |
| B. F. Sears | Studio | do | 1.00 |
| Galen Clark | Residence | do | 1.00 |
| David A. Curry | Public camp | do | 500.00 |
| Mrs. John Degnan | Sale of bread | do | 1.00 |
| Mrs. C. B. Atkinson | do | do | 1.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Mailing-card privilege | do | 1.00 |
| H. C. Best | do | do | 1.00 |
| J. T. Boysen | do | do | 5.00 |
| Nelson L. Salter | do | do | 5.00 |
| Total | | | 7,385.00 |

In order that no hardship might be imposed on holders of privileges in the valley and grove, growing out of the transfer to the Government of supervision of those reservations, the acting superintendent of the park, shortly after the formal turning over of the property by the State, was instructed to advise all holders of yearly concessions that renewals would be granted for the season of 1907 on practically the same conditions as for the season of 1906, the rates, however, being changed in some instances to make the prices paid for like privileges more uniform, particularly in the matter of photographic concessions.

Accordingly, permits have been granted to do business in the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, for the year ending October 31, 1907, to the following persons: H. C. Best, J. T. Boysen, Galen Clark, Coffman & Kenney, J. B. Cook, David A. Curry, John Degnan Mrs. John Degnan, George Fiske, D. J. Foley, Hallett-Taylor Company, B. M. Leitch, Nelson L. Salter.

The Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company, engaged in bringing passengers into the valley from the south via Wawona, over the Wawona toll road, and the Yosemite Transportation Company, carrying passengers from the western entrance of the park, over the Coul-

terville road, have each signified their desire to continue business in the park, and permits will be issued authorizing them to do a transportation business during the year ending October 31, 1907.

Hotel accommodations are now provided in the valley at the Sentinel and Glacier Point hotels by J. B. Cook, and two permanent tent camps, known as "Camp Yosemite" and "Camp Curry," respectively, are maintained on the floor of the valley for the accommodation of persons desiring such class of service.

Upon the completion of the Yosemite Valley Railroad, entering the park from the west, and the increase in the number of visitors which will doubtless result therefrom, it is problematical as to whether the present hotel accommodations will be sufficient, and an application from Mr. Frank A. Miller, the proprietor of "The Glenwood," at Riverside, Cal., and a thoroughly competent hotel man, for the construction of a modern hotel upon plans acceptable to the Department, to cost approximately $500,000, has been approved. A contract for such privilege, covering a period of ten years, will be issued as soon as the necessary surveys of the hotel site can be completed and approved.

During the winter months three persons will be employed in the valley, to wit, an electrician, a plumber and laborer, and a supervisor of road work, the two former being men who were employed when the valley was under the supervision of the State of California.

To prevent deterioration of the machinery of the electrical plant it has also been deemed advisable to operate the same and to furnish light and telephone service to the buildings in the valley during the winter months. This is necessary for administrative purposes, and can be done without any very great loss.

The troops under the command of Maj. H. C. Benson were withdrawn from the park on November 8, and during the winter months the reservation will be under the nominal control of Supervisor Sovulewski, but Major Benson will continue to exercise general supervision over the reservation from his post at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Estimates for the protection and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and for the construction of bridges, fencing, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, in the sum of $89,155, have been submitted to Congress in the manner prescribed by law, and it is urgently recommended that the amount desired be appropriated.

### SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Sequoia Park is located in Tulare County, Cal., and has an area of about 250 square miles. It was set aside by act of Congress approved September 25, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 478), and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

Capt. Kirby Walker, Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army, detailed April 4, 1906, to command the troops in these parks and designated acting superintendent, reports that the troops, consisting of Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, left the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 20, 1906, and after a march of 260 miles arrived June 3, 1906, at Kaweah, Cal., where camp was established on the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Soon after arrival at camp the rangers, Walter Fry, C. W. Blossom, Harry F. Britten, and L. L. Davis, who were in charge in the parks after the departure of the troops in the fall of 1905, reported and were assigned to duty. The winter of 1905–6 was exceptional in the amount of snow and rainfall, and the Giant Forest, Mineral King roads, and most of the trails were impassable on account of landslides, fallen timber, and snow. On this account but little work could be done except occasional patrols into the reservations until the latter part of June.

On June 25 the headquarters camp was established 2 miles from Giant Forest on Sequoia Creek, this location being considered the best available for the proper administration of the parks. To facilitate the preservation of the game and fish and the protection of the trees and wonders of nature in the parks, detachments of troops were stationed at Clough Cave, Cold Springs, Atwell's Mill, Rocky Gulch, Alta Meadows, and at General Grant Park. All of these detachments were mounted and received instructions in the proper performance of their duties. The rifles of the soldiers were kept at the headquarters camp, their use at the detachment camps not being considered necessary.

The rules and regulations were carefully observed by the soldiers, and their duties were performed in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The visitors to the parks seemed disposed to conform to all the requirements, while the residents in the vicinity of the parks seemed interested in having the regulations obeyed. Violations of the regulations occurred in but two instances: A man brought a pistol into Sequoia Park without having it sealed; it was taken from him and will be held until the close of the season. Another man was found hunting in Sequoia Park; his gun was taken from him and he was ejected from the park.

There being practically no tourists in the park after the middle of September, the detachments were gradually relieved and returned to the headquarters camp, so that by September 27 the last detachment had returned to the camp, and under orders from the War Department the command left the parks on the 1st of October.

Forest fires are the greatest calamity that can happen to the parks. Should a fire become well started in Sequoia Park, incalculable damage would result. The means of fighting fire are meager, and the dis-

tances to be traveled to get to a fire are in most cases very great. To illustrate this condition of affairs, the acting superintendent states that to reach a fire in the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River from headquarters camp it would be necessary to proceed by way of Threerivers, a distance of from 38 to 52 miles, although the air-line distance might be less than 4 miles. More and better trails would be a safeguard against fire and should be so constructed as to serve the purpose of fire lines. Fires are not in every instance the result of carelessness on the part of campers or hunters, but are often caused by lightning, and therefore can not always be guarded against by the caretakers. During the present season no fires occurred in the park. In the forest reserve adjoining the park on the east and south, however, several small fires were reported.

Deer are plentiful and reasonably tame, being a source of pleasure to tourists who have never seen wild game. A number of bears have been seen in the park, especially in the vicinity of the Broder and Hopping camp in the Giant Forest. Quail and grouse are numerous and increasing. There are large numbers of small birds and animals usually found in mountains and forests. A pair of Japanese pheasants donated to the park and liberated at Colony Mills have increased to a family of eight. There are still some mountain lions and wild cats, and the rangers have been instructed to kill them whenever possible.

In the part of the park set aside for the domestication of large game, which extends from the west park line along the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River and contains an area of more than 40 square miles, there are now 18 head of elk. Where the mountains do not form natural barriers wire fences have been built, making it difficult for an elk to escape from the valley. The elk, as stated in my last annual report, were obtained from Messrs. Miller & Lux, owners of a large ranch in Kern County, Cal., who had offered to the Government free of cost a band of 100 elk upon the sole condition that they be removed from his ranch to a place where they would have suitable food and protection.

The first attempt to remove the elk, in the fall of 1904, resulted in 2 elk reaching the park, one of which died afterwards. In October of 1905, 20 head were landed in the park. Several were injured in transportation by frightening each other or dashing themselves against the sides of the cars. Four of the 20 died after reaching their destination; the others rapidly recovered from the effects of the trip and when seen, numerous times, during the present season appeared to be in excellent condition. At the present time there is one calf in the herd, and there is every reason to believe that the elk will continue to increase. The herd will prove a valuable addition to the game in the park.

The acting superintendent recommends, in view of the strong sentiment in favor of the preservation of buffalo, that a herd be established in that portion of the park where the elk are located. In this area, in the lower altitudes, are found wild oats, wild rye, Indian wheat, and bunch grasses; in the upper altitudes meadow grass is abundant, and bushes and shrubs are found everywhere. There is also a large salt spring here. As this location possesses the climatic and other conditions necessary for the preservation of buffalo, it is believed that a herd once placed there could maintain itself by grazing.

Although last year it was found necessary to prohibit fishing in all streams except the Marble Fork, this season most of the waters in the park are well stocked with trout and good fishing may be had. During the latter part of June of this year 17,300 fish were donated to the park by the California board of fish commissioners, and were delivered at Lemon Cove by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Visalia Electric Railroad Company free of charge. The distribution of the fish was made from this point by wagon, pack mule, sled, and by hand, distances varying from 20 to 65 miles, to the points of liberation, over a mountainous country covered with snow and traversed by many torrents. This difficult task was accomplished with a loss of less than 2 per cent of the fish. Four thousand rainbow trout were liberated in Colony Mill Creek, 4,000 in the South Fork of Kaweah River, and 8,000 in the Middle Fork of Kaweah River. The remainder, consisting of 1,300 yearlings and adults of the Lock Leven and Eastern Brook trout varieties, were placed in the headwaters of the South Fork, in Hockett Lakes, in Wolverton Creek, in Log Meadows Creek, in the headwaters of the Marble Fork, and in Dorst Creek.

Considerable work has been done during the season on the roads and trails. The road to Giant Forest, which extends from the west park line up a good grade to the principal point of interest, the Giant Forest, a distance of 21 miles, rises about 4,000 feet. On this road between the headquarters camp and the west park line more than 140 landslides were removed; the road was widened in places to allow teams to pass, culverts were put in, and the road straightened; about $2,100 was expended in these repairs. The acting superintendent recommends that the road be widened to 18 or 20 feet, so that teams may pass anywhere, with a drainage system of tiling or concrete, and that when completed the road should be oiled, as there is practically no rain there during the tourist season; he estimates that this work can be done for $28,500. He also recommends that the road be extended from Moro Rock around Giant Forest, coming into the road again near Birdseye View, a distance of about 8 miles.

More than 6 miles of trail has been added to the Seven-mile Hill trail, completing it to the east park line near Redwood Meadows, where it connects with the Forest Reserve trail to Mineral King. This trail shortens the distance to Mineral King from headquarters camp by about 8 miles, and is a much better trail than the old one, known as the Buck Canyon trail. About 6 miles had been added to the Black Oak trail at the time of the superintendent's report (October 1), and since that date 5 miles and 1,326 feet have been completed to the northern line of the park, opening up a country that could not well be reached before, and shortening the distance to General Grant Park, over a much better grade than that of the Halstead Meadow trail, formerly used. This is considered one of the best trails in the park. The Tar Gap and South Fork trails, as well as part of the trail to Quinn's Horse Camp, were repaired. The superintendent states that many parts of the park are now inaccessible, and round-about means are used to go from one section to another, and that many points of interest are denied to tourists on account of the difficulty in getting to them. To overcome these difficulties he recommends the construction of 6 new trails.

In the spring of 1906 proper bedding was prepared in which seeds of the *Sequoia gigantea*, as well as those of large pines, were planted at Wall Spring, in the Giant Forest. This experiment was in every way successful, and there are now growing in a thrifty condition about 700 Sequoia and 150 pine seedlings. These trees, when in a proper condition, will be transplanted in the other national parks under the control of this Department, where climatic and other conditions are such as will permit of their growth.

There are now three cabins for the use of rangers in the park; the one at Hockett Meadows was built this year. Four more are needed in the park—one in the Black Oak country, one at Giant Forest, one at Clough Cave, and one at Quinn's Horse Camp. These cabins serve as shelter during inclement weather for rangers and detachments of soldiers, as a storage place for provisions, forage, and tools, and as a central point from which to patrol. By their use rangers can more effectively perform their duties.

The tourist season in the park extends from July 1 to about September 15, during which period there were 1,600 tourists in the parks, 700 in Sequoia and 900 in the General Grant. The superintendent states that the scenic beauties to be found in this park, the charm of the forest and animal life, and the many other attractions in the reservation, are just beginning to be known and appreciated, and there is every reason to believe that the future will bring a very large increase in the number of visitors. This view is strengthened by the fact that the railroad has been constructed from Visalia, Cal., to Lemon Cove, which will be extended within a year to Threerivers and later on to

the park line, thereby affording an easier method than that which now exists of getting in the park.

The acreage of patented lands in the Sequoia Park is stated to be 3,716.96, having an approximate aggregate value of $70,734, and in the General Grant National Park 160 acres, valued at $1,600. The desirability of the extinguishment of these private holdings has been brought to the attention of Congress in prior annual reports, and I again recommend that early action be taken looking to the acquirement of these patented lands. This can be effectuated by the passage of House bill 16478, to provide a means for acquiring title to private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks in the State of California, in which are the big trees and other natural curiosities and wonders, now pending in the House of Representatives. A copy of the bill and favorable report of the Committee on Public Lands thereon is hereto appended (Exhibit F).

During the year a new cave was discovered in the side of a large limestone mountain sloping to the south and the west, located on section 6, township 17 south of range 30 east, Mount Diablo meridian. The portion of the cave so far explored was 356 feet in length, leading in a southeasterly direction, having a descent of something less than 45°, with 15 circular rooms, ranging from 10 to 47 feet in diameter and from 10 to 30 feet in depth, each of which has attractions peculiar to itself. Some of the rooms have a rough greenish tint, with the natural rock exposed, while in others the soft tints, the transparency, the whiteness, the delicacy of the gypsum and alabaster formations, stalactites and stalagmites, makes a beautiful combination. Access to the main passageway is very difficult and in many places very narrow, steep, and obstructed here and there by large bowlders of limestone formation. There are many galleries leading off in different directions which have yet to be explored, and from the heavy current of air coming up from below the main passageway it is believed that they lead to a very much larger cave in the interior. Further explorations of this cave, which has been designated Paradise Cave, as well as Cloughs Cave, to which reference has been made in prior reports, will be undertaken by park rangers as circumstances permit.

After the withdrawal of the troops from the park the rangers on duty, while selecting a route for a trail to the Marble Falls, discovered and explored another cave, located in section 11, township 16, range 29 east. It is described as a beautiful little cave, ranging from north to south, comparatively level, and about 600 feet in length. The general passageway is low and narrow, widening at intervals from 10 to 15 feet, and about the same in depth. A small stream of water flowing through the cave adds to its beauty; the top and sides are handsomely concaved and fluted, the composition being of snow-

white and gray marble rock. From its composition, as well as nearness to Marble Falls, it has been appropriately designated Marble Cave.

By the act of Congress approved February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant rights of way in the national parks and reservations for telephone and telegraph purposes and for water conduits and reservoirs for irrigation, mining or quarrying, manufacturing, or other purposes.

The policy of the Department regarding cases arising in these parks, as stated in my last annual report (p. 170), is to refuse the application in all cases where, in my judgment, the facts did not warrant a finding, as required by the act, "that the same is not incompatible with the public interest," and also where the proposed enterprise necessarily involved the appropriation of private property in the park (the owner or owners not having consented thereto), or the violation of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 650), creating the park, especially the provision which directs the Secretary of the Interior to make regulations "for the retention in their natural condition of all * * * natural curiosities or wonders within said reservation." One application, that of the Mount Whitney Power Company, for privilege in this park under this statute has been presented and permission has been accorded to enter upon the park lands and make the necessary surveys for the desired right of way. The corporation in question, in consideration of the grant of way, has signified its willingness to construct at its own expense at a cost of not less than $25,000 upon plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior a wagon road running along the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River from the point where the river emerges from the Sequoia National Park to the location of its diversion dam; also, in each calendar year, after its new power plant has been completed and put into operation, to pay to the Secretary of the Interior, to be applied toward the preservation and improvement of the Sequoia Park, a sum equivalent to 2½ per cent of the gross receipts from the sales of the electric current produced during the previous year through the operation of the waters to be diverted by it within said park. The money derived from this source will materially aid the Department in the administration of the reservation.

The superintendent recommends the installation of a telephone system in the park as being of material assistance in the protection generally, and especially in case of fire. He states that from headquarters camp the nearest telephone station is Threerivers, 31 miles, and the nearest telegraph station is Exeter, 52 miles. Telegrams are sent by mail from Exeter or Threerivers and are often three days in reaching headquarters camp. The troops, tourists, and others would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a telephone system, and an estimate for 98 miles has been submitted.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

This park is situated one-half in Tulare County and the other half in Fresno County, Cal., and is about 2 miles square. The principal attraction consists of two groves of Sequoia trees, one of which contains a very large tree known as the "General Grant."

On August 2 a detachment of one noncommissioned officer and one private was sent to this park to assist Ranger Davis in patrol work.

The park is in good condition, and work on the roads and trails has progressed satisfactorily. No fire occurred, and there were no violations of the regulations governing the park.

The superintendent states that about 1,300 yards of water pipe should be laid there next year to afford campers better facilities for obtaining good water, and a number of benches and tables should be supplied for the use of campers.

The fence around the park, which was broken in many places by heavy snowfalls during the winter months and fallen timber, has been repaired.

Application was made during the year on behalf of the State of California and the county of Fresno for a right of way for a wagon road through this park to connect the same with the county road to be constructed from the northern line of the park in a northeasterly direction to Kings River Canyon. The application for right of way through the park was denied, but the representatives of the State were advised that there would be no objection to the proposed State and county road being connected with the roads already constructed in the park.

No acts of vandalism in connection with the Sequoia trees have been discovered. One hundred seedlings will be sent from this park to the Stanislaus Forest Reserve, Sonora, Cal., for transplanting and propagation.

An estimate for these parks for the ensuing fiscal year has been submitted to Congress for an appropriation of $15,550 for Sequoia Park and $3,000 for General Grant Park, to be used in the management, protection, and improvement of these reservations. It is recommended that these amounts be appropriated and made immediately available, in order that work on the roads and trails may commence in the spring as soon as the snow melts, when the earth is soft and easily handled.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 993), certain tracts, parcels, or pieces of land therein described, lying and being in the State of Washington, were set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, to be known as the Mount Rainier National Park. This park is about 18 miles square,

and lies wholly within the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. The eastern boundary of the park is about 24 miles west of the eastern boundary of the forest reserve. The summit of Mount Rainier is about 1½ miles southwest of the center of the park, but the park includes substantially the whole mass of the mountain proper.

The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural curiosities or wonders within the park, the protection of all timber and mineral deposits from injury or spoliation, the preservation of game and fish, and the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders.

The act setting aside these lands differs from the acts of Congress creating other national parks in that it provides, among other things, "that the mineral-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the land lying within said reservation and said park." It is not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the right to use the park lands without restriction, and in the regulations for the government of this park, promulgated August 1, 1903, it is specifically provided that prospectors or miners will not be permitted to injure or destroy or interfere with the retention, in their natural condition, of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders in the park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims, duly located and held under the mining laws.

In discussing the status of this park in prior reports attention was directed to the advisability of repealing, for administrative reasons, section 5 of the act of March 2, 1899, above mentioned, providing for the extension of the mineral-land laws of the United States to the lands lying within the reservation. The services of Mr. Grenville F. Allen, forest supervisor of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, were continued as acting superintendent of the park during the past season.

He reports that from time to time about 25 persons visited the park for the purpose of prospecting, very few, however, being professional miners or prospectors. He states that there are no ore-producing, dividend-paying mines on or in the vicinity of the reservation and little reason to believe that any part of the reservation contains mineral in paying quantities. He recommends in the event an application should be made for patent upon a mining claim within the park that every precaution should be taken that not only the good faith of the claimant, but also the fact that the tract is actually a valuable mining property, be established. The records of the office of the auditor of Pierce County show 104 mining claims, many of which appear to have been made in good faith, and in

some instances traces of mineral were found and assessment work performed.

There has been a material increase in tourist travel in the park during the past season, 1,786 visitors having entered the reservation, of which number 543 camped therein for a period of three or four days. Most of the tourists visit that part known as Paradise Valley, coming by way of the wagon road in the Nesqually Valley at the western entrance.

Accommodations have been provided for tourists in Paradise Valley by means of a tent hotel and at Longmire Springs by a small hotel, where the service was fairly good, each place providing for about 30 guests. This inadequate service has been considerably relieved by a new hotel, costing about $20,000, erected on a site near the Longmire Springs under a lease entered into with the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company for a term of five years from May 1, 1906. Two contracts have been prepared and are now awaiting execution providing for the leasing of 2 acres of land on the north side of the Paradise River at its junction with the Nesqually River, to Harvey L. Johnson, of Tacoma, Wash., for a term of five years from June 1, 1906, and to John L. Reese, of Ashford, Wash., of 2 acres of land upon Theosophy Ridge for a term of five years from June 1, 1906, upon which to erect hotels. The contracts provide that the hotel buildings to be erected shall not cost less than $5,000 each.

There has been considerable increase in the large game in the park, and the mountain goat particularly has become very numerous, being seen frequently in Paradise Park. Reports of the killing of deer in certain parts of the Nesqually and White River watersheds indicate that the same took place in the adjoining forest reserve. It is reported, however, that deer were killed near the Mowich River, and that the Cowlitz Indians make occasional hunting expeditions up the Muddy Fork Ridge to the high alpine country between the Cowlitz and White River glaciers, in the absence of the ranger, which can probably be prevented by a more extended and continuous patrol.

Pursuant to instructions by the Department, the western and a part of the southern boundary of the park have been surveyed by field employees of the Geological Survey during the past season, and it is hoped that when the same is finally completed the work of protecting the game in the park will be greatly facilitated. Five main trails in the park, known respectively as the White River, Carbon River, Spray Park, Indian Henry, and Paradise trails are in very poor condition. The old Indian Henry trail was relocated and improved, and a temporary bridge constructed across the Nesqually River on the Paradise trail for use pending the completion of the Government road, which proved a great convenience to the public. The only wagon road in the reservation extends from the west

boundary to Longmire Springs. It crosses and recrosses the southern boundary, and its general course is being followed by the Government road now in process of construction.

Grazing in the park was confined to a few head of pack and saddle animals and milch cows, kept under permit by one of the lessees for the accommodation of the public. No permits were granted for transporting animals through the park for grazing outside the limits of that reservation. Several neglected camp fires which might have caused serious forest fires were extinguished by the rangers. The fire danger is the greatest during August, as an unextinguished camp fire may spread in a few hours over a large area, which is not commonly appreciated by tourists, although it is well understood by rangers and settlers living near the park.

The acting superintendent reports that the timber is in a fairly thrifty condition. Some instances of tree disease are indicated. *Abies lasiocarpa* and *Tsuga mertensiana* are frequently attacked by a fungus or injured by some other cause which affects the leaves, but there is no reason to apprehend any serious damage to these species. The *Pinus monticola*, however, is attacked by a borer quite capable of doing serious damage, which insect appears to be increasing, and no remedy is known whereby its depredation can be checked. There are considerable tracts on which the trees were killed by fire many years prior to the creation of the park.

The services of two rangers and one guard detailed from Mount Rainier Forest Reserve force were employed for protecting the reservation from fire and trespass continuously during July, August, and the first part of September, being the season of tourist's travel. The acting superintendent states that one ranger should be on duty in the park throughout the year to enforce the regulations prohibiting hunting and trapping, and during the tourist season should be assisted by two other competent men.

He recommends that $300 be set aside for expenses incurred in fighting forest fires which may occur in the park, and also that the existing trails to Spray Park, the Carbon River glacier, and Indian Henry ground be repaired, and, if necessary, be relocated.

An estimate of $2,500 for the protection, management, and improvement of the park, construction of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads, has been submitted to Congress.

### CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved May 22, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 202), the tract of land bounded on the north by the parallel 43° 4′ north latitude, south by 42° 48′ north latitude, east by the meridian 122° west longitude, and west by the meridian 122° 16′ west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the State of Oregon, and including Crater Lake, has been reserved and withdrawn from settle-

ment, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

The act setting aside these lands for park purposes differed from the acts of Congress creating other national parks in that it provided, among other things, that the reservation should be open "to the location of mining claims and the working of the same." It was not believed, however, to be the purpose of this provision to extend the mining laws to the reservation without limitation, but only to authorize the location and working of mining claims therein in such manner as not to interfere with or prejudicially affect the general purpose for which the reservation was established. The regulations for the government of the park clearly define the conditions under which this privilege is to be exercised.

The superintendent, W. F. Arant, reports that after submitting his report, on October 1, 1905, the road work was continued until the 26th of the month under some difficulty on account of the stormy weather, when the active working season closed. Thereafter the boat, tools, and implements were stored, the flooring taken from all bridges in the park to prevent breaking down from the weight of the snow during the winter, and the superintendent's camp moved from Crater Lake to "Boothby place," at the foot of the mountain, from which point patrolling of the reservation was continued until November 18, at which time the snow became so deep that it was impossible to patrol the park longer, and as travel also ceased the superintendent moved to winter quarters at Klamath Falls, Oreg.

There was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the mountains through the winter, which, of course, included the park.

During the spring months, to and including June of 1906, occasional visits were made to the park by the superintendent, and previous to his moving his quarters thereto for the season various supplies for the office and residence, which was partly constructed in the reservation during the season of 1905, were purchased, under authority from the Department, in order that early delivery might be made and the work progress as rapidly as possible. Lumber which had been purchased the previous season and stored during the winter was hauled to the site of the superintendent's office and residence building, and upon receipt of departmental authorities of July 12 and 19 other supplies and material were purchased, and the necessary labor employed to complete the building and proceed with repair and construction of roads in the park.

The residence and office building was entirely completed by September 30, 1906, and the superintendent and his family have moved in and are quite comfortably situated.

On the 1st day of July, by the order of the honorable Postmaster-General, a regular mail service between Fort Klamath and Crater Lake was established, the first trip with the mail being made on July 4 with great difficulty, on account of the deep snow and fallen trees and logs in the road.

The superintendent estimates that the number of tourists and camping parties visiting the park during the season was from 1,600 to 1,800. No register has as yet been provided, so the exact number could not be given.

Only one permit was issued during the season for driving stock through the park, that being given to E. S. Marsters, who desired to take 1,200 goats to Roseburg, Oreg., 150 miles northwest of the reservation.

During 1905 there were a great many forest fires, due to the unusually dry weather and severe electrical storms, but this year no forest fires have been reported.

No claims have been filed during the year for the location of mining claims, under the provisions of the act creating the park, and the rules and regulations promulgated for the protection thereof.

At the time of the creation of the park there were 14 land entries, covering 2,558.12 acres, 8 of which, covering 1,120 acres, have been patented; 2 entries, covering 317.01 acres, have been approved for patent; and 4, embracing 1,121.11 acres, are unperfected bona fide claims.

The General Land Office completed a map of the boundaries of the park, from a survey in 1903, which was furnished the Department, together with a description of the water courses in the reservation, and this map will prove of great assistance in matters of administration.

Referring to previous reports in relation to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by Congress for the protection and improvement of the park, attention is again invited to a statement of the superintendent, in his 1905 report, which reads as follows:

> In the last annual report (1904), estimates were submitted of the cost of the necessary improvements for the fiscal year of 1906, aggregating $7,918, but, as for the preceding year, only $3,000 was appropriated to cover the expenses of every kind in the administration of the affairs of the park. This amount, as has been previously reported, is inadequate to a good administration and wholly insufficient for making the improvements that should be made during any one year.
>
> It should be borne in mind that the territory embraced within the boundaries of the Crater Lake National Park, owing to its high and mountainous character, and its distance from the settled valleys, and the consequent lack of any improvements prior to its being made a national park, and in view of the very small appropriations which have been made for its protection and improvement, is still in a very primitive condition, and that if more liberal appropriations were made in the beginning, to the end that we might be able to make the

most absolutely necessary improvements, then smaller appropriations would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs and maintain a good administration of the affairs of the reserve.

We have, as has been stated in this report, some unfinished improvements that should be carried on to completion, and in order that this may be done it will be absolutely necessary that a better appropriation should be made for the fiscal year of 1907.

An estimate, in the sum of $7,118, for very necessary construction, improvements, repair work, employment of patrolmen, etc., in addition to the salary of the superintendent, was submitted to Congress for the year 1907, but, as heretofore, only $3,000 was appropriated. It is to be hoped that more favorable action will be taken by Congress upon the estimate submitted for 1908.

The superintendent submits estimates of appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1908, as follows: Construction of barn, stable, and tool house, $600; registry office and supplies, $150; fencing, $350; hydraulic ram for raising water to office and residence, mower and hayrake, and tools, $420; lumber and hardware for bridges, and for hauling of same, $400; safety railing on Victor Rock, $150; improvement and completion of roads, $2,350; improvement and construction of trails, $1,050; salaries, superintendent and two patrolmen, with allowance for superintendent's horse, $1,845, aggregating $7,315.

## WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

By the act of Congress approved January 9, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 765), a tract of land containing 10,560 acres in the State of South Dakota, 12 miles east of the town of Hot Springs and 12 miles southeast of the town of Custer, has been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, and other disposition, and set apart as a public park, to be known as Wind Cave National Park.

The park is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who, among other things, is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations and establish such service as may be deemed necessary in its management and protection, and, in his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, the cave from which the park takes its name, and also the parcels of ground within the park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors. The fund arising from such rentals or leases shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund to be expended in the care and improvement of the park.

The act provides for the relinquishment of unperfected bona fide claims and patented lands within the limits of the park and securing in lieu thereof other lands outside the park. This provision was not

repealed by the act of March 3, 1903 (33 Stat. L., 64), repealing the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and acts amendatory thereto, allowing selections in lieu of lands situated in forest reserves, and accordingly a letter of instructions providing for selections in lieu of lands situated within the limits of the park was issued August 14, 1905.

At the time of the creation of the park there were 10 entries, covering 1,519.15 acres, 5 of which, covering 799.76 acres, have been canceled, and 5 entries, covering 719.39 acres, have been found to be proper in all respects, and patents have been issued therefor.

There are located within the limits of the Wind Cave National Park, sections 16 and 36, set aside for use as school lands for the State of South Dakota, by organic act of February 20, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 676), creating such State. Negotiations are now pending with the governor of South Dakota with a view to having that State relinquish its rights to such school lands and select in lieu thereof, under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1891, lands outside the limits of the park. It is hoped that with the cooperation of the proper officials of the State this action will be accomplished at an early date, as it is very desirable for administrative purposes that all private and other interests be eliminated from the park, and it is manifest that the best interest of the State of South Dakota would be subserved by selecting other lands outside of the reservation, which would be more easily accessible, and from which a possible revenue could be derived.

A contract has been entered into with J. H. Gillespie & Co., of Hot Springs, S. Dak., in the sum of $3,350, for the construction of an intake at a point on Beaver Creek, and of a water-pipe line 11,600 feet long, running from the intake to a reservoir to be erected by the contractors at a point near the office residence of the superintendent of the park. This system when completed will be highly beneficial to the park, as it can be utilized for fire protection as well as for drinking and other purposes by the superintendent, employees, and the many persons visiting the park. In the past all water used in the park had to be carried in metal tanks a distance of about 2 miles and placed in a cistern. The superintendent of the park, William A. Rankin, has kindly consented to grant, by way of deed, to the United States, a perpetual easement over a certain tract of land owned by him and located in the northwest portion of the park, through which a portion of the pipe line will be laid.

A very sightly office and residence building for the use of the superintendent, constructed of stone obtained from a quarry within the limits of the reservation, has been completed and fills a long-felt want.

The service of Mr. Seth Bullock, now marshal for the district of South Dakota, with the consent of the Attorney-General, has been continued in general charge of the reservation, and the superintendent has been instructed to confer with him in regard to its administration. This course has aided very much to the effective management of the reservation during the past season.

A revocable privilege has been granted to the wife of the superintendent to furnish meals to tourists at 50 cents a head, which service has proved to be very desirable and satisfactory in the past.

During the year 2,787 tourists visited the park, the majority of whom were shown through the wind cave by competent guides; without the assistance of the latter it would be dangerous for one not thoroughly familiar with the cave to attempt to make the trip, as the guides furnish lights and are conversant with the different paths in the interior of the cave. The various flights of stairs located in the cave have been renewed and repaired; this is necessary, as lumber, after being in the cave a year or two, becomes affected with "dry rot." No permits have been granted to campers or for driving stock through the park, and no forest fires in or near the reservation have occurred during the past year. The superintendent reports that there is a splendid growth of young pines coming up in the park, quite a number of them being from a quarter to a half a mile from any large timber.

A survey of the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park is now in progress, as is also a hydrographic survey to determine the existence and nature of the waters within the limits of the park.

An estimate in the sum of $2,500 for the management and improvement of the park has been submitted through the channels provided by law to Congress.

### SULLYS HILL PARK.

This reservation was set aside by Executive proclamation, dated June 2, 1904, under the act approved April 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319), and contains about 960 acres. It is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, North Dakota, having about 2 miles of shore line, with its western boundary 1 mile east of the Fort Totten Indian School. Inasmuch as no appropriation has been made for the care and protection of this reservation, Mr. Charles L. Davis, in charge of the Devils Lake Indian Agency, N. Dak., has been designated as acting superintendent and required to exercise the necessary supervision and control over the same until other provision can be made for the protection of the park. The tract is well wooded and has an ample supply of water and many rugged hills, among which, on the western boundary, lies what is known as "Sullys Hill." In the southwest-

ern part of the park is a small body of water known as "Sweet Water Lake," west of which the surface is generally level and the soil good.

Sullys Hill and Sweet Water Lake are much frequented during July and August by the people of North Dakota for rest and recreation, as that State has very few wooded tracts for such purposes.

There are a number of prehistoric mounds on the hilly portion of the reservation which have been explored, and portions of human skeletons, stone, copper, and ivory trinkets taken therefrom.

The acting superintendent renews his recommendations for the fencing of the exposed boundaries of the park, the construction of a dock on the lake shore to accommodate visitors coming by boat, the placing of the roads in proper condition, the construction of the necessary bridges, the walling up of springs, and the clearing away of the undergrowth in many places with a view to providing suitable camping grounds.

If it was the intention of Congress in setting aside this reservation as a public park to place it on the same footing with the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, adequate appropriation should be made at an early day for its protection and improvement.

An estimate in the sum of $2,000 for such purpose has been submitted to Congress through the channels prescribed by law.

## MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved June 29, 1906 (34 Stats., 616), certain tracts, pieces, and parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Colorado have been reserved and withdrawn from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation to be known as the Mesa Verde National Park, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west, New Mexico principal meridian; thence easterly along the section lines to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty, township thirty-five north, range fifteen west; thence northeasterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-one, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, said township; thence southerly to the southeast corner of said section; thence easterly to the southwest corner of section thirteen, said township; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence

northerly to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seven, township thirty-five north, range fourteen west; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section six, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section four, said township; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section nine, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-two, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence southerly to the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, said township; thence easterly to the northeast corner of section two, township thirty-four north, range fourteen west; thence southerly along the section line between sections one and two and between sections eleven and twelve to the northern boundary of the southern Ute Indian Reservation; thence westerly along the northern boundary of said reservation to the center of section nine, township thirty-four north, range sixteen west; thence northerly along the quarter-section lines to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, said township, the place of beginning.

It is further provided that all prehistoric ruins situated within 5 miles of the boundaries of the park as above described, on Indian lands and not on lands alienated by patent from the ownership of the United States, are placed under the custodianship of the Secretary of the Interior, to be administered by the same service established for the custodianship of the park.

The Mesa Verde National Park is placed by the terms of the act under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the park, specifically providing therein for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within the limits of the reservation, and to permit examinations, excavations, and other gathering of objects of interest within the park by any person or persons deemed properly qualified to conduct the same, provided they are undertaken only for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archeological science.

This reservation is situated in Montezuma County, Colo., adjoining the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and within its boundaries are many notable prehistoric ruins. The intelligent interest of the people of Colorado, and especially that of the Cliff-Dwellings Association of Colorado, have done much toward the preservation of these ruins. Notwithstanding such supervision, however, the entire district is reported to have suffered greatly from vandalism, many of the burial mounds having been destroyed. The cliff dwellings thereon comprise a group of prehistoric structures of great importance to the study of American archeology and are reported by travelers and eminent scholars to be among the most interesting and instructive objects of our country.

These ruins were first discovered several years ago by a cowboy from the Mancos, who was hunting lost cattle on the mesa, the principal ruins most easily accessible and most interesting to visitors being the villages known as Spruce Tree House, the Cliff Palace, and the Balcony House.

The Spruce Tree House, or village, so named from a large fallen red spruce by which it is reached, is near the head of a draw of Navajo Canyon, and is composed of a number of connecting square houses. It probably originally contained about 130 rooms, or accommodations for about 250 people, the rooms averaging 8 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 3 inches on the floor by 6 feet 2 inches in height, and the room and house walls are from 8 to 10 inches thick. These walls are made of dressed stone laid in an adobe mortar with the outside tiers chinked with small flat chips of rock or broken pottery.

Cliff Palace is the largest and best known of these ruins, and is justly reputed to be one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence. It is located about 2 miles across the mesa, southeast of Spruce Tree House, and is reached by a rough, circuitous trail winding down from the mesa above. It consists of a group of houses in a fair state of preservation, all connecting and opening into each other, the whole forming a crescent of about 100 yards from horn to horn, and contains ruins of 146 rooms. The most notable feature of the same is a tapering loopholed tower, most probably the watchtower of the village.

Balcony House is located due east of Spruce Tree House, and comprises about 25 rooms, some of which are in almost perfect condition.

In each of these villages is an elaborate system of fortifications composed of walls 2.3 feet thick, and in some cases 20 feet high, and watchtowers about 30 feet high, one having a platform on top, presumably for a sentinel, and another being a sort of blockhouse, its front wall being pierced with small loopholes for arrows at the proper distance above the floor to conveniently shoot through. It is appar-

ent from this remaining evidence that the cliff dwellers lived in constant fear of attack by hostile tribes.

The region is extremely arid and wholly unfit for any agricultural or mining purposes, or grazing, owing to the want of water, although in time a part of the land in the reservation may be reclaimed by irrigation.

The ruins may be reached by way of Mancos, Colo., which is two days distant from Denver, at which place guides and saddle and pack horses can be obtained.

No appropriation having been made for the care and management of the park, it has been necessary for administrative purposes to designate Mr. William D. Leonard, superintendent of the Ute Indian training and industrial school, as acting superintendent of the park and the 5 miles outside the boundaries of the same, until such time as Congress shall make specific appropriation for the protection and improvement of the park.

The act setting aside the land above described as the Mesa Verde National Park is defective in that no provision was made authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant privileges or to lease sites to persons for the entertainment and accommodation of tourists traveling therein, or for using the revenues derived from such privileges, leases, etc., in the care and management of the park. These matters will hereafter be brought to the attention of Congress with a view to securing the necessary remedial legislation. An estimate for $3,000 for the care and improvement of the park will be submitted to Congress through the channels provided by law.

## HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The report of Martin A. Eisele, superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., shows a continued increase in the patronage of the health-giving waters of this resort during the past year.

The original reservation of the land surrounding the hot springs was made by the act of Congress approved April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. L., 505), which merely reserved four sections of land including said springs "for the future disposal of the United States." The act of June 11, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 149), authorized the bringing of suits by persons claiming title, legal or equitable, to any of said lands, in order to quiet title thereto; and by the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 377), a commission to be known as the Hot Springs Commission was authorized to survey, plat, and lay out the city of Hot Springs into convenient squares, blocks, lots, avenues, and streets, in order that the same might be sold as therein provided. This act finally reserved the Hot Springs Mountain and the lands containing the springs, and placed the reservation under charge of a superintendent,

to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act also authorized the Secretary to grant hot water and other privileges upon the reservation. Of the lots platted by the Commission, about 116 still remain unsold. An appraisement of these lots in 1904 gave a value of $88,125. A sale of the lots was advertised for March 21, 1905; but in view of the fire of February 25, 1905, which destroyed a considerable portion of the city, the Department, upon the petition of numerous citizens, postponed the sale indefinitely.

Upon the reservation are 49 hot springs, having an aggregate flow of about 1,000,000 gallons per day. It has been demonstrated many times that these waters are possessed of some wonderful curative principle, but what this principle is it is not possible to say. The Department caused a chemical analysis of the various springs to be made in 1902, which was valuable as a scientific reference table, but did not indicate the presence of anything remarkable which could be regarded as the active healing agent of the waters. In 1904 Dr. B. B. Boltwood, of New Haven, Conn., was designated to examine into the radio-activity of the waters on the reservation; and his report showed that the waters are radio-active to a marked degree, such radio-activity being due, however, to dissolved radium emanation (a gas), and not to the presence of salts of radium or other radio-active solids.

The principal diseases benefited or cured by the use of the waters (either externally or internally) are rheumatism in various forms, blood disorders of a chronic nature; gout; stiff joints; sciatica; paralysis; spinal diseases; eczema; psoriasis; acne, and various other forms of skin diseases; female diseases, especially sterility and leucorrhea; malaria; alcoholism; excesses from tobacco habit, and nervous affections. This list should not be regarded as defining any absolute limit, however, for in the light of further experience it will doubtless be found that other maladies will succumb to the healing power of the waters.

There are 25 bath houses receiving hot water under franchise from the Department, of which 11 are on the reservation and 14 on private property. These bath houses having been constructed by their respective owners according to their varying circumstances and ideas, there is no uniformity, either of architectural design or of quality of equipment. The Department has accordingly prescribed a varying schedule of rates to be charged for baths by the different houses, the rate in each case being based upon the quality of equipments, accommodations, and service furnished by the bath house. Readjustments of these rates are made from time to time as circumstances warrant.

The table printed below shows the names of the lessees receiving hot water from the reservation, the name of the bath house operated

by each, the number of tubs in each house, and the date of beginning and expiration of each lease; the table also shows the leases of ground within the reservation now in force:

| Name of bath house. | Lessee. | Tubs. | Date of lease. | Expiration of lease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | Alhambra Bath House Co | 24 | Feb. 28, 1894 | Feb. 28, 1914 |
| Arlington | Arlington Hotel Co | 58 | Mar. 3, 1892 | Mar. 2, 1912 |
| Majestic | Avenue Hotel Co | 20 | Jan. 1, 1903 | Dec. 31, 1912 |
| Ozark Sanitorium | Butterick Publishing Co | 10 | Sept. 16, 1905 | Sept. 15, 1907 |
| Eastman | New York Hotel Co | 63 | May 12, 1892 | May 12, 1912 |
| Great Northern | Fannie G. Williamson | 19 | May 25, 1897 | May 15, 1912 |
| Hale | Roots & Eastman | 26 | Jan. 1, 1893 | Dec. 31, 1907 |
| Horse Shoe | D. Fellows Platt | 30 | Jan. 1, 1895 | Dec. 31, 1909 |
| Hot Springs | C. H. V. and G. M. Smith | 16 | Jan. 1, 1903 | Dec. 31, 1912 |
| Imperial | Fred N. Rix and Mary E. Barns | 25 | Jan. 1, 1892 | Dec. 31, 1906 |
| Lamar | M. C. Tombler and G. H. Buckstaff | 40 | Jan. 1, 1897 | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| Magnesia | Chas. B. Platt | 30 | Jan. 1, 1895 | Dec. 31, 1909 |
| Maurice | Maurice, Convers and Maurice | 24 | Jan. 1, 1897 | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| Ozark | F. P. Sorrells and F. B. Latta | 26 | Jan. 1, 1904 | Jan. 1, 1914 |
| Palace | Samuel W. Fordyce | 23 | Jan. 12, 1893 | Dec. 31, 1906 |
| Park | Park Hotel Co. | 40 | May 12, 1892 | May 12, 1912 |
| Rector | Elias W. Rector | 12 | Apr. 16, 1904 | Apr. 15, 1914 |
| Rockafellow | Mahala J. Rockafellow | 18 | July 1, 1901 | June 30, 1916 |
| St. Joseph's Infirmary | Sister Scholastica | 10 | Feb. 1, 1904 | Feb. 1, 1914 |
| Superior | Robert Proctor and R. A. Simpson | 16 | Sept. 15, 1896 | Sept. 14, 1906 |
| Waverly | New Waverly Hotel Co | 20 | Mar. 24, 1893 | Mar. 24, 1913 |
| Rammelsberg | Jeanette Hogaboom, Aaron H. and Milo R. Buckstaff. | 18 | Jan. 1, 1899 | Jan. 1, 1909 |
| Moody | Nicholas M. Moody | 14 | July 1, 1900 | June 30, 1910 |
| Crystal | M. H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich | 12 | Aug. 1, 1903 | Aug. 1, 1913 |
| Horse Pool | Simon Cooper | ..... | Oct. 30, 1902 | Oct. 30, 1907 |
| Ground Lease | Arlington Hotel Co | ..... | Mar. 3, 1892 | Mar. 2, 1912 |
| Do | Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co. | ..... | Sept. 1, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1913 |

The rates for bathing approved by the Secretary of the Interior for each of the bath houses is shown in the following table:

| Name of bath house. | Twenty-one baths. | Single bath. | Name of bath house. | Twenty-one baths. | Single bath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arlington | $10.00 | $0.50 | Ozark | $4.00 | $0.25 |
| Alhambra | 5.00 | .30 | Ozark Sanitarium | 6.00 | .35 |
| Majestic | 7.00 | .40 | Park | 10.00 | .50 |
| Eastman | 10.00 | .50 | Palace | 7.00 | .40 |
| Great Northern | 7.00 | .40 | Rockafellow | 6.00 | .35 |
| Hale | 7.00 | .40 | Rammelsberg | 3.00 | .20 |
| Horse Shoe | 5.00 | .30 | Superior | 6.00 | .35 |
| Hot Springs | 7.00 | .40 | St. Joseph's Infirmary | 6.00 | .35 |
| Imperial | 8.00 | .45 | Waverly | 6.00 | .35 |
| Lamar | 7.00 | .40 | Moody | 8.00 | .45 |
| Magnesia | 5.00 | .30 | Crystal (colored) | 5.00 | .30 |
| Maurice | 7.00 | .40 | Rector | 7.00 | .40 |

The rate fixed by the Department to be charged by attendants in all the bath houses is $3 per course of 21 baths, or 15 cents for a single bath, regardless of the rate charged by the bath house.

The total amount received by the bath houses for baths during the year was $184,646.30. The total number of paid baths was 596,647, and the total number of complimentary baths given was 14,819.

The superintendent states that the equipment and service of some of the bath houses are not up to the standard required by modern science. This matter is receiving the attention of the Department, and the proprietors of all houses receiving water from the reservation will be required to keep their establishments in a manner worthy of the patronage of the public.

The fight for the suppression of the notorious system known as "doctor drumming," which has wrought so much evil at the resort in the past, has been continued during the year. In pursuance of the authority contained in the act of Congress approved April 20, 1904, the Department, on October 31, 1904, adopted regulations providing for a registry of physicians authorized to prescribe the baths, and establishing a board of medical commissioners to pass upon the character and professional qualifications of physicians applying for registration thereon. The act provided that no physician who engaged in the practice of drumming for patients should be placed upon such registry, and made it a misdemeanor for any physician not duly authorized by the Department to attempt to issue permits for patients to take the baths. The regulations of the Department also provide that a bath house receiving such patients should forfeit its water rights.

A large number of physicians showing proper qualifications and character have been placed upon the register, while some, shown not to be professionally qualified or to have violated the regulations relating to drumming, have been denied registration. It has also been necessary, in a number of cases, to strike from the list the names of physicians who were found subsequent to their registry to be engaged in drumming for patients.

Numerous suits have been brought, both in State and Federal courts, by physicians denied the privileges of registration, or those whose names were stricken from the list, to test the validity of the act of Congress and the Department regulations adopted thereunder. These suits have all been decided in favor of the Government. Recently, however, a conviction which had been obtained before the United States commissioner at Hot Springs for violation of the provision prohibiting physicians to engage in drumming was set aside by the United States circuit court of appeals. The ground of the decision was that the act of April 20, 1904, supra, was defective in that it did not specify what United States commissioner should have

jurisdiction of the offense in the first instance, but merely conferred power upon "such commissioner" to issue process and try the case. This defect in the act arose merely from a clerical error, as the bill submitted to Congress by the Department, which was subsequently embodied in the act, specified that the commissioner at or nearest to Hot Springs should have jurisdiction; and when the bill as introduced was referred to the Department by the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the attention of such committees was directed to the defect. Through some inadvertence, however, the correction was not made in the bill before its passage. In June of the present year the Department wrote to the chairman of the Judiciary Committees of both Houses, again inviting their attention to the ambiguity of the act, and earnestly recommending that it be amended so as to confer jurisdiction upon any United States commissioner in the eastern district of Arkansas.

Bills were accordingly introduced in both the Senate and the House to amend the act as suggested; but in spite of the earnest efforts of the chairmen of the committees, it was too late for the bill to be passed during that session. Immediately upon the convening of Congress at the next session the matter will again be called to the attention of the committees named and it is hoped that early action may be taken to remedy the defect.

The points were also made by the defendant in the suit referred to that the act of April 20, 1904, as well as the act of the State ceding jurisdiction over the Hot Springs Reservation, was unconstitutional, but it is understood that this contention was not sustained by the court. The effect of the decision will be to prevent the institution of any criminal proceedings in the Federal courts until the act has been amended as suggested. The Department still has power to enforce the regulations by denying to physicians guilty of drumming the right to prescribe the baths, and also to cancel the lease of any bath house violating the regulations. Moreover, there is a State law prohibiting drumming by physicians, which, of course, was not affected by the decision above mentioned; and if the amendatory act here outlined is passed by Congress at the coming session it is believed that the Department will be able to stamp out entirely the vicious practice which has injured the resort in the past.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the victory will be an easy one. The disreputable members of the profession, who prey upon the helpless invalids seeking the benefits of the waters, are energetic, resourceful, and unscrupulous, and they appear to have ample funds with which to employ skillful counsel in their defense, as well as to produce witnesses willing to support their contentions. This element of the profession has done all in its power to counteract the efforts of the Department to improve conditions at Hot Springs.

Another feature of the situation worthy of remark is that it not infrequently happens that some drumming doctor who has persistently obstructed, both by legal proceedings and in many other ways, the efforts of the Department to protect visitors when finally defeated and stricken from the list of registered physicians persuades some influential personal or political friends to intercede for him and procure a remission of the deserved penalty for his violations of the law. The Department, however, has taken the position that this can not be safely done, since it is necessary in such cases to punish the offender, both in order that the dignity of the law may be maintained and that others may be deterred from committing the same offense. Those who contemplate interceding for offenders of this class will do well to consider beforehand the magnitude and difficulty of the task which the Department has undertaken, and to investigate closely the allegations of those for whom they appear, in order that they may not embarrass the Department by requests for leniency not warranted by the circumstances of the case.

The operation of the Government free bath house is a source of much difficulty. Since early in 1879, there has been a free bath house maintained by the Government, in which numerous improvements have been made from time to time. By the act of June 28, 1902, the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for remodeling, enlarging, and equipping the free bath house. Under this appropriation substantially a new bath house was constructed, equipped with porcelain tubs, large cooling and dressing rooms, private lockers, steam heat, etc. Upon the opening of this new house in January, 1904, it was supposed that it would provide accommodations for indigent bathers for many years to come. Applications began to come in in largely increased numbers, however, as soon as the new bath house was completed, and the demands upon the accommodations at this time are greater than they will bear; hence it is necessary to use much care and tact in the administration of the institution. Considerable difficulty is found also in keeping the place in a sanitary condition, owing to the large number of bathers and to the condition in which they present themselves. The superintendent states, however, that in spite of the inadequate accommodations and the lack of a sufficient force of attendants to handle the large crowds, this Government charity works a great blessing upon thousands of indigent invalids who seek the benefit of the healing waters. During the year 6,506 bathing tickets were issued, and the total number of free baths administered was 152,935, an average of 419 per day. It is estimated that about 832 persons were cured, and that about 93 of the bathers received some benefit from the treatment. The average net cost of the baths to the Government was 2½ cents each.

A number of improvements upon the reservation were made during the year. By the sundry civil act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1188), an appropriation of $6,000 was made "for filling up lakes in Whittington Lake Reserve Park," the lake having become stagnant and hence prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood. This work has now been completed. Considerable Government property was painted during the year, including the superintendent's residence and office building, keeper's house, bridges, fences, etc., the sum of $1,668.51 from the Hot Springs fund having been used for the purpose. Other expenditures from this fund were: Repairs to superintendent's residence, $175; repairs to office and purchase of linoleum, $349.30; repairs to property in Whittington Lake Park, $272.23. Minor repairs and improvements were also made by the regular employees of the reservation.

The total amount disbursed on account of the reservation during the year, including salaries of superintendent and all clerks and employees, material and improvements, was $25,651.52, of which $6,000 was appropriated by Congress and $19,651.52 was from the Hot Springs revenue fund. The balance of the fund on hand June 30, 1906, was $7,061.18.

Among the recommendations made by the superintendent are the following:

That the water rent be increased from $30 to $35 per tub per annum, thus increasing the revenue of the reservation about $3,000, and that the ground rents also be increased to some extent. He states that the natural growth of the patronage of the resort creates a constant demand for repairs and improvements and that the fixed charges for operating the reservation now almost entirely consume the revenues derived from water and ground rents, leaving little or nothing for emergencies. This question will receive the consideration of the Department at an early date.

The sale of the lower or eastern end of Whittington Lake Park tract is also suggested. This tract contains about 43,600 feet; it is detached from the park proper by a wide street, and, since the filling up of the lakes and the conversion of the land formerly covered thereby into a park, there is no further occasion to use this eastern or lower tract for park purposes; and he accordingly suggests that it be subdivided into building lots and sold. He also recommends the sale of the remaining Government lots in the city.

The superintendent also suggests the publication by the Department of a handbook giving information in regard to the reservation, including the plan of operation, list of diseases cured or benefited, methods of bathing and treatment, the rules and regulations (particularly those relating to drumming), and any other matters which would be useful to visitors. He states that there are frequent calls

for a pamphlet of this kind, which heretofore he has endeavored to meet by the distribution of copies of his annual report.

By the act of May 23, 1906, the line of the reservation was changed so as to exclude a part of Reserve avenue, and the land thus excluded was ceded to the city to be used for street purposes only.

### CASA GRANDE RUIN.

This reservation is located near Florence, 18 miles northeast of Casa Grande station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Pinal County, Ariz., and contains about 480 acres. It was set aside by Executive order dated June 22, 1892, under the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 961).

The building thereon is an interesting prehistoric ruin and was discovered by Padre Kino in 1694. It is constructed of puddled clay, molded into walls and dried in the sun and of a perishable character. The building was originally five or six stories high, covering a space 59 feet by 43 feet 3 inches. The walls of the structure, owing to the action of the elements, have gradually disintegrated.

The custodian, Mr. Frank Pinkley, who resides on the reservation, reports that during the year a widespread interest has been manifested in the ruin, which has been visited by a large number of people.

On May 9, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior directed the temporary withdrawal from any form of disposition whatever of the north ½ of section 27, township 4 south, range 9 east, comprising 320 acres, as the same was represented to contain prehistoric ruins, and was placed under the charge of the custodian of the Casa Grande ruin, such action being in line with the policy for the preservation and final exploration of all prehistoric ruins for the benefit of science.

The custodian invites attention to those groups of ruins on Government lands in the Gila Valley between the White Mountain and Gila Indian reservations, and in the valley of the Verde River and its tributaries outside the San Francisco Mountains and Black Mesa forest reserves, which are at the present time under no protection whatever from unauthorized excavations and vandalism, and suggests that his range of usefulness might be widened by placing the same under his charge, and that a small appropriation be made to reimburse him for expenses incurred in making a trip at least once a year to each of such groups, at which times he could post notices that they were under the care of the Department with a view to preventing in every way possible further depredations.

He also suggests the reprinting in pamphlet form of an abridgment of a report by Cosmos Mindeleff, entitled "The Casa Grande Ruin," contained in the thirteenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology, for free distribution or for a price sufficient to cover the cost of printing the same, as may be deemed most advisable.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, an appropriation of $3,000 was made by the last session of Congress in the sundry civil act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 729), for protection of the ruin and for excavation on the reservation, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Pursuant to such legislation, the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has advised the Department that Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been designated to take charge of the work of repair and excavation, and to submit monthly reports on the progress of the same. It is recommended that for administrative purposes an appropriation of $1,000 be made.

### THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The act approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 225), among other things, authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided*, That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept such relinquishment in behalf of the United States. A copy of the act is hereto appended, marked " Exhibit G."

On September 24, 1906, upon recommendation by the Department, the President, pursuant to the provisions of the act, issued a proclamation declaring that lofty and isolated mineral rock commonly designated and locally known as the " Devils Tower " in the State of Wyoming to be a national monument, and at the same time reserved for the proper care and management of the same, being the smallest area compatible for such purpose, section 7 and the north ½ of northeast ¼, the northeast ¼ of northwest ¼ and lot No. 1 of section 18 in township 53 north, range 65; the east ½ of section 12 and the north ½ of northeast ¼ of section 13 in township 53 north, range 66, all west of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, containing 1,152.91 acres, in the approximate center of which is situated the monument, which has been officially designated as Devils Tower National Monument, and is said to rise about 1,366 feet above the level of the Belle Fourche River. This promontory, it is stated has been known and utilized from time immemorial by the aborigines

of the plains and mountains; the American Indian, it is reported, having directed his course to and from the hunt and foray by reference to it; the white pioneer of civilization in his explorations of the great Northwest, doubtless, likewise made use of the tower as a landmark; still later the military expeditions into the Sioux and Crow Indian country during the Indian wars of the preceding century carried on operations within sight of this lofty pile or directed their march by its aid, it being visible in some directions in that practically cloudless region for nearly 100 miles.

Reservations of several other points of an historic or prehistoric interest are now under consideration, and early action will be taken with a view to the issuance of the necessary proclamations for declaring them national monuments under the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

The preparation of uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act is now being considered by the officials charged with such duty, and it is hoped that the same will be in shape to be promulgated at an early date.

Several applications have been received for permission to make examinations, to excavate and gather antiquities as provided for by the terms of the act, but consideration of the same has been necessarily deferred until the adoption of the rules and regulations.

Inasmuch as no appropriation has been made for the care and protection of the reservations to be set aside under this act, some representative of this Department, or of one of the other Executive Departments, employed in the immediate vicinity of the reservation, must necessarily be designated as custodian and placed in charge of the same until such time as Congress makes other suitable provision for their care and protection.

An estimate in the sum of $3,000 for the administration of the reservations set aside under this act has been submitted to Congress.

## ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a board of charities for the District of Columbia," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), provides, among other things, that said board of charities—

shall visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations of Congress made for the care or treatment of residents of the District of Columbia; and no payment shall be made to any such charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution for any resident of the District of Columbia who is not received and maintained therein pursuant to the rules established by such board of charities, except in the case of persons committed by the courts or abandoned infants needing immediate care.

The Attorney-General, on the 12th of October, 1900, in construing this act, held that the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, created by prior laws and placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, came within the terms of said act of June 6, 1900, and that—

> with the exception that the board of charities is given the general supervision of these institutions and, under the order of the District Commissioners, the power of investigation, with the duty of submitting a report and recommendations to Congress, the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Interior are unchanged by the act of June 6, 1900, and remain the same as before its enactment.

In previous annual reports attention has been directed to the fact that a divided supervision or control over the class of institutions enumerated, especially where the lines of division are uncertain and not easily understood, would have a tendency to embarrass the immediate management of each institution and detract materially from the desired standard of excellence. The recommendation heretofore made in this matter, that as to each of said institutions the authority, etc., of the board of charities be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, or the authority and responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior be transferred to the board of charities, is accordingly renewed, except as to the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. In the acts making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 909), and June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 512), the board of charities is authorized to enter into contract with the proper officers of the Washington Hospital for Foundlings for the care of children in that institution.

### GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The annual report of the board of visitors shows that there were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1905, 2,551 patients, and that during the year ended June 30, 1906, there were admitted 601 patients, making the total number under treatment 3,152. The total number of discharges during the year was 402, and the number of deaths was 202, leaving 2,548 patients remaining at the close of the year. The average daily population was 2,542, an increase of 95.5 over the preceding year. Of the patients admitted during the year, 118 were from the Army, 75 from the Navy, 62 from the Marine-Hospital Service, and 402 from civil life. The persons discharged were classified as follows: Recovered, 230; improved, 127; unimproved, 42; not insane, 3. Of those who died, 130 were over 50 years of age, 89 were between 60 and 70, and 17 were over 80 years of age.

Constant effort has been made to bring the medical work to the highest possible standard, the theory being that the hospital should be in the position to give the best treatment for all conditions which may be presented by its patient population. The leading specialists of Washington are willing to respond to a call from the hospital for consultation, and a number of them constitute a regular consulting staff, the members of which are called in difficult and perplexing cases.

The work of the hydrotherapeutic department has been considerably elaborated, and three complete plants are in operation continuously, giving regularly prescribed treatment to a large number of patients, while the modern, well-equipped operating room affords facilities for surgical intervention where it is indicated. During the year a number of operations were performed here, the success of which was in part due to the first-class appointments and surroundings.

On April 1, 1906, the position of clinical director was created, and Dr. Charles H. Clark, the second assistant physician, was appointed to fill it, and certain general instructions as to his duties as such director were issued. The clinical director is to have general supervision of all the medical work, the care of the hydrotherapeutic and operating rooms, direction of the training school for nurses, and is to have charge of the clinical records. All transfers of patients from one service to another will be made through him. It is also expected that the director will be called into consultation by the various physicians in serious cases. He will thus stand in the position of a general clearing house for all the medical work of the hospital, being the personal representative of the superintendent in the wards, and medical questions coming to the superintendent largely through him.

During the year the efforts of the medical staff to get the clinical records into first-class condition have been continued. A great deal has been done along this direction, but much still remains to be done. On the whole, however, the records are in quite a satisfactory condition.

During the year there were three cases of measles—two employees and one patient. These cases were immediately isolated, and no contagion resulted from them. There were also five cases of typhoid fever. All of these cases, however, occurred among employees, and each case was traceable to infection from a source outside the hospital. It is especially gratifying to note, in view of the fact that the disease has been unusually prevalent throughout the District, that no cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the hospital due to conditions within the institution.

Efforts have been continued to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through the patient population, and cases of this kind are now isolated as soon as discovered. The herd of cows which supplies the hospital with milk is tested at regular intervals, and at the last test no cows reacted, showing that the herd is absolutely free from this kind of infection. The percentage of diseased cows has steadily decreased since the use of tuberculin was begun. In 1900, 60 per cent of the cows were diseased; in 1903, 5 per cent; in 1904, 3½ per cent; in 1905, none.

An ophthalmologist and a dentist visit the hospital every week and give such treatments to patients as may be indicated. These treatments have added considerably to the comfort of the patient population of the hospital.

A more detailed system of accounting has been introduced in the hospital, with a view of keeping track of the receipt and distribution of all supplies and also with a view to establishing a system of cost accounting. The introduction of the system is now well under way, and has already resulted in a considerable saving in the use of materials by locating avenues of waste and indicating the remedy therefor. By this new method each department can be placed upon a distinct per capita basis, and the expense of running the same can be more accurately controlled and the greatest degree of economy in administration brought about.

A number of improvements in the buildings and grounds or the methods of caring for the same were undertaken or completed during the year.

On December 5, 1905, a fireman was appointed to have general charge of the fire department and apparatus at the hospital, and general instructions were issued looking to the protection of the hospital and its inmates from fire. A number of fire extinguishers as well as a lot of hose have been added to the equipment of the fire department. Plans have been prepared and bids received for erecting fireproof doors and for fireproofing stairways in the old buildings of the hospital.

Adjoining the old brick reservoir at the pumping station a new concrete reservoir, with a capacity of 225,000 gallons, has been completed, with the exception of the piping. The two reservoirs will be connected by pipes, so that either may be used alone, thus enabling the other one to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned. This is a great advantage, as considerable sediment collects in the bottom of the reservoirs, and in the event of the water supply becoming infected this would offer an excellent culture medium for the growth of microorganisms, which might continue to infect the hospital water supply long after the original source of infection had been eliminated.

Contract has been entered into for the boring of two additional artesian wells. An additional railroad trestle to facilitate the unloading of coal has been completed. Several thousand feet of macadam road have been built, and cement walks and cobblestone gutters have been laid to a considerable extent. The new machinery of the laundry has been installed complete, with shafting, belts, hot and cold water, and steam pipes. An 8-inch auxiliary steam line and a 4-inch auxiliary boiler feed line have been put in the power house.

By the sundry civil act of June 30, 1906, an appropriation of $4,000 was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prepare plans and specifications for an assembly hall for the Government Hospital for the Insane, the total cost of which should not exceed $75,000. Steps are now being taken looking to the securing of plans and specifications for this building through the medium of an architectural competition. The construction of a new assembly hall will eliminate one element of danger from fire at the hospital, to wit, that resulting from the assembling of a considerable number of patients in the present chapel of the hospital, which is on the third floor and inadequately provided with means of exit. Rules have been promulgated to prevent overcrowding of this hall, to provide easy exits, etc., but the construction of a new assembly hall, where the patients can assemble in perfect freedom from danger of fire, is a greatly needed improvement.

The medical staff of the hospital has been particularly active in the preparation of scientific papers for publication in the various medical journals of the country during the year, eleven professional papers having been contributed by them to the journals during the year.

The training school for nurses during the past year graduated eight nurses.

In my last and prior annual reports, in discussing the matter of a change in the law regarding the disbursement of moneys for the Government Hospital for the Insane, I stated:

> After the decease of the former superintendent a committee was appointed to examine his books and accounts as a disbursing agent of the institution. In reporting thereon, after referring to the fact that his accounts were found to be correct, balanced, and closed, and so reported by the accounting officers of the Treasury, they state, referring to the matter of the disbursements of the institution, that—
>
> "Your committee are of the opinion, however, that the best interests of the public service would be subserved if the disbursement of the appropriations for the hospital was taken therefrom and placed under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. One of the principal reasons advanced why such a change should be made is that the superintendent of the hospital is now the purchasing officer, the receiving

officer, the disbursing officer—three offices in one. The act of March 3, 1855 (sec. 4837, Rev. Stat.), made him a special disbursing agent. Under existing United States Treasury regulations he is required to render his accounts monthly, and no advance of funds is allowed him in any month in excess of his bond. On the contrary, the disbursing officer of the Department is required to render his accounts only quarterly, and is not confined to the limit of his bond in advances from the Treasury, so that money could always be promptly obtained from the Treasury for the payment of the bills of the hospital upon presentation of same. Under the present condition of affairs it has often occurred that persons selling goods and supplies to the hospital, expecting to receive cash when such have been furnished, have been compelled to wait weeks and months for payment. This condition of affairs should not be tolerated by the Department for a moment. Business methods prevail in every other branch of the Department of the Interior, and its creditors are promptly paid their bills on presentation of the same. Such should be the rule with the bills against the Hospital for the Insane. The merchant sells his goods to the hospital at a trifle above cost, expecting to receive promptly cash payment for the same. Failure to so pay him frequently results in serious embarrassment to his business."

The necessity for the change in the law above recommended in regard to disbursements is further evidenced by the fact that in order to prevent embarrassment in the matter of payments under contract for the work on the extension, to be made from the appropriation of $975,000 for the extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane, it became necessary, on the 10th day of August, 1901, to appoint Mr. George W. Evans, the disbursing officer of this Department, a "special disbursing agent for the erection of an extension at the Government Hospital for the Insane." For the disbursement of these moneys he was required by the Secretary of the Treasury to give an additional bond of $25,000, which was approved on the 18th day of October, 1901.

Immediately after the passing away of Doctor Richardson, on the 27th of June, 1903, a committee consisting of two competent officers, one from the Treasury Department and one from this Department, was designated to examine his books and accounts as disbursing agent of the hospital. The committee, as a result of its examination, reported that his accounts were found to be correct and all public moneys properly accounted for, and in its report embodied, among other things, the following recommendation:

The superintendent is, under the law, the responsible disbursing agent of the institution for these funds, in addition to his other duties. (Sec. 4839, R. S.) In addition to the funds for the support of the institution, the superintendent makes disbursements from the appropriations, "Repairs, Government Hospital for the Insane," and "Buildings and grounds, Government Hospital for the Insane." From a careful inspection and examination of all questions involved in the disbursement of these funds, we are of the opinion that the interests of the service, and particularly of the hospital, would be served should the superintendent be permanently relieved from the responsibility for the disbursement of these funds. Whether they should be disbursed by the disbursing officer of

the Department of the Interior or by a special disbursing agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in either case on vouchers properly certified by the superintendent of the hospital and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is a question worthy of careful consideration. However this may be resolved, there can be no doubt that the superintendent should not be continued as the responsible disbursing agent as well as the purchasing officer and the receiving officer.

Thereafter the first assistant physician, as heretofore stated, was designated as acting superintendent of the hospital; and the Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom the question was submitted, having decided that it would be practicable for the disbursing officer of this Department to disburse all funds for the hospital until such time as a superintendent and responsible disbursing officer should be appointed, I directed the disbursing officer of this Department to take charge of all financial matters connected with the Government Hospital for the Insane and to disburse all moneys for that institution. This duty he most satisfactorily performed up to October 1, 1903, when Doctor White qualified under his appointment as superintendent and disbursing officer of the Government Hospital for the Insane, thus clearly demonstrating the entire practicability of the handling and disbursement by the disbursing officer of the Department of all moneys appropriated for the maintenance, improvement, and protection of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

I have, therefore, to again recommend that the following paragraph be inserted in that portion of the sundry civil bill wherein provision is made for the Government Hospital for the Insane, to wit:

And hereafter all appropriations made for or on account of the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be disbursed by the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior, in the same manner and form as all other disbursements made by him of appropriations for the several bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior on vouchers certified by the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. William A. White, the superintendent of the hospital, made a vacation trip to Europe during the past summer, and although the trip was taken at his own expense, and without cost to the Government, he took occasion to visit many of the larger hospitals in England, France, Germany, Austria, and other countries, with a view to making a comparative study of the buildings and equipments, administrative systems, medical treatment, etc., of the various institutions. An interesting statement of the conclusions reached by the superintendent as a result of his examinations of European hospitals is appended to this report, marked "Exhibit H."

## FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The Freedmen's Hospital was appropriated for and placed under control of the Secretary of War by act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 506), and transferred to the Department of the Interior by act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 223). The supervision and control of expenditure of appropriations were transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 551), the appointive and general administrative power remaining in the Secretary of the Interior. By act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1190), the supervision and control of the expenditure of appropriations were again transferred to the Department of the Interior.

The surgeon in chief of the hospital, W. A. Warfield, reports that the general work of the hospital has been promptly dispatched, and all departments thereof are in as good a condition as is possible under the many inconveniences of an antiquated plant.

The patients admitted to the hospital are classified as being from the United States or the District of Columbia. Those from the District of Columbia were received and cared for under a contract made, pursuant to the provisions of an act of March 3, 1905, by the Secretary of the Interior with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, the conditions of which were stated in my last annual report.

The whole number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 2,565, of which number 2,207 were admitted, 1,614 being from the District of Columbia and 593 from the States; 205 were born in the hospital, 151 being the offspring of residents of the District of Columbia and 54 whose parents were from the States. One hundred and fifty-three were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1906. Of these, 110 were from the District of Columbia and 43 from the States. During the year 2,412 were discharged, leaving 153 in the hospital July 1, 1906, 114 being from the District and 39 from the States. Of those discharged, 1,142 were cured, 981 improved, 66 unimproved, 9 not treated, and 214 died.

The number treated in the out-patient department was 4,426. The total number of patients treated in the hospital and dispensary attached was 6,991, divided as follows: One hundred and eighty-two white males, 41 white females, 3,324 colored males, and 3,444 colored females.

In the surgical department 1,012 operations were performed, which is 113 more than last year. In 820 cases the patients recovered, in 162 improved, and in 15 the patients were not improved. Fifteen deaths occurred in this department. There were 946 examinations made in the pathological department, and 37 post-mortems were performed.

The total number of days' treatment given patients from the District of Columbia, received and cared for under the contract between the board of charities and the Secretary of the Interior, was 37,334, as follows: Adults, 32,402; children, 2,435; infants, 2,497. The total amount of money due the hospital from the District of Columbia for the care and treatment of these patients was $38,223.75, and of this amount $25,500 have been paid, leaving a balance due of $12,723.75.

The number of days' treatment given patients from the different States was 14,313, which, with the number given those from the District of Columbia, makes a total of 51,647 for both classes.

The training school for nurses is in excellent condition. In selecting candidates for appointment in the school the best are sought. Among those at present pursuing the course are several who have been teachers, and many are high school graduates. One hundred and sixty-five applications were received during the year for admission to the school; 19 applicants were taken on probation; 2 resigned; 2 probationers were not accepted; 17 were accepted; 1 dismissed; 13 nurses graduated in May, 1906. The appendix contains information regarding the requirements exacted of the candidates desiring to enter the course of training and the work accomplished.

In the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1113), an appropriation of $300,000 was made for the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories and to provide when completed for not less than 200 patients. In the sundry civil appropriation bill approved April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 488), provision was made for the leasing of a site on which to construct the new Freedmen's Hospital, in the following terms:

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four is hereby continued for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That the tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets and between Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately eleven acres of ground, be, and the same is hereby, retroceded to Howard University, upon the condition that the said Howard University shall make and execute to the United States a perpetual lease for the nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and that upon the execution of such lease to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, said Secretary shall cause to be erected on the ground so retroceded and leased the new hospital for freedmen provided for by the act above referred to.

Under date of June 7, 1904, the Howard University, a corporation organized pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia," by an instrument in writing entered into between

the Secretary of the Interior and the proper officers of that institution, leased to the United States forever the tract of land described in the act of April 28, 1904, supra.

As stated in my last annual report, plans were secured through the medium of an architectural competition for the new hospital building to provide for not less than 200 patients, and contract was entered into March 14, 1905, with Messrs. Bruce Price & De Sibour and John Russell Pope, of New York, the architects whose plans were accepted, for the preparation of plans and specifications for the work and the supervision of the construction of the building. Thereafter the plans were duly approved by the officers prescribed in the statute and proposals solicited by advertisement for the construction of the building. Of the nine bids received the lowest, in the sum of $389,793, was far in excess of the total appropriation for the building. By process of elimination this amount was reduced to $277,300, for which sum a contract was entered into with the George A. Fuller Company, the lowest bidder, under date of August 11, 1905, for the completion by December 31, 1906, of the following buildings: Administration building, ward wings 1, 2, 3, and 4, and boiler house, with necessary sewers, drainage, water pipes, heating ducts, etc.

The buildings and equipment eliminated from the contract in question—which, however, are necessary to carry into effect the original plans of the architects and render the hospital habitable—consist of a nurses' home, stable and morgue, engine room and brick smokestack, heating, lighting, and power plant, plumbing fixtures and laundry, kitchen and pantry apparatus, etc.

The George A. Fuller Company, the contractors, promptly commenced work after the signing of their contract, and thereafter the construction of the new buildings for the hospital progressed satisfactorily. At the present time the brickwork, terra cotta, fireproof floors, and roofs are completed on the administration building, the four hospital ward wings, and power house. Of the interior work more than 50 per cent has been completed, and it is expected that the remainder will be finished by January of 1907.

In the interests of the Government, however, it has been deemed best to defer placing in the buildings any interior finished woodwork, such as doors and trim, provided for in the contract, until an appropriation is made available for heating the several buildings and keeping them dry, otherwise the woodwork would warp and be damaged irreparably.

The surgeon in chief, in discussing the new hospital in course of construction, states:

Upon the completion of the present contract on December 31, 1906, the new hospital will be not only without the equipment necessary to make the new

buildings habitable, such as heating apparatus, plumbing and lighting fixtures, laundry and kitchen appliances, but it will also be incomplete without the nurses' home, engine room, stable, and morgue, which are asked for in the estimates.

The slope of the ground north of the new hospital is toward the buildings, the basements of which are liable to be flooded in case of heavy rains, unless provision is made for grading and drainage at an early date.

To render the buildings accessible, roads and walks are needed, together with an iron fence to inclose the grounds.

The urgency of equipping the buildings under contract with heating apparatus at the earliest possible date is manifest; otherwise damage to the interior finish will result by reason of dampness.

Unless due recognition of these facts is taken, serious damage to the building will not only result with the possibility of having to replace work already done, but additional expenditures will be necessary if they are much longer delayed, by reason of the upward trend of the price of materials and labor, and also by reason of the damage to which an unoccupied building is subject.

The surgeon in chief also calls attention to the fact that in case it is not possible to proceed with the equipment of the hospital without delay after the completion of the contract, and it becomes necessary to occupy the old building another year, that not less than $40,000 will be necessary for fire-escape facilities and repairs to render the present building fairly safe and sanitary.

An estimate for an appropriation of $178,644 for the completion and equipment, including furniture, of the new hospital has accordingly been submitted to Congress, and it is urgently recommended that the same be given favorable consideration.

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University was established by the act of March 2, 1867, "for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." It is managed by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented by a Senator, and is supported in part by contributions from benevolent societies and individuals, and in part from appropriations by Congress. In the medical department the tuition is $80 a year, in the law department $25, and in all other departments $10. There being no appropriation therefor, students in all departments have to provide their own text-books.

The report of the acting president, Rev. F. W. Fairfield, D. D., shows that satisfactory progress has been made and that the attendance at the regular sessions has been larger than in the preceding year, although the total number of students is smaller because no summer school was held in 1905.

The number of students in attendance during the year aggregated 950, and were from 32 States and Territories, from Porto Rico, and from the following foreign countries: Africa, British Guiana, British West Indies, and Canada. Of these, 126 graduated from the several departments.

There are seven practical working departments connected with the university: The medical department, which includes a dental and pharmaceutical course, in which 212 students were enrolled during the year.

The law department, where the branches taught are the same as those of other law schools in the city of Washington, in which 112 students were entered.

In the theological department, which receives no aid from Congress, 92 students were entered. Various denominations are represented among the teachers and students, and all work in harmony.

In the college of arts and sciences, where the students are classified as in other American colleges, 62 students were enrolled.

In the teachers' college for the study of educational science and the training of teachers there are 203 students, including an elementary school of 132. The department formerly known as the school of manual arts has been made a part of the teachers' college for the purpose of giving instruction in manual arts as heretofore and also of training teachers competent to organize and administer manual-training schools. The demand for teachers qualified to instruct in manual training in addition to an academic subject is frequent and urgent. The subjects taught in manual arts are free-hand drawing, woodwork, sheet-metal work, printing, sewing, weaving, basketry, garment making, millinery, and cookery. The courses are open to all departments of the university, and 249 students were enrolled.

The preparatory department, which fits students for college, is divided into four classes, each representing one year's study. There were 218 students in attendance during the year.

In the commercial department, which is designed to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship and practical business, 51 students were in attendance.

On December 27, 1905, the board of trustees accepted with regret the resignation of Rev. John Gordon, D. D., as president of the university, to take effect June 30, 1906, and he was relieved from the performance of the duties of his office from December 31, 1905. Rev. F. W. Fairfield, D. D., dean of the college of arts and science department, was designated to act as president to the close of the year.

At a special meeting of the trustees May 1, 1906, Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was unanimously elected president, to begin his duties September 1, 1906. Rev. F. W. Fairfield was continued as acting president for the months of July and August.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The report of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made pursuant to the requirements of the act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stat. L., 161), shows that the pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1905, numbered 116; admitted during the year, 41; since admitted, 45; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1905, 118 males and 84 females. Of these, 137 have been in the collegiate department, representing 39 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Ireland, and 65 in the primary department. Of these, 41 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 44 students and pupils were discharged by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 19 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia have, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 901), been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable. Ten young men and young women were graduated in June with the degree of bachelor of arts, one young man with the degree of bachelor of science, and there were four graduates from the normal department, the three normal fellows receiving the degree of master of arts and the normal student being given a certificate of graduation.

The forty-second public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel May 2 and was presided over by President Roosevelt, acting as ex officio patron of the institution. Orations and dissertations were delivered by members of the graduating class. Mr. John Sparhawk, jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia, was the orator of the day. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate, and the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., bishop of Washington, also took part in the exercises.

On the 6th of September the management of the institution sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Lewis J. Davis, who had filled the office of treasurer for twenty years and that of director for twelve years.

Appended to the report is a copy of the regulation governing admissions to the institutions, etc.

The total receipts of the institution from all sources amounted to $110,550.09, of which amount Congress appropriated $76,000 for

general support and special repairs; $30,000 for the installation of a central heating and lighting plant; and $4,550.09 was received from private sources for board, tuition, etc. The expenditures were $77,519.59 for current expenses, $3,000 for special repairs, and $30,000 for the central heating and lighting plant, leaving an unexpended balance of $30.50.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, are: For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, $73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of the colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,050, one half to be paid from moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and the other half from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

### MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1858 (11 Stats. L., 294), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and under section 4869, Revised Statutes United States, the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

In pursuance of this authority, the report of Prof. John F. Bledsoe, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind, shows that at the close of the fiscal year 1905 there were 21 blind children under instruction at said institution. Since that time 1 United States beneficiary has been transferred as a beneficiary of the State of Maryland; 1 has withdrawn, 4 have been discharged, and 1 admitted, leaving on the 30th day of June, 1906, 16 United States beneficiaries at the Maryland School for the Blind. The superintendent reports as to the condition and progress of each individual under instruction from the District of Columbia. All have made satisfactory progress and many are above the average. The 3 colored students, males, are reported as excellent students and 1 is above the average in all departments. The study of music has been pursued by 4 pupils, in which they have became proficient, as well as piano tuning.

The branches taught embrace all the studies of the public schools from the kindergarten to and including the grammar school grade. Music, piano tuning, broom and mattress making, sewing of all kinds, knitting, crocheting, and various kinds of fancy work are taught. Special attention is paid to the physical development of the pupils.

The school is furnished with all that is necessary for the proper training of blind children—books, apparatus, musical instruments, typewriters, sewing machines, comfortable buildings, ample grounds, and experienced and competent teachers. The course of training is designed to develop deftness and give the pupils a practical English education.

The total amount expended during the year ended June 30, 1905, for the care and maintenance of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia was $8,125. The total amount expended for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was $5,850, half of which amount is paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half out of the Treasury of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1101).

### WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

The act of April 22, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 92), placed this institution under the care of a corporation, to carry into effect that provision in the last will and testament of Joshua Pierce, devising to certain trustees 14 parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., to be held as a site for a hospital for the reception and care of destitute and friendless children. It is specifically provided by the act that foundlings received by this hospital shall be deemed and considered wholly under the guardianship, care, and control of said institution, to be educated, apprenticed, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the directors of said hospital may, in their judgment, deem for the best interests of said children, until they shall attain the age of 18 years, when said care and control shall cease. The institution is managed by a board of directors, who are required to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and is maintained in part by contributions from benevolent persons and societies and in part by Federal appropriation.

The report of the board of directors shows that 66 children were provided for during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, of which number 47 were remaining in the institution from the previous year.

There were 13 adoptions during the year, 3 were returned to relatives or friends, and 1 was transferred to another institution. Fifteen deaths were recorded. Of this number 11 were under 6 months of age, 1 was 9 months, and 3 over 1 year, leaving 34 remaining at the end of the fiscal year 1906.

The daily average of children is 36. Since the hospital was opened in 1887 there have been 256 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This is considered the best and most satisfactory work of the institution.

Including a balance of $521.26 from last year, the total receipts from all sources were $7,645.57, of which amount $7,540.06 was expended in the operation of the institution, leaving a cash balance on June 30, 1906, of $105.51.

In the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, approved June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 512), the appropriation for the care and maintenance of children at this institution is in the sum of $5,400; in order, however, to effectively carry on the work of the hospital, the board requests that there be appropriated the sum of $6,000. I most heartily approve of this charity and commend it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

In the act of June 27, 1906, supra, the board of charities of the District of Columbia is authorized to provide for the care and maintenance of children under contract with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings. As this institution has no connection with this Department other than to render the report required by the act of April 22, 1870, supra, it is recommended that existing law be so amended as to require the annual report of the institution to be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of the Secretary of the Interior.

## THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, Elliott Woods, in his annual report of the operations of his office, sets forth in detail the various improvements and repairs made to the Capitol and other buildings under his supervision during the past fiscal year.

The permanent improvements to the Capitol which for several years have been in progress have in a large measure been completed. The restoration of the Rotunda to its original condition has been accomplished by removing the paint from the side walls and exposing the original stone construction, resulting in a decided improvement. The upper ironwork of the Dome has been painted, and 1,900 concealed incandescent lamps for lighting have been installed. In the law library a large amount of shelving, terazzo floors, and a new lavatory have been installed. Additional steam-heating radiators have been provided, etc. Considerable work has been done in the House folding rooms, including the refitting of the office of

the foreman in charge. The repairs and improvements in these rooms not only add to the comfort of the employees, but greatly facilitate the handling of documents. Specially designed electric-lighting fixtures have been installed throughout the principal floors. Additional improvements in the plumbing and ventilation have been made, and the usual repairs to elevators, electric-lighting machinery, etc.

The Capitol grounds have been kept in good condition, the walks and driveways repaired, the grotto painted, etc., and the plant cases on the terrace and about the fountain have been kept well supplied with blooming and other plants.

The usual repairs were made to the engine house and to the Senate and House stables.

In the Botanic Garden, greenhouses have been repaired and the heating system improved; the Bartholdi Fountain has been repaired to make the basin water-tight.

Important improvements and repairs have been made to the District of Columbia court-house. In circuit court room No. 1 the supporting columns which obstructed the view from the judges' bench have been removed and a large steel girder installed for support, suitably disposed on the side walls; the front portico, the heating plant, plumbing, and roof construction were repaired.

In the building for the Court of Claims new heating boilers were installed, several large rooms divided by partitions, and general repairs made.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the Senate and House office buildings. Actual construction on the House office building, after excavation, commenced April 12, 1905. The construction on the brickwork started July 6, 1905, and the setting of stone began August 25, 1905. The work has advanced well above the principal floor, leaving about one story and a half to be completed. So far as the work has gone the steel beams for the floors have been installed and actual floor construction commenced. Approximately 27,590 cubic yards of brickwork have been installed and 161,994 cubic feet of stonework erected in place and on the ground.

On the Senate office building actual construction, after excavation, commenced November 6, 1905, on concrete footings. The construction on the brickwork started January 23, 1906, and the setting of stone commenced May 22, 1906. Approximately 10,256 cubic yards of brickwork have been installed and 10,500 cubic feet of stonework erected in place and on the ground. Considerable granite work has been set in the subbasement story of the building and a large amount of the heavy brickwork necessary to bring the building out of ground has been constructed.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are as follows: Capitol building and repairs, $30,000; lighting Capitol grounds, etc., $42,500; improving the Capitol grounds, $26,800; repairs to Court of Claims building, $7,500; repairs to court-house, District of Columbia, $5,599.33; engine house and Senate and House stables, $1,500; flags for central building, Capitol, $100.

## GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The act approved January 12, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 768), incorporated the General Education Board, the object of the corporation being the promotion of education within the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed. The last clause of section 6 of the act provides:

> That the corporation shall annually file with the Secretary of the Interior of the United States a report in writing, stating in detail the property, real or personal, held by the corporation, and the expenditure or other use or disposition of the same, or the income thereof, during the preceding year.

The office of the General Education Board is located at 54 William street, New York City. The officers of the corporation are: Robert C. Ogden, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Rev. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, secretaries and executive officers. The trustees are: Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Hugh H. Hanna, and E. Benjamin Andrews. There is a vacancy of one trustee, arising from the death of William R. Harper.

The report of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows that its assets are divided into various funds, according to their source or the purpose for which they are to be used. These funds are known, respectively, as the "General fund," the "Rockefeller fund for higher education," the "Rockefeller contribution of March 23, 1906," and the "Anna T. Jeanes fund."

The receipts for the general fund aggregated $90,864.00, or, after deducting a deficit of $9,429.10 on June 30, 1905, $81,634.90. There was disbursed for administrative expenses $2,822.26, and for appropriations to educational institutions $59,274.97, making a total of $62,097.23, thus leaving on hand at the close of the year $19,537.67.

The total receipts of the Rockefeller fund for higher education were $10,425,158.50. Of this amount $10,000,000 was a contribution received October 1, 1905; the sum of $425,066.14 represented interest upon investments, and $92.36 came from profits upon securities sold. The disbursements from the fund during the year for administrative expenses amounted to $17,503.48, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of $10,407.655.02. Of this amount the sum of $4,695,947.03 was invested in Government, railway, and industrial securities, and there were bank balances aggregating $5,711,707.99.

The Rockefeller contribution of March 23, 1906, consisted of $250,000 in industrial bonds. The income received was $6,281.25, the administrative expenses were $147.30, leaving a balance on hand, of principal and interest, of $256,133.95.

The Anna T. Jeanes fund consisted of $200,000, chiefly invested in securities of various kinds. The income received during the year was $10,124.98, or, after deducting a debit from the previous year of $618.82, the income was $9,506.16. The disbursements for negro rural schools were $3,301.45, and for office expenses $317.96, a total of $3,619.41. The balance on hand at the close of the year, including principal and income account, was $205,886.75.

This is the first complete detailed report received from the corporation, its operations having been confined within narrow limits during the first two years of its existence. It is also the first report received for the fiscal year ending June 30. The fiscal year of the company originally corresponded with the calendar year, but, at the suggestion of the Department, the Board changed its fiscal year so as to make it correspond with that of the Government.

The detailed report of the Board is hereto appended, Exhibit I.

## LOTS IN THE LOW GROUNDS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

By act of Congress approved May 7, 1822 (3 Stat. L., 691), the corporation of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, was authorized and empowered to drain the low grounds on or near the public reservations in the city of Washington, and to improve and ornament certain parts of such reservation.

By section 2 of said act the corporation, among other things, was empowered to make an agreement with the Washington Canal Company by which the location of the parts of the canal passing through that section of the city lying between Second and Seventh streets west should be changed into such course as would most effectually drain the low ground lying on the borders of the Tiber Creek. To effect this the corporation was (sec. 2) authorized to lay off in building lots certain parts of the public reservations Nos. 10, 11, and 12 (commencing at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Second street NW., thence northwardly to the corner of C street NW., thence westwardly along C street to the corner of Four-and-a-half street NW., thence along Four-and-a-half street to the corner of Pennsylvania avenue, thence eastwardly along the north side of Pennsylvania avenue to the place of beginning), to sell and dispose of the right and title of the United States of, in, or to said lots, or any part thereof, at public sale.

The corporation was further authorized (sec. 2) to lay off two squares south of Pennsylvania avenue (squares A and B, lying and being between Third street NW. on the east, Missouri avenue on the

south, Sixth street on the west, and Pennsylvania avenue on the north), and also lay off north of Maryland avenue two uniform and corresponding squares (C and D, lying and being between Third street NW. on the east, Maryland avenue on the south, Sixth street on the west, and Maine avenue on the north), the said four squares when so laid off to be divided into building lots and the right and title of the United States in such lots be disposed of at public sale. The proceeds of these sales were in the first place to be applied to the purposes first mentioned; in the second place to inclose, plant, and otherwise improve certain reservations, to build bridges, etc., and the surplus, if any, to be covered into the Treasury.

Section 3 of said act provides—

that upon payment of the purchase money and upon the compliance with the conditions of improvement by the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their heirs or assigns, the mayor of said city for the time being shall be, and he is hereby, empowered to execute a deed or deeds in fee to such purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs or assigns, under his hand and the seal of the said corporation, which deed or deeds shall be recorded among the land records of Washington, etc.

To carry into execution the act of May 7, 1822, the corporation of Washington, by ordinance approved May 22, 1822 (ch. 134, Rothwell's Laws of the District of Columbia), created a board of five commissioners, who would at once proceed to lay off the parcels of ground into squares and building lots, prescribe terms of sales and conditions of improvement.

On the 25th of May, 1822, the Low Grounds Commission having organized, on the 31st of the same month adopted the following conditions of sale of the lots in reservations 10, 11, 12, etc., viz:

First, one-fifth of the purchase money down, the balance to be divided into five annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale; second, each of the lots on Pennsylvania avenue to be built on and the houses to be in a habitable and taxable condition on or before the 1st day of November, 1825, and on other lots on or before the 1st day of November, 1827; third, the outer walls of all the houses to be of brick and stone, the houses not less than 18 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 30 feet deep. Penalty for failure to comply with the conditions or any of them, ferfeiture of all moneys previously paid and the land to revert to the corporation—i. e., the United States.

On the 13th of June, 1828, the Commission adopted the following, to wit:

That the building conditions adopted by the Commission prior to the first sales of lots on Pennsylvania avenue be, and the same are hereby, suspended for three years from this time.

All the lots in said reservations were sold from time to time at public auction, and on December 15, 1833, the books and records of the Commissioners were formally turned over to the authorities of the city of Washington, and the board virtually dissolved. Said books

are now in the custody of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the case of Van Ness and Wife *v.* The Mayor of Washington and The United States (4 Peters, 232) it was held that the proceedings of the corporation of Washington in relation to the sale of lots in conformity to the conditions of the act of May 7, 1822, were valid and effectual, etc.

On July 1, 1879, there was approved by the President an act entitled "An act to provide for the conveyance of the low grounds in the city of Washington, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 7, 1822" (21 Stat., 47), which provides—

that the powers and duties heretofore and by the third section of the act of Congress approved May 7, 1822, to wit: Chapter 96 of the first session of the Seventeenth Congress, devolved upon and vested in "the mayor of the city of Washington for the time being," be, and the same hereby are, vested in and devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior, who shall execute the deeds thereby required under his hand and official seal when it shall appear to him the persons applying for such deeds are duly entitled to the same: *Provided, nevertheless*, This act shall not be construed as to create or revive any right lost by lapse of time.

Since the passage of the foregoing act deeds have been executed by the Secretary of the Interior in favor of various parties who had the equitable title thereto, to 18 lots in the low grounds of the District of Columbia. Four applications, involving 10 lots, are still pending, the parties not having furnished the necessary evidence. One application has been favorably considered during the year, and a deed covering the property to which it refers will be executed at an early date.

## IMPROPER APPROPRIATION OR OCCUPATION OF THE PUBLIC STREETS, AVENUES, SQUARES, OR RESERVATIONS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

By section 1818 of the United States Revised Statutes it is provided as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to prevent the improper appropriation or occupation of any of the public streets, avenues, squares, or reservations in the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, and to reclaim the same if unlawfully appropriated; and particularly to prevent the erection of any permanent building upon any property reserved to or for the use of the United States, unless plainly authorized by act of Congress, and to report to Congress at the commencement of each session his proceedings in the premises, together with a full statement of all such property, and how, and by what authority, the same is occupied or claimed. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the temporary and proper occupation of any portion of such property, by lawful authority, for the legitimate purposes of the United States.

Section 1797 of the Revised Statutes places the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia under charge of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, "except those buildings and grounds which are otherwise provided for by law." By the act approved April 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 152), the following amendment was added at the end of section 1797:

> And when it shall be made to appear to the said Chief of Engineers, or to the officer under his direction having immediate charge of said public buildings and grounds, that any person or persons is in unlawful occupation of any portion of said public lands in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of said officer in charge thereof to notify the marshal of the District of Columbia in writing of such unlawful occupation, and the said marshal shall thereupon cause the said trespasser or trespassers to be ejected from said lands, and shall restore possession of the same to the officer charged by law with the custody thereof.

In view of the seeming repugnance of the foregoing provisions, the Department on January 23, 1904, submitted to the Attorney-General the question as to whether the addition to section 1797 in any way modified section 1818, or whether the latter section was still in force in its entirety. The conclusion of the Attorney-General was that section 1818 had not been modified, but was still in force in its entirety. He indicated that it was by no means certain that the two sections overlapped to any extent, in view of the clause excepting from the operation of section 1797 "those buildings and grounds which are otherwise provided for by law," and stated that—

> Even assuming that section 1818 and the subsequent legislation referred to cover in whole or in part the same ground, there is yet no necessary repugnancy between the two provisions that would prevent effect from being given to both of them; because either the Secretary of the Interior or the Chief of Engineers, or both in conjunction, as might be determined by a previous understanding between them, or otherwise, could, in a given case, undertake to prevent the unlawful occupation of the public property described in the statutes in question.

In 1894 the attention of the Department was directed to the unlawful occupancy of a tract of land on Florida avenue, at Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets NW., the title to which appeared to be still in the United States. This tract had long been known as Fox's Discovery, owing to the fact that Mr. Robert C. Fox in 1868 had applied to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for permission to enter the same as vacant lands, under the joint resolution approved February 16, 1839. After considerable correspondence the application in question was rejected on July 19, 1872, upon the ground that the land being within the city limits was not subject to appropriation as vacant land.

On December 6, 1894, the Department addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, pursuant to the requirements of section 1818 of

the Revised Statutes, requesting that the United States attorney for the District of Columbia be instructed to institute a suit for the recovery of the land in question. For a number of years, however, the matter was pending in the district attorney's office, without any steps having been taken toward the institution of proceedings against the occupants of the land. In 1903 the Department again invited the attention of the Attorney-General to the case, and in 1904 and 1905 again suggested the institution of legal proceedings. Early in 1906 bills were introduced in the House and Senate (H. R. 15961 and S. 4783) directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey all right and title of the United States to lot 8, in block 1, of Meridian Hill, and lots 70 and 71 in the subdivision of the south grounds of Columbian University, to the party or parties having an otherwise good and perfect title thereto, this being the portion of Fox's Discovery to which it appears that title is still in the United States.

Under the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 618), the Secretary of the Interior executed a quitclaim deed to a large portion of "Fox's Discovery," the consideration therefor, as provided in the act, being approximately 100,000 square feet in Woodley Park belonging to the occupants of this part of Fox's Discovery. Upon the bill above mentioned being referred to the Department for report by the chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, he was informed that title to the land in question was still in the United States, and that the Attorney-General had been requested to cause the institution of legal proceedings against the parties unlawfully occupying the same. At the same time the Department again called the attention of the Attorney-General to the matter; and under date of May 3, 1906, that officer stated that he had instructed the district attorney to begin proceedings as requested. From unofficial reports which have reached the Department it appears that in October of the present year two suits were begun in the courts of the District of Columbia for the recovery of possession of the property in question.

### WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The act approved May 17, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 389), entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," provides, among other things, that said company shall lay upon the line of its road rails of the most approved pattern, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 700), authorizes the Rock Creek Railway Company (now the Capital Traction Company) to lease or purchase connecting and intersecting lines of street railway in the District of Columbia, and expressly provides that no railway company taking advantage of the

act shall be thereby released from any obligation or restriction imposed by its original charter or any law of Congress subsequently enacted.

In view of the fact that the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, or its successor, the Capital Traction Company, has no connection whatever with this Department other than as stated above, I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, that so much of the law as requires the Secretary of the Interior to approve the form of rails proposed to be laid upon the line of road of said Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company be repealed, or that the act in question be so amended as to require the submission of such rails to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to this Department.

## COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Railway Company of the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 136), provides, among other things, for the annual election of directors, and the submission by them of yearly reports to the stockholders and to Congress or the Secretary of the Interior.

The vice-president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company reports that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 270), entitled "An act relating to certain railway corporations owning and operating street railways in the District of Columbia," the Columbia Railway Company, by a deed dated February 4, 1902, transferred all its property, rights, and franchises to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, which has since that time operated the lines at one time owned and operated by the Columbia Railway Company; that the property of said company is operated jointly with other lines owned by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and that the report submitted to Congress by the Washington Railway and Electric Company included a report of the operation and management of the Columbia Railway Company for the calendar year ended December 31, 1905.

The vice-president further states that in making such report it is believed that the requirements of the statute under which the Columbia Railway Company was incorporated are complied with and that in his opinion the Columbia Railway Company exists as a corporation to-day for the purpose of taking, if need be, the necessary steps to extinguish a bonded indebtedness which was on its property when conveyed to the Washington Railway and Electric Company. In view of this merger of interests, in connection with the fact that the

Washington Railway and Electric Company reports directly to Congress as to the operation of all the lines owned and controlled by it, I have the honor to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, that so much of the act of May 24, 1870, incorporating the Columbia Railway Company as requires it to submit an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior be repealed.

### THE WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act regulating gas works" (18 Stat. L., 277), after providing the rate to be paid for gas furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company in the District of Columbia, contains a clause as follows (sec. 11):

*Provided*, That when the price of gas coals delivered at the works of the Washington Gaslight Company shall advance to eight dollars and fifty cents per ton the price of gas to consumers may be advanced ten cents per thousand cubic feet and an additional ten cents per thousand feet for each additional dollar per ton that gas coals may advance in price, and in like manner a reduction of ten cents per thousand feet shall be made for each and every dollar per ton that gas coals may fall in price below seven dollars per ton. And for that purpose the Washington Gaslight Company shall, in the month of May in each year, furnish the Secretary of the Interior with a statement of all their coal contracts or purchases for the ensuing year excepting the Ritchie mineral and the Richmond coal, the cost of which shall not enter into any calculation in making an average, which statement shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace by their engineer and secretary, and the advance or reduction of price shall take place on the first of July ensuing.

Pursuant to the provisions of the statute, John R. McLean, president of the Washington Gaslight Company, has submitted a statement giving the prices of the several kinds of coal at the works of the company, as follows: Gas coal alongside wharf, west station, Twenty-sixth and G streets NW., 30,000 tons, at $3.05, 18 cents per ton additional for discharging and handling; 15,000 tons at east station, Twelfth and M streets SE., $3.05, 3 cents per ton additional for discharging and handling; 20,000 tons white ash broken coal at west station, $4.85 per ton, 18 cents per ton discharging and handling; 6,000 tons of same at east station, at $5 per ton, 3 cents per ton discharging and handling.

Section 2 of the act of June 23, 1874, supra, provided for the appointment of an inspector of gas and meters in the District of Columbia, at an annual salary of $2,000, and the first incumbent of that office was commissioned by the President February 27, 1875, such commission being upon the records of the Department of the Interior. Up to and including September 30, 1879, the inspector submitted to this Department annual reports showing the results of inspections made by him, but since that date it is understood that the inspector

has reported to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia appropriation act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 959), there is a clause as follows:

> Hereafter the inspector of gas and meters and assistant inspector of gas and meters of the District of Columbia shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the inspector is now appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as the Washington Gaslight Company has no connection whatever with this Department other than to render the report required by the section of the act above referred to, it is believed that the company should hereafter be required to report either direct to Congress or to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia instead of to this Department, and accordingly I have the honor to again recommend the enactment of legislation having this end in view.

## THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" (25 Stat. L., 675), provides:

> Said company shall make a report on the first Monday of December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, which shall be duly verified on oath by the president and secretary thereof, giving such detailed statement of its affairs, and of its assets and liabilities, as may be required by the Secretary of the Interior, and any willfully false statement so made shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to require such annual statement and to prescribe the form thereof and the particulars to be given thereby.

The report of this corporation, I am advised, is in preparation, and will be transmitted to the Department within the time prescribed by law. Upon receipt thereof it will be duly forwarded to Congress.

Very respectfully,

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

# APPENDIX.

## Exhibit A.

[Referred to on pages 7 and 53 of the report.]

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER TO FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Department of the Interior,
Office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,
*Muskogee, Ind. T., October 23, 1906.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Very respectfully,

Tams Bixby, *Commissioner.*

The Secretary of the Interior.

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In the following pages I have the honor to report the progress during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, of the work commenced by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 645), and continued under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by virtue of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048).

If the uninitiated into whose hands this report may chance to fall are to understand in some degree its meaning, it seems essential to briefly review not only the work which has been done by the Commission, but also the conditions which led to it.

In the early thirties there was a general exodus of Indians from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana. These States were the original homes of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians. Although constantly quarreling and skirmishing among themselves, these five tribes had reached a state of civilization where they became known as "The Five Civilized Tribes." At the instance of the United States Government, they removed to the country now known as the Indian Territory—soon to become a part of the new State of Oklahoma.

Upon their arrival in the Indian Territory each tribe set up its own independent government, modeled after that of a State, except that their lands were held in common and no individual had more than a mere occupancy right to any particular tract. Had it been their lot to settle in a country more isolated and less prolific in those things which the white man covets, it is not improbable that these Indians might have been successful in their attempt at self-government. Some progress had been made when the civil war broke out and brought disaster, which they were unable to repair. Soon after the war the

waves of commerce in their westward flow began to surge over the boundaries of the Indian Territory. Then the inadequacy of their legislative and judicial bodies to maintain law and order and the fallacy of their system of land tenure became apparent. The strong oppressed the weak, and the white man began to enrich himself at the expense of the Indian. The whites and mixed bloods monopolized the productive land, often holding many thousands of acres, while the stolid full bloods went half starved in the mountains and forests. Fugitives from justice swelled the noncitizen population; crime was practically unrestrained and robbery and murder occurred with alarming frequency, until it became unquestionably the duty of Congress to take a hand and devise some means to restore to order the chaotic conditions which existed.

The first important step taken in this direction was the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 645), creating the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, better known as the Dawes Commission, from its first chairman, the late Senator Henry L. Dawes, which reads as follows:

The President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation, the Choctaw Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Muskogee (or Creek) Nation, the Seminole Nation, for the purpose of extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within that territory now held by any and all of such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by the allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment, upon the basis of justice and equity, as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

The commissioners so appointed shall each receive a salary, to be paid during such time as they may be actually employed, under direction of the President, in the duties enjoined by this act, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, and shall also be paid their reasonable and proper expenses incurred in prosecution of the objects of this act, upon accounts therefor to be rendered to and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time. That such commissioners shall have power to employ a secretary, a stenographer, and such interpreter or interpreters as may be found necessary to the performance of their duties, and by order to fix their compensation, which shall be paid, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, with their reasonable and necessary expenses, upon accounts to be rendered as aforesaid; and may also employ, in like manner and with the like approval, a surveyor or other assistant or agent, which they shall certify in writing to be necessary to the performance of any part of their duties.

Such commissioners shall, under such regulations and directions as shall be prescribed by the President, through the Secretary of the Interior, enter upon negotiation with the several nations of Indians as aforesaid in the Indian Territory, and shall endeavor to procure, first, such allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians belonging to each such nation, tribe, or band, respectively, as may be agreed upon as just and proper to provide for each such Indian a sufficient quantity of land for his or her needs, in such equal distribution and apportionment as may be found just and suited to the circumstances; for which purpose, after the terms of such an agreement shall have been arrived at, the said commissioners shall cause the land of any such nation, or tribe, or band to be surveyed and the proper allotment to be designated; and, secondly, to procure the cession, for such price and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon, of any lands not found necessary to be so allotted or divided, to the United States; and to make proper agreements for the investment or holding by the United States of such moneys as may be paid or agreed to be paid to such nation, or tribes, or bands, or to any of the Indians thereof, for the extinguishment of their (a) therein. But said commissioners shall, however, have power to negotiate any and all such agreements as, in view of all the circumstances affecting the subject, shall be found requisite and suitable to such an arrangement of the rights

[a] Word or words apparently omitted.

and interests and affairs of such nations, tribes, bands, or Indians, or any of them, to enable the ultimate creation of a Territory of the United States with a view to the admission of the same as a State in the Union.

The commissioners shall, at any time, or from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior their transactions and the progress of their negotiations, and shall, at any time, or from time to time, if separate agreements shall be made by them with any nation, tribe, or band in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred, report the same to the Secretary of the Interior for submission to Congress for its consideration and ratification.

For the purposes aforesaid there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Neither the provisions of this section nor the negotiations or agreements which may be had or made thereunder shall be held in the way to waive or impair any right of sovereignty which the Government of the United States has over or respecting said Indian Territory or the people thereof, or any other right of the Government relating to said Territory, its lands, or the people thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1893.

As quickly as possible the three commissioners appointed under this act, viz, Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana, and A. S. McKennon, of Arkansas, betook themselves to the Indian Territory and began their labors. Some time was necessarily consumed in familiarizing themselves with the state of affairs which existed and formulating plans for reform. Concluding finally that the solution of the problem was to be found only in a change in the system of land tenure from common to individual ownership, and the extension of the United States Government over the Five Tribes, with the eventual conferment of full citizenship rights upon the Indians, work was commenced along those lines. The commissioners met with the tribal councils and legislative bodies, and addressed the Indians, through interpreters, in all parts of the Territory, and whenever opportunity offered explained to them their plans and the benefits which were expected to accrue to the Indians by their adoption.

At first the general sentiment of the Indians was very bitter against the allotment of their lands and the abolition of their governments. Often the addresses of the commissioners were falsely interpreted to those Indians who were unable to understand the English language for the purpose of increasing this opposition. Nearly three years passed without anything tangible having been accomplished, although the commissioners continued to labor earnestly to arrive at an understanding with the tribes. The number of commissioners had been increased to five by the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 939), and Thomas B. Cabaniss and Alexander B. Montgomery were added. Frank C. Armstrong was appointed in place of Commissioner Kidd, who had been transferred to other service.

The outlook was discouraging. The army of those who opposed the plans of the Commission was reenforced by influential noncitizens whose pecuniary interests would suffer by a division of the lands, while only a few of the more intelligent and progressive members of the tribes shared the Commission's views. After a time the legislative bodies of some of the tribes appointed committees to negotiate with the Dawes Commission, but the power of these committees was always carefully limited. Several tentative agreements were drafted, but all failed of ratification. It seemed as if the Commission was destined to fail in its efforts to bring about an adjustment of affairs which would be satisfactory to the Indians and provide the reforms so badly needed.

Meanwhile matters grew from bad to worse, and Congress recognized the fact that if the Indians would not agree to any plan which would reform the growing evils the United States Government was in duty bound to correct them arbitrarily.

The first step toward the allotment of the lands was obviously to determine who were the lawful members of the respective tribes entitled to a proportionate share of the tribal property. For this purpose Congress passed the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), authorizing the Commission to determine who were entitled to citizenship rights in the different tribes. This legislation was of so much importance in the commencement of the work that it is given here in full:

For salaries and expenses of the commissioners appointed under acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be immediately available; and said Commission is directed to continue the exercise of the authority already conferred upon them by law and endeavor to accomplish the objects heretofore prescribed to them and report from time to time to Congress.

That said Commission is further authorized and directed to proceed at once to hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations, and after said hearing they shall determine the right of said applicant to be so admitted and enrolled: *Provided, however,* That such application shall be made to such commissioners within three months after the passage of this act. The said Commission shall decide all such applications within ninety days after the same shall be made. That in determining all such applications said Commission shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes: *And provided further,* That the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as now existing are hereby confirmed, and any person who shall claim to be entitled to be added to said rolls as a citizen of either of said tribes and whose rights thereto has either been denied or not acted upon, or any citizen who may within three months from and after the passage of this act desire such citizenship, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, and such court or committee shall determine such application within thirty days from the date thereof.

In the performance of such duties said Commission shall have power and authority to administer oaths, to issue process for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers, and all depositions and affidavits and other evidence in any form whatsoever heretofore taken where the witnesses giving said testimony are dead or now residing beyond the limits of said Territory, and to use every fair and reasonable means within their reach for the purpose of determining the rights of persons claiming such citizenship, or to protect any of said nations from fraud or wrong, and the rolls so prepared by them shall be hereafter held to be the true and correct rolls of persons entitled to the rights of citizenship in said several tribes: *Provided,* That if the tribe, or any person, be aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the Commission provided for in this act, it or he may appeal from such decision to the United States district court: *Provided, however,* That the appeal shall be taken within sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall be final.

That the said Commission, after the expiration of six months, shall cause a complete roll of citizenship of each of said nations to be made up from their records, and add thereto the names of citizens whose right may be conferred under this act, and said rolls shall be, and are hereby, made rolls of citizenship of said nations or tribes, subject, however, to the determination of the United States courts, as provided herein.

The Commission is hereby required to file the lists of members as they finally approve them with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to remain there for use as the final judgment of the duly constituted authorities. And said Commission shall also make a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship in said tribes, and shall include their names in the lists of members to be filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And said Commission is further authorized and directed to make a full report to Congress of leases, tribal and individual, with the area, amount, and value of the property leased and the amount received therefor, and by whom and from whom said property is leased, and is further directed to make a full and detailed report as to the excessive holdings of the members of said tribes and others.

It is hereby declared to be the duty of the United States to establish a government in the Indian Territory which will rectify the many inequalities and discriminations now existing in said Territory, and afford needful protection to the lives and property of all citizens and residents thereof.

Under this act the Commission proceeded to hear and determine applications for citizenship, and began the preparation of the records which were to become the foundation of the new system of land tenure in Indian Territory. The tribal rolls then in existence were confirmed, but there were many who claimed citizenship in the several tribes whose right thereto had not been favorably adjudicated and whose names were not borne upon any rolls. Many others claimed citizenship rights who were not entitled to them. It was the claims of these two classes which the Commission was authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, to adjudicate, its decisions being subject to appeal to the United States court. Some of those admitted by the Commission were excluded by the court and several thousand denied by the Commission were admitted by the court, constituting a class of claimants which were afterwards the cause of much controversy and delay in the work of allotment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as will be shown later on in this report.

The last paragraph of the act above quoted was of especial significance, as declaring the policy and purpose of the Government with respect to the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. Its effect upon the work was very favorable. It meant to the Indians that the Government was in earnest, and they began to regard the matter seriously, realizing that if they were to have a voice in the adjustment of their affairs they must treat with the Commission and endeavor to reach such agreements as seemed to them would best protect their interests.

In the meantime additional changes had been made in the personnel of the Commission. In place of Mr. Cabaniss and Mr. Montgomery, the present Commissioner and Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, had been appointed.

New committees were appointed by the tribal councils, and conferences were had with the representatives of the Indians, at which matters were thoroughly discussed, and which led to a better understanding on the part of the Indians as to what the Government wished to accomplish. The Choctaws and Chickasaws were the first to enter into an agreement satisfactory to the United States. This agreement is commonly known as the Atoka agreement, and was ratified by the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), in which it was embodied. An agreement with the Seminoles was also ratified by Congress on July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567).

The Atoka agreement provided for the final enrollment of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and the allotment of their lands in a manner which it seemed would meet the purpose of the Government, and in the same act of Congress by which it was ratified similar provision was made for the enrollment of the citizens and the allotment of the lands of the other tribes which had failed to enter into agreements with the Commission. This part of the act of June 28, 1898, is called the "Curtis Act."

Under this legislation the work began in real earnest. The act provided and directed the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to prepare correct rolls of the citizens and freedmen of each separate tribe, using as a fundamental basis for such rolls the various rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as prepared from time to time by the tribal authorities. It was necessary for the Commission to determine the right of each individual applicant, and to make rolls "descriptive of the persons thereon," giving not only the name, but the age, sex, and degree of Indian blood.

This necessitated a careful canvass of the entire Territory. Field parties were organized and arrangements were made to visit every locality. The appointments of each field party were announced in advance, and all persons

claiming citizenship rights were invited to appear before the representatives of the Commission, in order that their rights might be determined. Some of the full bloods, who still opposed the work of the Commission (and do to this day), refused to do this, but the Commission sent special envoys to their abodes, and sought information concerning them from their relatives and acquaintances, thus making it possible to prepare a reasonably accurate roll.

Since the land was to be allotted upon a basis of value and not acreage, it became necessary to determine the relative value of the lands in each of the separate tribes before allotments could be made. Appraisers examined each 40-acre tract in order to determine the character of the land, so that the same might be placed in the class to which it properly belonged. Conformable to the scheme of classification formulated by the Commission, a pecuniary value was placed upon each acre throughout the Territory.

The value of the extensive pine forests in the Choctaw Nation also had to be estimated, and timber estimators were sent into the country where pine timber of commercial value was found, to determine as accurately as possible the number of feet of lumber which could be produced from each 40-acre tract.

The improvements of each individual citizen were to be respected in the matter of allotments, and must each be allowed to take in allotment the land which he had improved (provided it be not more than he was entitled to as an allotment). Much of the land had been improved long before it was ever surveyed, and the improvements were of course made without regard to survey lines. As a result, surveyors had to be sent into the more thickly settled regions to locate the improvements and make plats showing their location with respect to the lines of survey and the names of the owners.

Thus, under the act of June 28, 1898, the field work of the Commission, consisting of enrollment parties, subdivisional survey parties, land-appraisement parties, timber-estimating parties, and improvement-survey parties, assumed enormous proportions, and hundreds of men were employed.

The tribes which had failed to enter into agreements with the Commission were not entirely satisfied with the Curtis Act, and they now began to seek its modification by agreements which would embody provisions they deemed essential to their welfare. Congress, on March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), ratified an agreement with the Creek Nation which the Commission had entered into, but it was not until after the work of allotment was practically completed in the Seminole Nation that an agreement with the Cherokees was consummated, on July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716).

Supplemental agreements containing provisions which seemed essential, but which had been omitted from the original agreements, were afterwards adopted, as follows:

Supplemental agreement with Seminoles, June 2, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 250); supplemental agreement with Creeks, June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500); supplemental agreement with Choctaws and Chickasaws. July 1, 1902 (30 Stat. L., 641).

These various agreements, which are too lengthy to be embodied in this report, are the basis upon which the Commission worked in enrolling the citizens and allotting the lands of the Five Tribes.

The act of March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 939), fixed the number of commissioners at four, and the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank C. Armstrong was not filled. On June 15, 1900, C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, succeeded A. S. McKennon, who resigned. Another change in the personnel of the Commission was caused by the death of Henry L. Dawes, on February 3, 1903, and W. E. Stanley was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the then acting chairman was

designated as chairman by the Secretary of the Interior. Commissioner Stanley resigned on March 31, 1904, but no appointment was ever made to fill the vacancy thus created.

By the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the work had progressed to a point where the supervision of a board of commissioners was no longer necessary, and by the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), the Commission was abolished and the work placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. An early announcement that the working force was not to be disturbed except as the completion of the work warranted reduction retained the services of many employees qualified by long experience to render service which could not have been expected of new men unfamiliar with the past work and the records of the Commission. The chairman of the Commission was appointed "Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes," to represent the Secretary of the Interior in the continuation of the work, and it was not seriously affected by the dissolution of the Commission. Much has been added by subsequent acts of Congress.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), is the most important legislation enacted with respect to the duties of the Commissioner since the several agreements. Although it provides for a great amount of work not authorized by former laws, it provides means for the completion of many things which could not be finally disposed of without special legislation. Its various provisions will be quoted in connection with the special branches of the work which they affect.

## ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS.

While the conditions affecting citizenship varied in many respects in the different tribes, the general plan under which the enrollment work has been accomplished was practically the same in each nation.

By the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), the then existing rolls of citizens as prepared by the tribal authorities were confirmed, and for a period of three months from the approval of the act the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was authorized to receive applications or petitions for admission to citizenship of persons whose names were not on said rolls or whose applications had been denied by the tribal authorities.

The Commission was required by the terms of said act to pass upon each case thus submitted within ninety days after September 10, 1896.

From the decisions of the Commission provision was made for appeals, either by the applicants or the nations, to the United States court in Indian Territory, the time within which such appeals could be perfected being limited to sixty days, and the action of the United States court upon such cases was made final.

After the enactment of the legislation of 1896 it became apparent that the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as prepared by the tribal authorities were inaccurate and could not be used as a basis upon which to make distribution of the tribal property. It was admitted by the tribal authorities that such rolls contained the names of a number of persons who had been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, while the payment rolls contained the names of many persons who in reality never existed.

Under the act of June 28, 1898, the work assumed an entirely new phase. By this act the 1880 authenticated roll of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation was made the basis of enrollment in that tribe, and the Commission was directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of the other tribes, striking from the tribal rolls such names as were placed thereon by fraud or

without authority of law; enrolling only those who were lawfully entitled to enrollment and their descendants born since the rolls were made, together with such intermarried white persons as might be entitled to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

Said act also made provision for the enrollment of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen and established the basis of such enrollment. It also authorized the identification of persons claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the Choctaw treaty of September 27, 1830.

Field parties were sent into every part of the Territory for this purpose. Each party consisted of a number of clerks and stenographers and carried its camp equipment composed of tents, wagons, cooking utensils, etc. Each camp had to have its teamster and its cook, and, in addition to the camping outfit, it was necessary to carry many records and office supplies, as well as a certain amount of office furniture. It was the endeavor of the Commission to have one of the commissioners with each enrollment party at all times.

Each applicant who appeared before the Commission, either at the general office or its field appointments, was placed under oath and carefully examined as to himself and the members of his family, a card being prepared from his statements containing in brief the family record and the names of the persons for whom he made application. In the majority of these cases a stenographic record was made and preserved.

While each card had a corresponding jacket in which the testimony, documentary evidence, and correspondence relating to the case was filed, the card itself, being more convenient for quick reference, was made to contain as complete a history of the family as possible. Each change in the status of an applicant was entered upon his card, such as the date and nature of the Commission's decision, the placing of each name upon the final roll, the approval of such roll by the Secretary of the Interior, a change in post-office address, the date of marriage or death of an applicant, whenever the same came to the knowledge of the Commission, and other information essential to the determination of the applicant's right to enrollment. So complete are these cards that certified copies of them are much sought after by those interested in land transfers in the Territory, and they are generally regarded as authority on matters of family relationship. An accurate index to each card and jacket had to be kept, the names of the applicants being entered alphabetically upon the index with the number of the card and jacket opposite.

Not only was the work in the field tedious and expensive, but the clerical work of keeping accurate and proper record of the work accomplished and constantly revising it as the status of the applicants changed has been very great. The importance of this complete record became more and more apparent as the work progressed and unforeseen complications arose and as the laws were changed from time to time.

### CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Although the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws were held jointly, it was necessary to make separate rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the respective tribes. This was more difficult because many of the Choctaws resided in the Chickasaw Nation and some Chickasaws lived in the Choctaw Nation.

Under the act of June 10, 1896, applications for citizenship in the Choctaw Nation were filed on behalf of 7,067 persons, while there were 1,757 applicants for admission to citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation. Of this number, 3,815 were admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation by the Commission and

942 were admitted to citizenship in the Chickasaw Nation. Of those denied by the Commission, 2,154 were afterwards admitted as citizens of the Choctaw Nation and 591 as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation by the United States court in Indian Territory on appeal from the action of the Commission.

It was under the authority conferred by the act of June 28, 1898, that the Commission began the preparation of the records from which the final rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were to be made. It was necessary to determine the right of each individual applicant. It was also necessary to send field parties into the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, where several thousand Choctaw Indians who claimed rights in the Indian Territory by virtue of certain provisions of the treaty of 1830 still resided. These cases were extremely difficult of solution, because the rights of the claimants hinged upon deeds alleged to have been performed by their ancestors in the year 1830 or shortly afterwards. The obscurity in which such cases were involved led to the presentation of claims by thousands of ignorant white persons and negroes who were prima facie entitled to nothing, but whose claims nevertheless had to be investigated as carefully as the bona fide ones.

The work in the field was as exhaustive and complete as possible, and in the general office the testimony and records made in the field were reviewed and decisions rendered as to the rights of the applicants. But it was not until the supplemental agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws ratified by Congress July 1, 1902, became effective that the actual preparation of the final rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations was possible. This agreement not only limited the time within which applications for enrollment might be presented to the Commission, but also fixed a date upon which the status of each applicant for final enrollment was determined, viz, the date of its final ratification, September 25, 1902.

The field work had to be taken up again, but the records of the Commission had been brought to a state of perfection which greatly simplified it as compared with the field work performed under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898. Much of the work could now be done through correspondence, and such field appointments as were held were principally at railroad stations, avoiding the necessity of extensive camp equipment and the delays incident to moving it from point to point by wagon.

A special court was also created by the act of July 1, 1902, to reinvestigate the claims of persons admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by the United States court of appeal from the action of the Commission in 1896. Many of those so admitted were rejected by this court.

As the status of applicants for enrollment on September 25, 1902, was determined, schedules or partial rolls were prepared from time to time and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, such schedules, when approved, becoming a part of the final roll.

The act of March 3, 1905, made provision for the enrollment of children born subsequent to September 25, 1902, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on the latter date and whose parents had been finally enrolled as citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

The act also provided for the reception of applications and for the enrollment of children born prior to September 25, 1902, and who were living on that date, to persons whose final enrollment had been approved.

By the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the bulk of the enrollment work of these two nations had been completed, with the exception of the children, for whom provision was made by the act of March 3, 1905.

Out of a total of 66,217 claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the cases of 2,860 were undecided by the Commission when it went

out of existence, and its records were turned over to the present Commissioner on June 30, 1905.

Originally there were but three general classes of citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to wit:

(1) Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, being those persons who claim their right to citizenship by reason of the possession of Choctaw and Chickasaw blood and whose citizenship had been recognized by the tribal authorities.

(2) Citizens by intermarriage, being those persons who acquired citizenship rights by reason of having intermarried with a Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen by blood.

(3) Freedmen, being those persons who were formerly the slaves of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Indians, and their descendants.

As the enrollment progressed new classes, or rather subclasses, of applicants developed.

First came the "court claimants," or those persons who claimed the right to enrollment by virtue of judgments of the United States court, as hereinbefore mentioned. This class included applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood and intermarriage.

Then came the Mississippi Choctaws, who claimed citizenship rights in the Indian Territory by reason of the fact that their ancestors elected to remain in Mississippi in accordance with the provisions of article 14 of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, and who now desired to take advantage of the clause which preserved to such persons and their descendants their citizenship rights in Indian Territory should they remove here.

The children born prior to March 4, 1905, and living on that date, entitled to be enrolled under the terms of the act of March 3, 1905, constituted a sixth class.

The minor children of Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens living on March 4, 1906, constituted a seventh class.

There were also white persons who claimed the right to enrollment by reason of having married another white person previously married to an Indian.

And, as a ninth class, there were presented the claims of children of white parents one or both of whom had acquired citizenship rights by a former marriage to an Indian.

Later on there arose still another class of claimants, composed of persons enrolled as Choctaw or Chickasaw freedmen, who, claiming to possess Indian blood, sought to have their names transferred to the rolls of citizens by blood, in order to receive the larger allotment of land allowed the latter.

During the last fiscal year the work of the Commissioner has been chiefly in determining the rights of claimants of the five classes last mentioned, although much has been done in the way of disposing of the applications of persons whose names appear upon the tribal rolls and had not been previously identified or accounted for in the final enrollment, and also in eliminating from the final rolls the names of persons who died prior to September 25, 1902.

The enrollment of citizens is largely a matter of precedent. Whenever an applicant is enrolled under a certain provision of law, a host of others forthwith seek admission through the same entrance. The leading case in the matter of the enrollment of the white children of intermarried citizens was that of Mary Elizabeth Martin. It is a Chickasaw case, but the same principles are involved in many Choctaw cases. In this case application was made to the Commission on October 3, 1898, for the enrollment of Mary Elizabeth Martin as a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation. Her parents were both white people. Before they were married to each other one had been married to a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation and the other to a citizen by blood of the Chicka-

saw Nation. The applicant herself does not possess nor claim to possess any Indian blood.

On March 25, 1903, the Commission rendered a decision wherein it was held that this applicant was not entitled to be enrolled as a citizen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, and that her application for enrollment should be denied under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495). This decision did not meet with approval either by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior. After much correspondence upon the subject between the Department at Washington and the Commission during the years 1903 and 1904 the record in the case was, on December 27, 1904, referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department for his opinion. This was given on March 24, 1905, and was, in substance, that the applicant was born to the allegiance of both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; that her name was in legal effect upon the rolls of said tribes; that the Commission had no jurisdiction under the act of June 10, 1896, to refuse her admission to citizenship; that its assuming to do so was in excess of power, and therefore void, and that she was, within the spirit, intent, and letter of the act of June 28, 1898, a descendant of recognized and enrolled citizens, and herself entitled to enrollment.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations seriously objected to this opinion and filed a motion for its reconsideration. This motion was referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for consideration on April 22, 1905, and on December 8, 1905, a supplemental opinion was rendered by him adhering to the conclusion reached in his former decision.

On December 13, 1905, the Commissioner was directed to proceed accordingly with the consideration and adjudication of claims of this class of applicants. For the purpose of orderly considering applications of this and certain other classes therein mentioned the following regulations were adopted by the Commissioner January 2, 1906:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW ENROLLMENT CASES.

Numerous inquiries have been made of this office as to the procedure to be followed by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes relative to the right to enrollment of persons as citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation under the opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior rendered November 11, 1905, in the matter of the application for the transfer of the names of Joe and Dillard Perry from the roll of Chickasaw freedmen to the roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation; December 8, 1905, in the Choctaw enrollment case of Loula West et al., and December 8, 1905, in the Choctaw enrollment case of Mary Elizabeth Martin.

The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have insisted that no hearings be had or procedure of any character be taken by the Commissioner under the opinions above referred to without proper notice to them of the institution of such proceedings and an opportunity to be present to cross-examine applicants and witnesses in the event that a hearing is had in such cases before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

For the convenience of this office, the Department, and applicants who may claim to be benefited by the opinions above referred to, the following procedure has this day been adopted by the Commissioner:

Any person claiming a right to be enrolled as a citizen of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation by reason of any of the above-named opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General will be required to, first, file with the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes a written petition, signed and sworn to by the petitioner and containing a particular statement of the grounds upon which the petitioner's claim is based.

Said petition must state facts sufficient, if true, to show that the petitioner is entitled to be enrolled as a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation under

one or more of the opinions above referred to, and must also show that a copy of said petition has been served on Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, South McAlester, Ind. T., attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, who will be allowed fifteen days from the date of service thereof in which to file with the Commissioner any answer thereto which they may desire to make, which answer must show service on the petitioner or his attorney.

After the expiration of said fifteen days the Commissioner will fully consider the petition, and if in his opinion it does not state sufficient reasons to justify granting a hearing in the case said petition will be denied and forwarded to the Department for review with an order of the Commissioner stating his reasons for denying the same.

If, in his opinion, the reasons stated in the petition are sufficient, the Commissioner will set a date for a hearing and notify the petitioner, his attorney of record, and Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations thereof. At said hearing the petitioner will be permitted to introduce such testimony or other evidence as he desires in support of the allegations set forth in his petition. The attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will also be permitted to introduce testimony and evidence in rebuttal.

The testimony at the hearing will be confined to the allegations in the petition.

The case will be closed immediately after the introduction of testimony on the date set for the hearing, and as soon thereafer as practicable the Commissioner will render a decision upon the rights of the petitioner to be enrolled as a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation.

Said decision, together with the record in the case, will then be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

In such cases where the decision of the Commissioner is favorable to the petitioners and the decision is affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, the names of the petitioners will then be placed upon a schedule of citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, which schedule must first be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the petitioners are entitled to select and receive an allotment.

In cases of petitioners who do not appear from the records of this office to have formally applied for enrollment to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation within the time prescribed by law, the Commissioner will require conclusive evidence to the effect that application was made or attempted to be made within the time specified for that purpose.

The proceedings herein set forth are without reference to any action heretofore taken by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the United States court, or the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship courts upon the rights of the petitioners to be enrolled as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation.

In order that the cases of persons claiming under the opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General in the cases hereinbefore referred to may be disposed of as soon as possible, it is earnestly desired that all petitions be submitted and filed at the earliest practicable date.

TAMS BIXBY, *Commissioner.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *January 2, 1906.*

Under these regulations 197 petitions were filed praying for the enrollment of 664 white children, 445 as Choctaws and 219 as Chickasaws. A number of these cases were set for hearing and tried at the office of the Commissioner, at Muskogee, Ind. T., due notice of such hearings being sent to the petitioners, their attorneys of record, and the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

On March 8, 1906, the Department directed that such proceedings be discontinued, and on April 24, 1906, addressed a letter to the Commissioner, wherein it was stated that the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin had been considered by the President of the United States and the Attorney-General, and with respect to the views of the former used the following language:

In the President's judgment, without any reference to the act of Congress, it is perfectly clear that equity demands that the son of white parents, who has no Indian blood in him, even though one of his parents may have been admitted into the tribe, should not be treated as an Indian.

Pursuant to the view expressed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior revoked the opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department of March 24, 1905, and December 8, 1905, and affirmed the original decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, dated March 25, 1903, in so far as it denied the application for the enrollment of Mary Elizabeth Martin. As soon as this position was taken by the Department the Commissioner began the preparation of decisions denying applications for the enrollment of this class of claimants.

June 5, 1906, the Department transmitted a copy of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, dated and approved June 2, 1906, wherein it was held that section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), authorized the enrollment of the minor children of intermarried citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. This provision is as follows:

That for ninety days after approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof; and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled. If any citizen of the Cherokee tribe shall fail to receive the full quantity of land to which he is entitled as an allotment, he shall be paid out of any of the funds of such tribe a sum equal to twice the appraised value of the amount of land thus deficient. The provisions of section nine of the Creek agreement, ratified by act approved March first, nineteen hundred and one, authorizing the use of funds of the Creek tribe for equalizing allotments, are hereby restored and reenacted, and after the expiration of nine months from the date of the original selection of an allotment of land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, and after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act as to allotments heretofore made, no contest shall be instituted against such allotment: *Provided*, That the rolls of the tribes affected by this act shall be fully completed on or before the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and seven, and the Secretary of the Interior shall have no jurisdiction to approve the enrollment of any person after said date: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed so as to hereafter permit any person to file an application for enrollment in any tribe where the date for filing application has been fixed by agreement between said tribe and the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to the intermarried whites of the Cherokee Nation whose cases are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior directed that this law be construed in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General; but before any applicants had been enrolled under these instructions the provision above quoted was amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (Public—No. 258), in the following language:

That nothing herein shall be construed so as hereafter to permit any person to file an application for enrollment or to be entitled to enrollment in any of said tribes, except for minors the children of Indians by blood, or of freedmen members of said tribes, or of Mississippi Choctaws identified under the fourteenth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty, as herein otherwise provided, and the fact that the name of a person appears on the tribal roll of any of said tribes shall not be construed to be an application for enrollment.

Although a very great amount of work was performed in the office of the Commissioner during the year in connection with the applications for the enrollment of the 664 applicants of the class above considered, none of them had been finally disposed of on June 30, 1906. It is the present purpose of the Commissioner to render decisions denying these applications, in conformity with departmental action of April 24, 1906, affirming the decision of the Commission to

the Five Civilized Tribes in the matter of the application for the enrollment of Mary Elizabeth Martin as a citizen, and in accordance with section 2 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, as amended by the act of June 21, 1906.

Not less perplexing and quite as exacting as to the expenditure of time and energy required for their final adjustment are the claims of the "court citizens." The tribal authorities always felt that many of those admitted to citizenship by the United States court on appeal from the decisions of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes were in reality not entitled to citizenship rights. This seems also to have been the opinion of the special citizenship court which was created by the act of July 1, 1902, to inquire into the rights of this class of claimants, inasmuch as the said court rejected many of those who had been admitted by the United States court on appeal from the decisions of the Commission in 1896. With respect to the decisions of this special citizenship court, the act which gave it being contained the following:

> The judgment of the citizenship court in any of the suits or proceedings so committed to its jurisdiction shall be final.

It was the practice of the citizenship court to furnish the office of the Commission with certified copies of its decrees. As to the persons admitted to citizenship by such decrees, their names were without further proceedings placed upon schedules or partial rolls and submitted for departmental approval. The cases of those persons who were denied by the citizenship court were merely marked "Closed," reference being made to the decision of the court. But this was not to be the last of these cases. Although they had been three times decided—first by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, then by the United States court in Indian Territory, and lastly by the citizenship court—the circle was to be completed by their coming again before the Commission for further consideration.

On December 16, 1904, a communication was addressed to the President of the United States which was destined to reopen many of the cases which had been adversely decided by the citizenship court and bring them again before the Department and the Commissioner to be retried and decided. The author of this communication was Mrs. Loula West, of Ardmore, Ind. T. Mrs. West had applied for Choctaw citizenship under the act of June 10, 1896, and her application was favorably passed upon by the Commission on December 5, 1896. From this decision an appeal was taken, on the part of the Choctaw Nation, to the United States court for the central district of Indian Territory, and on August 30, 1897, that tribunal affirmed the decision of the Commission admitting the applicant to citizenship. This judgment remained in full force and effect until December 17, 1902, when it was annulled or vacated by virtue of the decree of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court in the test case entitled "The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or Tribes of Indians *v.* J. T. Riddle et al." When the West case was taken up for trial de novo by the citizenship court that tribunal held that she was not entitled to enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and on March 21, 1904, rendered its judgment accordingly.

Not being satisfied with this disposition of her case, the applicant brought the matter to the attention of the President in her communication of December 16, 1904, with which she transmitted a petition alleging that she had been admitted to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation by the United States Indian agent, which action was approved by the Secretary of the Interior January 9, 1890, and praying that by virtue of such admission she be enrolled as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation.

The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for the Interior Department, who rendered an opinion on February 10, 1905. He held that inasmuch as Mrs. West was, prior to the approval of the act of June 10, 1896, a recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation, "by virtue of her recognition and enrollment as a Choctaw by the Secretary of the Interior January 9, 1890," the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes still had jurisdiction to examine into the case and readjudicate it upon its merits, without regard to the decision of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court.

As in the Mary Elizabeth Martin case, the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations objected so strenuously to this ruling that the Department, on April 21, 1905, directed the Commission not to proceed under the opinion cited until so instructed. The matter was again referred to the Attorney-General, who, under date of December 8, 1905, adhered to his former opinion, and on December 13, 1905, the Commissioner was directed to proceed accordingly. The leading case of Loula West has been passed upon by the Commissioner in accordance with the rulings of the Department and is now before the Secretary of the Interior for final review.

As soon as this ruling became a matter of public information there was a flood of letters and verbal inquiries as to the proceedings to be followed in order to have similar cases reviewed. The regulations adopted by the Commissioner to govern such rehearings have already been quoted in this report. At the close of the fiscal year petitions to review the cases of 750 claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations had been filed in the office of the Commissioner. Five hundred and twenty-six of these claim citizenship rights in the Choctaw and 224 in the Chickasaw Nation. The petitions generally allege that the petitioners were recognized and enrolled citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation prior to June 10, 1896, and ask for a reconsideration of their cases. Under the regulations of January 2, 1906, hereinbefore quoted, rehearings have been had in 42 of these cases, embracing 206 claimants. In 6 cases, embracing 42 applicants, the petitions were denied by the Commissioner as not setting forth facts sufficient to justify a rehearing, the applicants clearly having no tribal status or recognition. Action upon some of the petitions is withheld because they include white children of intermarried citizens whose rights to enrollment are still involved in uncertainty, as heretofore set forth.

When the Commission made its last annual report, on June 30, 1905, the matter of the transfer of names from the rolls of freedmen to the rolls of citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations was mentioned as one which had caused some work and was likely to cause more. Since that report was made this matter has assumed an importance even greater than the Commission anticipated, and out of the rulings in the case of Joe and Dillard Perry, mentioned by the Commission on page 16 of its last report, has grown one of the principal problems with which the Department and the Commissioner have had to deal in the past year.

The history of the Perry case is, briefly, that on September 2, 1898, one Harriet Clark (now Harriet Taylor) made application for the enrollment of herself and, among others, two grandchildren—Joe and Dillard Perry. The parents of these children were Eliza Harris, a Chickasaw freedwoman, and Charlie Perry, who died prior to the date of the application for their enrollment, but is alleged to have been a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation. His name so appears upon the 1893 leased district payment roll.

The applicants, Joe and Dillard Perry, were enrolled by the Commission as Chickasaw freedmen, and that portion of the final roll bearing their names was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on December 12, 1902.

In September, 1903, the case was brought to the attention of the Department by Mr. B. C. Franklin, of Tishomingo, Ind. T. Mr. Franklin called attention to the fact that these children were the offspring of a full-blood Chickasaw Indian, and stated that their mother desired to have their names transferred to the roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation. His communication was forwarded to the Commission for a report, and the facts as they appeared from the enrollment records of the Commission were given the Department, viz: That the name of the father of the applicants, Charlie Perry, appears upon the 1893 leased district payment roll as a citizen by blood of the Chickasaw Nation; that he died prior to the preparation of the 1896 census roll; that no evidence had been filed tending to show that Eliza Harris was ever married to Charlie Perry, or that Joe and Dillard Perry were the legal descendants of a Chickasaw Indian. The Commission further reported that Joe Perry was living at the time the 1893 leased district payment roll was made up, and that both Joe and Dillard Perry were living when the 1896 census roll was prepared, but that their names were not included in these rolls.

On October 5, 1903, the Department directed the Commission to advise Mr. Franklin that the proper course to be pursued in the matter would be to make a formal application to the Commission for the enrollment of these children as citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation, which he subsequently did in the form of a petition. After a considerable amount of correspondence passing between the Department and the Commission with respect to this petition, the Commission was directed, on May 14, 1904, to grant the applicants a hearing and investigate their claims. On June 1, 1904, notice was given the said Eliza Perry, her attorney, and the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, that a period of thirty days from that date would be allowed within which they might appear before the Commission and submit testimony in the case. No appearance was made within the time specified, and on July 20, 1904, the petition was transmitted to the Department with the recommendation that no change be made in the status of these applicants. This recommendation was concurred in by the Department on August 4, 1904, in the following language:

> In the absence of any showing on behalf of the applicants in support of their enrollment as Chickasaws by blood, and for the further reason that no explanation has been offered why such showing was not made, it must be presumed that it is the wishes of the applicants and those representing them to forego further action in the matter.

Subsequently a motion for continuance was filed and, on September 14, 1904, the record was again returned to the Commission with instructions to allow thirty days for the introduction of testimony and to notify the interested parties accordingly.

The case was tried on October 21, 1904, and on November 14, 1904, was returned to the Department with the record of the proceedings. The matter was then referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department for his opinion, who held, on January 26, 1905, that the names of the applicants were entitled to be transferred to the roll of Chickasaws by blood. In accordance with this opinion the Department, on February 25, 1905, directed that the names of Joe and Dillard Perry be transferred from the roll of Chickasaw freedmen to the roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation. On March 17, 1905, their names were canceled upon the roll of Chickasaw freedmen and placed upon a partial roll of citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation for approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Before this partial roll was forwarded to Washington a motion for review was filed by the attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and further proceedings in the Perry case were suspended by departmental order. But the activity among the applicants, which

always follows a new departmental ruling, was not lacking in this case, and a great many petitions were transmitted to the Commission by Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, who asked to have their names transferred to the rolls of citizens by blood, on grounds similar to those presented in the Perry case. For a time these petitions were tabled, but on October 23, 1905, the matter was brought to the attention of the Department at Washington by the Commissioner, with the recommendation that they be properly filed and indexed, so that they would be in shape for such consideration as the final outcome of the question involved might warrant. In the meantime, the Perry case had again been referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for consideration, and on November 11, 1905, he rendered an opinion as follows:

> In the present case it does not appear that any application or assertion of right of these applicants for enrollment as citizens by blood was ever made until August, 1903, after December 24, 1902. If such was made under the act of 1896, or at any time prior to and including December 24, 1902, the record before me is incomplete. This opinion is based solely on the fact that no right to enrollment of these applicants as citizens by blood was asserted until after December 24, 1902.

The Department then directed that the names of Joe and Dillard Perry be restored to the roll of Chickasaw freedmen.

Apparently, under the opinion from which the above quotation is made, the vital point in this case was that the claimants did not apply for enrollment as citizens by blood within the time allowed by law for such applications. The regulations of January 2, 1906, already quoted, prescribed the manner in which other cases of this character were to be conducted, and all petitions previously filed were returned with advice to the petitioners that they should proceed in accordance with these regulations.[a]

Under these regulations 231 petitions were filed, including the applications of 1,470 persons, 739 of whom were enrolled as Choctaw and 731 as Chickasaw freedmen. Upon consideration thereof, 111 of these petitions, involving the claims of 629 persons, were denied by the Commissioner because it was evident that the claimants had no tribal recognition as citizens by blood, or had not applied for enrollment as such within the proper time. In 8 cases, embracing 146 applicants, hearings were had. The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, contains the following provision with respect to these claimants:

> That no name shall be transferred from the approved freedmen or any other approved rolls of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, respectively, to the roll of citizens by blood, unless the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes show that application for enrollment as a citizen by blood was made within the time prescribed by law by or for the party seeking the transfer, and said records shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of such application, unless it be shown by documentary evidence that the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes actually received such application within the time prescribed by law.

The 112 petitions which had been passed upon at the close of the year will be disposed of accordingly.

The matter of the enrollment of persons whose names were added to the tribal rolls by the Choctaw enrolling commission, apparently after the powers

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[a] Since the preparation of this report the Assistant Attorney-General has rendered an opinion, dated September 28, 1906, which holds that Joe and Dillard Perry are entitled to enrollment as citizens by blood of the Chickasaw Nation. This opinion is based upon the fact that the applicants are the infant children of a recognized and enrolled citizen of the Chickasaw Nation, that their application was duly made in 1896, and that they are not barred by the implied adverse action of the Commission under the act of June 10, 1896.

of that body to take such action had expired, had come up for consideration before the Commission was disbanded. Its last annual report said with respect to such persons:

During the latter part of the year 1896 and the early part of 1897 the representatives of the Choctaw Nation, to whom the duty of preparing the 1896 census roll of citizens of that tribe was delegated, placed the names of a number of persons upon said roll. It has been clearly established that these names were added to the 1896 roll subsequent to October 10, 1896, and the Commission has refused the applicants on the ground that the tribal enrollment was without authority of law. The opposite view was taken by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department in an opinion dated March 3, 1905, in the case of William C. Thompson et al. The Commission has not proceeded with the readjudication of such cases in conformity with this opinion owing to the fact that on April 21, 1905, the Department directed that further action be suspended.

The matter remained in the same status until March 10, 1906, when the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion in the case of William C. Thompson et al., as follows:

Where two tribunals have original and concurrent jurisdiction to consider a matter it is concluded by that tribunal which first determines it. When the Choctaw authorities acted, October 8, 1896, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under act of 1896 had no further authority than the ministerial one of inscribing the family upon their roll, for they had no authority to purge the recognized citizenship of the tribes, and no legal ground of fact for such action existed had there been such authority. The Commission not having jurisdiction to exclude him at the time it assumed to do so, his failure to appeal from that void action does not prejudice his right. I therefore adhere to my former opinion herein that neither fraud nor want of authority for the applicants' enrollment is shown and that they are entitled to be enrolled.

Evidently this opinion means that when the name of a citizenship claimant is found upon the tribal rolls of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation in the possession of the Commissioner, such tribal enrollment gave the Department jurisdiction to determine the right of that claimant to final enrollment, and the submission of evidence establishing the fact that the claimant was a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian would entitle him to enrollment under the acts of June 28, 1898, and July 1, 1902. This position of the Department was further commented upon by the Assistant Attorney-General in an opinion dated February 19, 1906, in the case of James S. Long et al. as follows:

No admission to citizenship was by the usage of that tribe necessary. When applicants removed to the nation in 1894 they thereby became citizens. The council could not by prohibiting its committee from enrolling a class of citizens for no cause except its own nonaction decitizenize them unheard. Were that its intent, I would have no hesitation in saying that such arbitrary action was beyond its power and in clear violation of section 11 of the bill of rights of the Choctaw constitution as an attempt to outlaw or deprive a class of citizens of their liberties and privileges unheard.

Also:

In putting the omitted names of such persons on the roll the revisory board, and the governor in so advising, were acting properly and within their powers. I am therefore of the opinion that applicants were not enrolled without authority of law, and certainly not by fraud, and the Commission erred in denying their enrollment.

Conformable to these rulings, the Department reversed the decisions of the Commission in several cases where applicants coming within this class had been refused enrollment and ordered that they be enrolled. Other cases have been remanded for rehearing and readjudication, and motions for review have been filed by some 200 claimants who profess to come within the purview of the Department's rulings.

After the power of the Commission to receive applications for enrollment had ceased, claimants whose names were not found upon the index of applicants for enrollment began to present themselves at the offices, claiming that they had made, or attempted to make, such application within the time prescribed by law.

Within the past fiscal year 108 such cases have been presented. The testimony of the applicants has been made a matter of record, and in 45 cases it was conclusively shown that application for enrollment was made or attempted to be made in time; in 63 cases the evidence failed to show that application had been made, and the Commissioner refused to receive or consider such claims. His action in 38 cases has been affirmed by the Department.

This matter was brought under control by the following provision inserted in the act of April 26, 1906, viz:

That after the approval of this act no person shall be enrolled as a citizen or freedman of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, except as herein otherwise provided, unless application for enrollment was made prior to December first, nineteen hundred and five, and the records in charge of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of such application. * * *

This does not, of course, prohibit such claimants from coming before the Commissioner. They are readily resolved into two classes—first, those wherein the records in charge of the Commissioner show that application was made within the time limit, which require the determination of the claim upon its merits; second, those wherein the records in charge of the Commissioner are conclusive as to the nonsubmission of any application or the assertion of right within the prescribed time. Thus the labor incident upon the consideration and disposition of cases of this character is materially reduced.

These are some of the matters which have engrossed the time of the Commissioner and the Department in the matter of the enrollment of Choctaws and Chickasaws during the past fiscal year. They have not only been attended by a great amount of clerical work, but they are of a character requiring much deliberation and thought, and therefore matters which are slow to resolve themselves into correct practice. For this reason, as well as because the least difficult cases were taken up first and the work of enrollment completed, except as to cases presenting questions of law, which would not admit of hurried and premature decisions, not many names have been added to the final rolls of the Choctaws and Chickasaws during the past year. In other words, the apparent progress has been slow in proportion to the work performed as compared with the enrollment of applicants whose rights were unquestioned or hinged upon matters of fact rather than upon questions of law. Indeed, more than 60 per cent of those placed upon the rolls during the year were persons whose cases had once been past upon and had come up for rehearing and readjudication as the result of precedents established in cases such as those mentioned in the foregoing pages. Frequently cases which had been decided by the Commission and the Department and considered closed from one to four years had to be reopened, for apparently there was no finality attached to the work of enrollment until the act of April 26, 1906, became effective. This act provides:

* * * No motion to reopen or reconsider any citizenship case in any of said tribes shall be entertained unless filed with the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes within sixty days after the date of the order or decision sought to be reconsidered, except as to decisions made prior to the passage of this act, in which cases such motion shall be made within sixty days after the passage of this act.

If the construction placed upon this law by the Commissioner be correct, there will be no more reopening of cases decided prior to April 26, 1906. There will be no more petitions for the transfer of names from the freedman roll to the roll of citizens by blood, and there will be no more uncertainty as to claimants who were denied citizenship by the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court. In short, the act of April 26, 1906, seems to be the first legislation ever enacted which enabled the Department to stamp the word "closed" upon any enrollment case and then stand by it. Without this power it has been impossible to foresee the completion of the work or estimate with any degree of accuracy the time or labor or expense involved in its completion. In giving credit for the work done, as it appears in the following more statistical paragraphs, it is hoped that due consideration will be given to the hindering circumstances which the preceding pages have, in a measure, endeavored to explain.

CHOCTAWS.

When the work passed under the supervision of the Commissioner on July 1, 1905, the claims of 475 applicants for enrollment as Choctaws were still unacted upon. Since that time 155 of these cases have been passed upon, including the claims of 236 persons, which were disposed of as follows:

| | Granted. | Refused. | Dismissed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 44 | 45 | 31 | 120 |
| Choctaws by intermarriage | 86 | 26 | 4 | 116 |
| Total | 130 | 71 | 35 | 236 |

Decisions of the Commission and the Commissioner in 34 cases, refusing applications for the enrollment of 56 persons, were affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, and decisions rendered by the Commission in 4 cases were reversed by the Department during the year. The latter embraced the applications of 7 persons for enrollment as citizens by blood and 1 by intermarriage who were refused by the Commission, but by order of the Department were finally enrolled.

The persons whose applications were dismissed are conclusively shown to have died prior to September 25, 1902, and therefore not entitled to final enrollment.

During the fiscal year the names of 148 persons were added to the final roll of citizens by blood, and 83 were added to the final roll of citizens by intermarriage.

The number of persons whose applications for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation to be determined by the Commissioner was increased during the past year by 206, being cases where there was no formal application made prior to July 1, 1905, but where testimony submitted has conclusively established that application was made within the time prescribed by law.

At the close of the fiscal year the claims of 445 persons are not finally disposed of, as follows:

Involving undetermined questions of law or requiring additional evidence... 305
Favorably passed upon by the Commissioner, but not placed upon final rolls. 50
Denied by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes or the Commissioner and now before the Department for review... 90

The condition of the work of enrollment in the Choctaw Nation on June 30, 1906, may be summed up in the following tabulated statement:

| | Finally enrolled. | Favorably adjudicated, but not finally enrolled. | Refused by Commissioner and pending before Department. | Unacted upon by Commissioner. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 16,406 | 13 | 60 | 239 | 16,718 |
| Choctaws by intermarriage | 1,550 | 37 | 20 | 66 | 1,673 |
| Total | 17,956 | 50 | 80 | 305 | 18,391 |

CHICKASAWS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the applications of 290 persons for enrollment in the Chickasaw Nation awaited the final decision of the Commissioner and the Department. During the year decisions were rendered in 57 cases, disposing of the claims of 71 of these applicants. The result of these decisions was as follows:

| | Granted. | Refused. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chickasaws by blood | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Chickasaws by intermarriage | 18 | 25 | 43 |
| Total | 39 | 32 | 71 |

Following the usual practice, the names of those persons whose applications were granted and where no protest was made on the part of the tribal authorities have been placed upon schedules or partial rolls and submitted to the Department for approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In the cases where the applicants were refused the records and the decisions of the Commissioner have been forwarded to the Department for review and final action.

Orders were issued by the Commissioner dismissing the applications of 10 persons as citizens of the Choctaw Nation because the applicants were found to have died prior to September 25, 1902, and under the law were not entitled to final enrollment.

The Department affirmed the decisions rendered by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in 11 cases, refusing the applications of 14 persons for enrollment as Chickasaws.

The decisions of the Commissioner in 3 cases, granting the applications of 5 persons for enrollment, were also affirmed by the Department.

During the year 35 persons have been added to the final roll of citizens by blood and 24 to the final roll of citizens by intermarriage.

The claims of 209 persons as citizens of the Chickasaw Nation are undisposed of on June 30, 1906. The status of the applications in these cases is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pending before the Commissioner | 159 |
| Granted by the Commissioner, but not placed upon the final roll | 24 |
| Refused by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and pending before the Department | 26 |
| Total | 209 |

The following statement shows concisely the condition of the work of enrollment in the Chickasaw Nation on June 30, 1906:

| | Finally enrolled. | Favorably adjudicated, but not finally enrolled. | Refused by Commissioner and pending before Department. | Unacted upon by Commissioner. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chickasaws by blood | 4,991 | 16 | ..... | 156 | 5,163 |
| Chickasaws by intermarriage | 623 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 660 |
| Total | 5,614 | 24 | 14 | 171 | 5,823 |

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN.

The applications of 218 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen remained for the Commissioner to act upon after the Commission was abolished. Of this number, the claims of 79 have been decided, 62 having been enrolled and 17 denied.

The decisions of the Commission and the Commissioner refusing the applications of 90 persons for enrollment as Choctaw freedmen have been affirmed during the year.

The names of those entitled to be enrolled have been placed upon schedules or partial rolls submitted to the Department for approval. The records in the cases of those denied have been forwarded to the Department for review.

During the year the names of 124 Choctaw freedmen have been added to the final roll.

As to those cases which are undetermined, the cause may be generally stated as inability to secure information concerning the applicants. They can not be located; they fail to respond to communications sent to their last known address, and their cases will doubtless eventually be dismissed for want of prosecution by the applicants.

CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

The claims of 121 applicants for enrollment as Chickasaw freedmen remained for the Commissioner to decide after June 30, 1905, and of this number 51 were enrolled and 23 denied during the past year.

The decisions of the Commission and the Commissioner in 31 cases, refusing the applications of 84 persons for enrollment, have been affirmed by the Department. The names of 35 Chickasaw freedmen have been added to the final roll during the year, making a total of 4,730 finally enrolled.

ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN.

[Act of March 3, 1905.]

Among the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905, which added materially to the work of the Commission was the following:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is hereby authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to September twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and two, and who were living on said date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to September twenty-fifth,

nineteen hundred and two, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and who were living on said latter date, to citizens by blood of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children.

Under this act applications for the enrollment of 2,212 children were made to the Commission. Of this number 1,643 were applicants for enrollment as Choctaws and 569 as Chickasaws.

CHOCTAWS.

By June 30, 1905, the cases of 252 Choctaw children had been investigated and disposed of and their names placed upon the final roll. Since that time 1,306 have been disposed of and added to the final roll, making 1,558 in all.

Applications for the enrollment of 39 children have been refused and 20 dismissed, for the reason that the applicants were not living on March 4, 1905.

This leaves only 26 cases still pending before the Commissioner, and these are being investigated with a view to a determination of the applicants' right to enrollment.

CHICKASAWS.

The names of 421 Chickasaw children had been placed upon the final roll by the Commission prior to June 30, 1905, and the names of 136 have since been added.

The claims of 7 have been dismissed and the remaining 5 are being investigated.

ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN.

[Act of April 26, 1906.]

The act of April 26, 1906, reopened the Choctaw and Chickasaw rolls for the enrollment of children born prior to and living on March 4, 1906, by the following provision:

That for ninety days after the approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled. * * *

As soon as this act was approved by the President, the following notice was prepared and generally distributed in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.

ENROLLMENT OF MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

By the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (H. R. 5976), entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

"That for ninety days after the approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw * * * tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled."

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight of Wednesday, July 25, 1906, receive applications for the enrollment of minor children who were living March 4, 1906, and whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, or who have applications for enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations now pending.

Such applications may be made personally at any time up to and inclusive of July 25, 1906, at the general office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Ind. T.; also at the Choctaw land office at Atoka, Ind. T., and at the Chickasaw land office at Ardmore, Ind. T., from July 1 to July 25, 1906.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in sufficient time to reach the office of the Commissioner at Muskogee, Ind. T., not later than July 25, 1906.

The Commissioner will maintain appointments at various towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the reception of applications for the enrollment of minor children as citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as follows:

CHOCTAW NATION.

Hugo, May 7 to 11, inclusive.
Bennington, May 14 to 18, inclusive.
Idabel, May 21 to 25, inclusive.
Alikchi, May 28 to June 1, inclusive.
Smithville, June 4 to 8, inclusive.
Tuskahoma, June 12 to 16, inclusive.
Poteau, June 18 to 22, inclusive.
Caddo, June 18 to 22, inclusive.
South McAlester, June 25 to 29, inclusive.
Kinta, June 25 to 29, inclusive.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Duncan, May 7 to 11, inclusive.
Chickasha, May 14 to 18, inclusive.
Pauls Valley, May 21 to 25, inclusive.
Ada, May 28 to June 1, inclusive.
Tishomingo, June 4 to 8, inclusive.
Colbert, June 11 to 15, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by this office.

The rules of the Commissioner require that applications for the enrollment of minor children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In event that either of the affiants are unable to write, signatures by mark must be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public, and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

The reception of applications is limited to minor children of members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians and to the minor children of persons who have aplications pending for enrollment as citizens of the said nations on April 26, 1906, and does not include the children of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen.

TAMS BIXBY,
*Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *April 26, 1906.*

A copy of this notice was sent to the head of each Choctaw and Chickasaw family appearing upon the records of the Commissioner. A copy was mailed to each post-office in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for conspicuous posting, and all outgoing letters destined to points in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations or adjacent territory contained a copy.

Applications for the enrollment of children were received at the field appointments announced, at the general office of the Commissioner at Muskogee, and at the Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices located at Atoka and Ardmore, respectively.

Up to June 30, 1906, applications for the enrollment of 1,576 children had been received. Of this number, 1,150 claimed to be Choctaws and 426 Chickasaws.

It came to the knowledge of the Commissioner that the full bloods of a certain class, living principally in the eastern part of the Choctaw Nation, were making no effort to have their children enrolled, and it was thought advisable to issue the following notice on June 23, 1906:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

WARNING NOTICE.

ENROLLMENT OF MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE CHOCTAW, CHICKASAW, CHEROKEE, AND CREEK NATIONS.

The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (Public—129), entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," provides in part as follows:

"That for ninety days after approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled * * *."

Notice is hereby given that all applications for the enrollment of children under the provisions of law above quoted *must be submitted to and received by the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes not later than midnight July 25, 1906.*

The provision of law above quoted specifically limits the reception of such applications to July 25, 1906, and there is no authority vested in this office or the Department of the Interior to receive or consider any such applications after said date.

TAMS BIXBY,
*Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *June 23, 1906.*

N. B.—Please post conspicuously.

Reliable and trustworthy Choctaw Indians were employed and sent into the full-blood settlements to secure information necessary to preserve the rights of the children of the Snake Indians who would not voluntarily make application for their enrollment.

As the time for receiving such applications extends up to July 25, 1906, and the clerical force is engaged in collecting, properly indexing, and filing these applications, none of those heretofore received have been acted upon by the Commissioner, but they will be disposed of as early as possible.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

The act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 83), directed the Commission to examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties were not entitled to all the right of Choctaw citizenship except the Choctaw annuities. Under the report made in pursuance of this legislation there was included in the act of June 28, 1898, the following provision:

Said Commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and perform all other acts necessary thereto and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

In all the laws prescribing the duties of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes no single sentence laid down a greater task. Article 14 of the treaty referred to is as follows:

Each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of six hundred and forty acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one-half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him over ten years of age, and a quarter section to each child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon said lands intending to become citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of this treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue; said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

The intent of the legislation was to secure to the Choctaw Indians residing in Mississippi the rights and benefits of Choctaw citizenship in the Indian Territory. The full-blood Indians living in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana remained innocuous in their huts and waited for the Commission to take the initiative and seek them out, bringing the offer of rich farms and comfortable homes to their very doors, but they often stolidly refused to furnish any information whatever concerning their ancestry. None of these full bloods were able to offer any proof of the compliance upon the part of their ancestors with this article of the treaty. But a number of alleged agents and attorneys, realizing the possibilities of a rich harvest in fees, began to canvass the country for claimants under this law, advising and urging persons possessed of a modicum of Choctaw blood to submit their applications. The record giving the names of persons who had complied with article 14 was their text-book. Everyone who had in his chain of ancestry a name similar to one appearing upon that record was made to believe that he could obtain an allotment of land. Others, ignorant of their pedigree and sometimes of the names of their own parents, acted upon the suggestion that the names of the persons found upon the list of those who complied with the treaty provision were as likely to have been their ancestors as anyone else. Claimants came from all parts of the country—from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, and from Oregon to Massachusetts—and literally submerged the Commission with applications.

It became apparent that the ignorant full blood for whom Congress intended to provide had no record of his ancestry and could not prove his rights under the law, and if required to do so would fail to receive the benefits of the legislation. In order that this might not happen, the following provision was embodied in the act of July 1, 1902:

* * * The application of no person for identification as a Mississippi Choctaw shall be received by said Commission after six months subsequent to the date of the final ratification of this agreement, and in the disposition of such applications all full-blood Mississippi Choctaw Indians and the descendants of any Mississippi Choctaw Indians, whether of full or mixed blood, who receive a patent to land under the said fourteenth article of said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty who had not moved to and made bona fide settlement in the Choctaw-Chickasaw country prior to June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws, entitled to benefits under article fourteen of the said treaty of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to identification as such by said Commission, but this direction or provision shall be deemed to be only a rule of evidence and shall not be invoked by or operate to the advantage of any applicant who is not a Mississippi Choctaw of the full blood, or who is not the descendant of a Mississippi Choctaw who received a patent to land under said treaty, or who is otherwise barred from the right of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation. * * *

Out of a total of 24,634 only about 10 per cent were found entitled to receive benefits under the above legislation. The remaining cases required, however, as careful investigation as the cases of those identified.

The time within which the Mississippi Choctaws might apply for identification expired by law on March 25, 1903, and the Commission past upon practically all the claims presented during its existence. But, as has been the case in all the enrollment work, much of it had to be gone over again, because the claimants persisted in their efforts and continually represented that they had unearthed information and evidence which would entitle them to identification if they were given another hearing. So the Mississippi Choctaw business has continued to absorb its share of time in the way of reviewing and investigating cases once disposed of by the Commission.

The decisions of the Commission in 15 consolidated cases refusing the right of identification to 1,189 claimants were affirmed by the Department during the year.

A number of cases were remanded by the Department for rehearing, the principal among which are the following: Nancy Agloff, Emma Taylor et al., Jim Farve et al., Frizen Farve et al., Billy Farve et al., Adolph Feyerd, Louisa Farve, Seymour Farve, Clemogene Farve, Elizabeth Farve, Tom Tubbee, Mollie Taylor et al., William Riley Windham et al., Sis Stout et al., Ed Bohanan, Frank Brewer et al., Sallie Charles et al.

In order to obtain the additional information desired by the Department it was necessary to again send envoys into the State of Mississippi, where many of the claimants lived. The following field appointments were held during the month of March, 1906: Bay St. Louis, Miss., March 20 and 21; Dekalb, Miss., March 23; Philadelphia, Miss., March 27; West Point, Miss., March 30; Dossville, Miss., March 31.

Some of the remanded cases are still pending before the Commissioner.

There was also before the Commissioner at the close of the year a petition for the identification of the children and grandchildren of Susan S. Burton, for whom no application was made within the time prescribed by law.

Applications for the enrollment of 347 children of Mississippi Choctaws have been made to the Commissioner under the act of April 26, 1906, which are still to be disposed of in accordance with the views expressed by the Department in a letter dated May 25, 1906, based upon an opinion of the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury of September 9, 1905, with respect to the enrollment of Willis Willis, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, May 25, 1906.*

SIR: The Department has considered your report of May 11, 1906, relative to the enrollment of Willis Willis as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation. It is understood that the purpose of this report is to secure the views of the Department relative to the disposition of applications for enrollment under the act of April 26, 1906 (Public—No. 129).

This applicant was born April 24, 1904. His parents, Robinson and Lizzie Willis, are full-blood Choctaws, whose names appear upon the partial final roll of Mississippi Choctaws approved January 13, 1905, by the Secretary of the Interior.

The case of Willis Willis was first submitted to the Department under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), which was construed by the Assistant Attorney-General, in the approved opinion of November 16, 1905, relative to the Mississippi Choctaw case of Addie Reed. These cases are parallel, and as the Department in approving said opinion held Addie Reed entitled to enrollment under the act last referred to above, it follows that Willis Willis is also entitled, providing he was living March 4, 1905. This is true, even though he died immediately thereafter. Accordingly, the instructions contained in departmental letter of May 3, 1906, concerning him are not to be construed to limit the readjudication of this case to the act of April 26, 1906 (Public—No. 129), by the

terms of which Willis Willis would be barred from enrollment in case he died during the period between March 4, 1905, and March 4, 1906.

There remains to be considered the right of the applicant and of other children of Mississippi Choctaws to be enrolled under section 2 of said act of April 26, 1906, which provides in part as follows:

"That for ninety days after approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof."

It is your recommendation, in which the Indian Office concurs, that Willis Willis be enrolled under this act, providing he was living March 4, 1906.

It is observed that the word "members" is used in the provision of law quoted above. This term is defined in section 3 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), as follows:

"The words 'member' or 'members' and 'citizen' or 'citizens' shall be held to mean members or citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe of Indians in Indian Territory, not including freedmen."

The word "members" also occurs in the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 571), naming the distributees of the Choctaw-Chickasaw town-site fund. This act was construed in connection with section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902, supra, providing for the identification and enrollment of Mississippi Choctaws, by the Assistant Attorney-General, in an approved opinion dated January 31, 1905; also by the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, in an opinion dated September 9, 1905, and by both of said officers it was held in substance that enrolled Mississippi Choctaws were entitled, as members of the tribe, to share in said fund, and by neither of them was any distinction made between the persons so enrolled. Accordingly, in view of said section 3, quoted above, and in view of the opinions cited, the Department concludes that the term "members" in the said act of April 26, 1906, includes Mississippi Choctaws, and that Willis Willis is entitled to enrollment thereunder (as well as under the act of March 3, 1905, supra), providing, of course, that he was living March 4, 1906.

In addition to your report concerning Willis Willis, you recommend that the enrollment of the children of Mississippi Choctaws under the said act of April 26, 1906, be limited as follows:

(1) To the children of parents identified as Mississippi Choctaws by reason of descent from beneficiaries under article 14 of the treaty of 1830.

(2) To the full-blood children of parents identified as Mississippi Choctaws under the rule applicable to full-blood Choctaws prescribed by said section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902.

And that mixed-blood children of parents of the latter class be not enrolled.

The Indian Office concurs in your recommendation that children of the first two classes are entitled to enrollment, but is unable to concur with you as to the mixed-blood children of full bloods.

Provision was made in said section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902, for the identification of Mississippi Choctaws through two methods of proof. By the first method applicants were permitted to show that they or their ancestors were beneficiaries under the fourteenth article of the treaty of September 27, 1830. By the second method a "rule of evidence," to use the words of the statute, was provided, under which applicants were allowed to prove themselves to be Choctaws of the full blood. In either case applicants submitting satisfactory proof were to be, in the words of the law, "deemed to be Mississippi Choctaws, entitled to benefits under article fourteen of the said treaty of September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty," and no distinction was made in the act between them as to their subsequent rights or obligations. Removing to the nation, all alike became citizens.

The act of July 1, 1902, supra, provided both for the identification and enrollment of Mississippi Choctaws, but the act now under consideration relates to enrollment alone. The latter does not repeal the former, but it does supersede it to the extent that it recognizes by implication the citizenship of the children of enrolled citizens, and gives the Department jurisdiction for a limited period to place their names upon the rolls of citizens of the tribe. If this extension of jurisdiction, operating, as it does in certain cases, as a new grant of citizenship, is objectionable, then, by the same token, all of the enrollment provisions in the acts of March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906, are objectionable, for in the several tribes many persons have been or will be enrolled contrary to the various agreements, under none of which could any person born after 1902 be

enrolled. As the last act relates to enrollment alone, the principal question in each case is whether the parent of the applicant is a member of the nation or an applicant for enrollment as such. By your recommendations you necessarily concede that persons duly enrolled as Mississippi Choctaws, irrespective of the quantum of their blood, become members of the nation. This conclusion is fully supported by the authorities cited herein. You also concede by your recommendation concerning the children of parents identified merely as descendants of fourteenth-article beneficiaries, that the quantum of blood possessed by the child of a Mississippi Choctaw is not necessarily determinative of its right to enrollment. Inasmuch as such descendants are, as a rule, persons having but a very small percentage of Choctaw blood, it is not considered that they should be regarded as a higher source of political right than the full-blood Mississippi Choctaws, or that Congress intended to preserve the rights of their children and not the rights of children of the latter class. Accordingly, the Department concludes that the mixed-blood children of full-blood Mississippi Choctaws, such children being Choctaws of the half blood or more, are equally entitled with the children of descendants of fourteenth-article claimants. You are therefore advised that in the administration of the act of April 26, 1906, no distinction should be made between children of the various classes of Mississippi Choctaws. This conclusion is reached after due consideration of the opinion of the Attorney-General of June 19, 1903, to which you refer, construing section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902. Said opinion relates merely to the acquisition of citizenship, through the medium of identification as Mississippi Choctaws and removal to the nation, of certain full-blood Choctaws, whereas the act of April 26, 1906, the terms of which are so direct and positive as to require the construction herein given, operates as a recognition of the citizenship rights of their minor children.

A copy of the opinion of the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury of September 9, 1905, is inclosed, together with a copy of Indian Office letter of May 17, 1906.

Respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
*Secretary.*

(2 inclosures.)

THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
*Muskogee, Ind. T.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, September 9, 1905.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, submitting for my decision the following questions:

1. Whether Mississippi Choctaws are entitled to share in the town-site per capita payment authorized to be paid under the provisions of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 571).

2. If such Mississippi Choctaws are so entitled, will they lose their right thereto by removing from the Indian Territory subsequent to their enrollment as members of the Choctaw tribe, said enrollment having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior as provided by the acts of Congress as hereinafter set forth.

The act of April 28, 1904, supra, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw town-site fund, and for other purposes," provides:

"That the money now accumulated and which may be hereafter accumulated in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, derived from the sale of town lots in the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, shall be paid to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted) in the manner following: That, beginning the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the said town-site money so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member to receive an equal portion thereof.

"SEC. 2. That no person claiming to be a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes shall be paid any portion of this fund until he or she has been enrolled as such member and the enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved from payment of the town-site fund an amount equal to the sum of the pro rata shares of all persons claiming to be members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes entitled

to share in this fund whose claims are pending at the time said fund is divided for payment, and the money reserved shall be paid to such persons, if they be finally enrolled and their enrollment approved, in the same manner as other payments of town-site fund are made hereunder. That if the fund thus reserved, or any part of it, should not become payable by reason of the failure of the persons claiming citizenship to be enrolled or of their enrollment to be approved, as herein provided, said reserved fund shall go back to the general town-site fund, to be divided and paid to the members of said tribes of approved enrollment as other town-site funds.

"SEC. 3. That if any person whose name appears upon the rolls, as herein provided, shall have died subsequent to the twenty-fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and two, and before receiving his pro rata share of the accumulated town-site fund, the money to which such person would have been entitled if living shall be paid in his name to his legal representative.

"SEC. 4. That following the payment to be made beginning the first day of May, nineteen hundred and four, as provided in this act, payments shall be made each year thereafter in like manner to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of approved enrollment of the fund accumulated from the sale of town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as aforesaid.

"SEC. 5. That the payment of the town-site fund shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in section nineteen of an act approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, being 'An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." (30 Stat. L., 495.)

The Mississippi Choctaws were those members of the Choctaw tribe who, under the provisions of article 14 of the treaty of 1830 (7 Stat. L., 333), remained east of the Mississippi River, as provided in said article, after the main body of the tribe or nation removed to the Indian Territory. Certain of these Mississippi Choctaws having later removed to the Indian Territory and become there enrolled as members of the Choctaw Nation under provisions of law which authorized such enrollment, the question is whether they are entitled as such members to participate in the distribution of said town-site funds.

The treaty of 1830, supra, provides that the Mississippi Choctaws shall not lose the privileges of Choctaw citizens by remaining in Mississippi, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuities.

Section 41 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," provides:

"All persons duly identified by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the provision of section twenty-one of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to benefits under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, may, at any time within six months after their identification as Mississippi Choctaws by the said Commission, make bona fide settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and upon proof of such settlement to such Commission within one year after the date of their said identification as Mississippi Choctaws, shall be enrolled by said Commission as Mississippi Choctaws entitled to allotment, as herein provided for citizens of the tribes, subject to the special provisions herein provided as to Mississippi Choctaws, and said enrollment shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior. * * *"

I am of opinion that a Mississippi Choctaw duly enrolled as a member of the tribe, as provided by the above acts, said enrollment being approved by the Secretary of the Interior, is entitled to share in the payment of said town-site funds under the same terms and conditions as other members of the tribe are entitled to share therein, and such Mississippi Choctaw will not lose his or her right thereto by removing from the Indian Territory subsequent to his or her said enrollment, so approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL, *Acting Comptroller.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ELIMINATION OF NAMES FROM FINAL ROLL.

In spite of the pains taken by the Commission to make the final rolls accurate from the start a number of names were placed thereon which should have been omitted, because the persons died prior to September 25, 1902, and were

not entitled to final enrollment. These frauds did not develop to any great extent until the work of allotment was commenced. Then it was discovered that the names of many Choctaws and Chickasaws who died prior to September 25, 1902, were included in the final roll.

In order to secure evidence showing the date of death of such persons it was necessary to send employees into the field, and parties were sent out in both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. For many months employees, traveling in an open buckboard, have scoured the country in search of information as to persons erroneously enrolled. In some cases it has been difficult to obtain accurate information, but the work performed along these lines has been generally satisfactory and effective. Evidence has been obtained which led to the cancellation of 1,447 names from the final roll, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 1,023 |
| Choctaw freedmen | 22 |
| Chickasaws by blood | 231 |
| Chickasaw freedmen | 166 |
| Choctaw new born (act of March 3, 1905) | 2 |
| Chickasaw new born (act of March 3, 1905) | 1 |
| Mississippi Choctaws | 2 |
| Total | 1,447 |

There are now under investigation 121 cases where information has been received tending to show that persons died prior to September 25, 1902.

The following table shows the status of the final rolls of Choctaws and Chickasaws June 30, 1906, taking into account all additions and eliminations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 15,023 |
| Choctaws by intermarriage | 1,550 |
| Choctaw new born (act of March 3, 1905) | 1,556 |
| Chickasaws by blood | 4,760 |
| Chickasaws by intermarriage | 623 |
| Chickasaw new born (act of March 3, 1905) | 556 |
| Choctaw freedmen | 5,356 |
| Chickasaw freedmen | 4,564 |
| Mississippi Choctaws | 1,360 |
| Total | 35,348 |

### CHEROKEES.

The initiatory work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the determination of rights of claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation arose under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896. Under this act applications for the admission of approximately 50,000 persons to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation were submitted to the Commission, and were finally adjudicated either by the Commission or by the United States court on appeal. Of this number, only 274 applicants were found by either tribunal to be entitled to citizenship.

The actual work in the preparation of the rolls of Cherokee citizens under the act of June 28, 1898, was begun in May, 1900, and the consideration and disposition of the applications for enrollment received under that act has since occupied the time of the Cherokee enrollment division. The act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), which was ratified by the citizens of the Cherokee Nation August 7, 1902, fixed September 1 of that year as the date for the closing of the rolls and October 31, 1902, as the limit within which applications for enrollment as Cherokee citizens could be received. The limitation for the reception of original applications for enrollment as Cherokee citizens was later extended by the act of April 26, 1906, to December 1, 1905.

The total number of applicants for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee

Nation received to July 1, 1905, was 46,464. With the exception of the cases of intermarried white citizens whose rights were pending in the courts, to which reference is hereafter made, there was only a small per cent of cases yet to be determined when the Commission passed out of existence. Those which were left over were the ones in which the rights of the applicants were the most difficult to determine and the most actively contested on the part of the applicants and the Cherokee Nation. This is especially true of the freedmen, where the mooted questions are whether or not the applicant or the ancestor through whom he claims was the slave of a Cherokee citizen or a free colored person residing in the Cherokee Nation at the commencement of the civil war, and, in the event he left the Territory during the war, whether or not he returned on or before February 11, 1867. The loss of reliable evidence in the lapse of forty years among a people as ignorant as the freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the faculty of this class of claimants for obtaining "made-to-order" evidence, required the most careful investigation of these cases in order to insure justice to both parties.

The date upon which a certain case was to be heard was announced in advance and due notice given to all parties interested. Often both sides brought a number of witnesses from the Territory and adjacent States, where the colored people sojourned during the war. As these witnesses had to be closely examined and cross-examined, the trial and final disposition of the case was a slow process.

During the fiscal year hearings have been held in 310 cases, or an average of about one each working day. The testimony submitted on each side has to be carefully weighed and considered before a decision can be prepared. Until the act of April 26, 1906, settled the matter of rehearings, there was no assurance that the decision rendered by the Commissioner or the Department would be final.

The opposing element has been more noticeable in the Cherokee Nation than in the other tribes. Here most of the full bloods continue to dream of a land inhabited only by Indians and wild animals. The greater number of these Indians are known as "Ketoowahs," or "Night-Hawks." Although the field work of the Commission in the enrollment of Cherokees was as thorough as in the other nations, it was evident, as the time for closing the rolls drew to hand, that many of the persons whose names were on the authenticated tribal rolls would not make application for final enrollment within the time prescribed by law. Some of them, of course, were dead or had moved to other lands, but many of them failed to apply, through obstinacy or a conviction that their enrollment would be treasonable to their tribal relations.

In order to preserve the rights of these people, a bona fide citizen of the Cherokee Nation made application on June 30, 1902, for the enrollment of all appearing upon the tribal rolls of 1880 and 1896 who had not applied themselves. This general application included the names of 2,269 persons, and in the four years which have elapsed since it was made the search for information which would throw light on the status of the applicants on September 1, 1902, has never ceased. At the general office, at the Cherokee land office, and in the field it has been kept up. Members of the tribal council have, upon request, appeared before the Commission and given such information as they could concerning these persons. Applicants for allotments of land at the land office have been questioned relative to them, and the envoys of the Commission and the Commissioner have scoured the country in order that they might be located, if living, and receive the proportionate share of the tribal property to which they might be entitled.

Having exhausted every other means to locate the delinquents, a list of the names of those who could not be found, and who had become known as "lost

Cherokees," was prepared and published in various newspapers having a general circulation in the Cherokee Nation and the surrounding country. This notice gave final warning that the cases of all who could not be located by December 1, 1905, would be dismissed. And on December 27, 1905, the Commissioner issued orders dismissing without prejudice the cases of 673 Cherokees by blood, 170 Cherokee freedmen, and 80 Cherokees by intermarriage, which had theretofore been carried on its dockets. It seems reasonably certain that none of those were entitled to final enrollment, and, in view of the persistent efforts which have been made to locate them, this action of the Commissioner seems to be fully warranted.

In addition to this, the Commissioner rendered decisions in 230 cases, disposing of the claims of 853 persons, as follows:

| | Granted. | Denied. | Dismissed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee by blood | 85 | 162 | 41 | 288 |
| Cherokee by freedom | 52 | 496 | 17 | 565 |
| Total | 137 | 658 | 58 | 853 |

The decisions of the Commission and the Commissioner in 245 cases, embracing 1,068 applicants, were finally passed upon by the Department during the fiscal year with the following result:

| | Granted. | Denied. | Dismissed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee by blood | 82 | 123 | 1 | 206 |
| Cherokee by freedom | 167 | 692 | 3 | 862 |
| Total | 249 | 815 | 4 | 1,068 |

Partial rolls containing the names of 355 Cherokees by blood and 139 Cherokee freedmen have been made up and finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior. And two partial rolls, bearing the names of 21 Cherokees by blood and 49 Cherokee freedmen, were at Washington pending final approval of the Secretary of the Interior on June 30, 1906.

The same difficulties experienced in the other tribes were encountered in the Cherokee Nation, viz: The disposition of the names of persons who died prior to the closing of the rolls and were not entitled to be placed upon the final roll. In a number of cases information was received tending to show that persons included in the final roll of Cherokees died prior to September 1, 1902. In each case notice was given by publication and by personal letter to all heirs known to the Commissioner that unless evidence was submitted within sixty days from the date of such notice tending to show that the deceased person was living on September 1, 1902, the cancellation of his name from the final roll would be recommended to the Secretary of the Interior.

This action was taken as to 326 persons finally enrolled as Cherokees by blood and 30 enrolled as Cherokee freedmen. In many cases the interested parties appeared and attempted to show that the deceased person was living on September 1, 1902. These cases have not yet been acted upon.

Many persons have appeared at the office of the Commissioner claiming to have rights as Cherokees, and sufficient testimony has been taken to identify the applicant and determine his status. Very few of these claims are found to have any merit or to be within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner to consider at this time.

## ENROLLMENT OF CHILDREN.

[Act of April 26, 1906.]

For the purpose of enrolling children in accordance with the provision of the act of April 26, 1906, the following notice was issued as soon as the act was approved:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.—ENROLLMENT OF MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

By the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (H. R. 5976), entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

"That for ninety days after the approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the * * * Cherokee tribe, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled. If any citizen of the Cherokee tribe shall fail to receive the full quantity of land to which he is entitled as an allotment, he shall be paid out of any of the funds of such tribe a sum equal to twice the appraised value of the amount of land thus deficient."

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight of Wednesday, July 25, 1906, receive applications for the enrollment of minor children who were living March 4, 1906, and whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, or who had applications pending April 26, 1906.

Such applications may be made personally at any time up to and inclusive of July 25, 1906, at the general office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Ind. T.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in sufficient time to reach the office of the Commissioner at Muskogee, Ind. T., not later than July 25, 1906.

The Commissioner will maintain appointments at various towns in the Cherokee Nation for the reception of said applications, as follows:

Bartlesville, May 7 to 11, inclusive.
Claremore, May 14 to 16, inclusive.
Vinita, May 17 to 19, inclusive.
Spavinaw, May 21 to 25, inclusive.
Kansas, May 28 to June 1, inclusive.
Tahlequah, June 4 to 8, inclusive.
Westville, June 11 to 13, inclusive.
Sallisaw, June 14 to 16, inclusive.
Cookson, June 18 to 22, inclusive.
Porum, June 25 to 29, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by this office.

The rules of the Commissioner require that applications for the enrollment of minor children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In event that either of the affiants are unable to write, signatures by mark must be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public, and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

TAMS BIXBY,
*Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *April 26, 1906.*

A copy of this notice was sent to the head of each family, a copy was mailed to each post-office in the Cherokee Nation to be conspicuously posted, and it was published in all the newspapers having general circulation in the Cherokee Nation.

The same difficulty was experienced in enrolling the children of the "Ketoowahs," or "Night-Hawks," which characterized the enrollment of their parents. In addition to the field appointments announced, Cherokee Indians who could speak both the English and the Cherokee languages and who were notaries public were employed and sent into the full blood settlements to obtain information necessary for the enrollment of the full blood children entitled to rights under the act of April 26, 1906.

Up to June 30, 1906, applications for the enrollment of 4,944 persons have been received by the Commissioner. Of these, 4,361 are the children of Cherokees by blood and 583 are the children of freedmen. None of them had been disposed of at the close of the fiscal year, as the reception of applications continues until July 25, 1906, and the force is occupied in receiving, properly filing, and indexing the applications.

The matter of reopening and reviewing cases once decided has been even more prevalent in the Cherokee Nation than in the other tribes. It is estimated that in nearly one-half of the freedmen cases decided adversely to the applicants motions for rehearings have been filed, and sometimes as many as 5 or 6 petitions to reopen have been offered in a single case. While most of these were without merit and easily disposed of, the claims of 7 applicants for enrollment as Cherokees by blood and 114 applicants for enrollment as Cherokee freedmen have been reopened by the Department and remanded for additional hearings and readjudication during the past year.

This matter is not controlled by the general provision in the last Curtis Act, which has been quoted in this report. Within the sixty days first succeeding the approval of this act there were filed motions to reopen 275 cases theretofore decided.

The determination of the rights of the intermarried citizens of the Cherokee Nation was referred to the Court of Claims March 3, 1903, since which time the further consideration and disposition of such cases by the Commission and the Commissioner have been suspended. The Court of Claims rendered a decision adverse to the claimants May 15, 1905, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is still pending.

The following table briefly summarizes the condition of the enrollment work in the Cherokee Nation at the close of the fiscal year:

| | Finally enrolled. | Denied. | Dismissed. | Pending before the Department. | Pending before Commissioner. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokees by blood | [a]31,839 | 1,902 | 1,557 | 141 | 203 | 35,642 |
| Cherokees by intermarriage | ..... | 553 | 162 | 1,248 | 1,663 | 3,626 |
| Cherokees, new born | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,361 | 4,361 |
| Cherokee freedmen | 4,110 | 1,794 | 217 | 664 | 170 | 6,955 |
| Cherokee freedmen, new born | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 583 | 583 |
| Total | 35,949 | 4,249 | 1,936 | 2,053 | 6,980 | 51,167 |

[a] Not including 1,143 intermarried whites whose enrollment has been suspended and 12 stricken from the roll.

CREEKS.

The percentage of cases where it has seemed almost impossible to obtain reliable evidence as to the rights of applicants is greatest in the Creek Nation. This is doubtless due to the fact that there is a larger proportion of freedmen and full blood Indians who are densely ignorant as to their ancestors, and who keep no record of such events as marriage, birth, or death, and because there are so many different dates vital to the rights of different classes of citizens,

due to the reopening of the rolls from time to time. Primarily, only those persons living on April 1, 1899, were entitled to be enrolled. The Creek agreement, ratified by Congress March 1, 1901, made provision for the enrollment of children born prior to July 1, 1900, and living on that date. A supplemental agreement, ratified by Congress June 30, 1902, made similar provision for those born subsequent to July 1, 1900, and living on May 25, 1901. The act of March 3, 1905, extended the right of enrollment to children born subsequent to May 25, 1901, and prior to March 4, 1905, and who were living on the latter date, and by the act of April 26, 1906, provision was also made for the enrollment of minor children living on March 4, 1906.

As the birth rate is greater among the ignorant and irresponsible classes, the difficulty in arriving at the date of birth or death increases proportionately.

The "Snake" element has also caused much trouble and extra work in the Creek Nation. During the entire year, except at short intervals when they visited the general office to obtain data and records essential to their work in a certain section of the country, two employees, one a representative citizen of the Creek Nation speaking fluently both the English language and the language of the tribe in its varied dialects, and the other a competent stenographer and notary public, traveled from place to place seeking such testimony and evidence as they could obtain in cases where there was grave doubt as to the rights of the applicants. Expensive as this method of obtaining information is, it seems to be the only one which can be successfully carried out, because no amount of persuasion would induce these people to come to the office of the Commissioner or to give by mail the information necessary to the settlement of their claims.

At the beginning of the year there were before the Commissioner for determination the claims of 639 applicants for enrollment as Creeks by blood and 401 for enrollment as Creek freedmen, besides 2,410 applications for the enrollment of children, made under the act of March 3, 1905. The disposition of these cases, many of which required the most rigid investigation, occupied the time of the Creek enrollment division up to April 26, 1906, when Congress made provision for the enrollment of minor children living on March 4, 1906. Then the attention of the Commissioner was directed to the enrollment of applicants under this law, in addition to the other work in hand.

The total number of applicants for enrollment as citizens of the Creek Nation, both Indians and freedmen, remaining to be disposed of by the Commissioner on June 30, 1906, was 2,018.

During the past fiscal year the claims of 67 persons for enrollment as citizens of the Creek Nation were presented to the Commissioner. These are, for the most part, the claims of persons alleging a right to enrollment, but where the records in charge of the Commissioner are conclusive as to the nonsubmission of an application within the time prescribed by law.

In addition to the original applications presented, hearings have been had in 137 cases, besides the testimony taken daily in the matter of the enrollment of children under the acts of March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906. Indeed, there has been scarcely a day during the year when the rooms occupied by the Creek enrollment division were not filled with those seeking to introduce evidence in their own cases or to make application for the enrollment of children.

Decisions were rendered in 165 cases by the Commissioner, disposing of the claims of 329 applicants, 124 of whom were enrolled and 205 denied.

Partial rolls bearing the names of 94 Creek Indians and 122 Creek freedmen have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year. And in addition to these partial rolls bearing the names of 1,017 children of Creek Indians and 569 freedmen children entitled to be enrolled un-

der the act of March 3, 1905, have been prepared by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

This makes a total of 1,802 names added to the final rolls of the Creek Nation during the year. In the same period the names of 34 Creeks by blood and 11 freedmen have been eliminated from the rolls, so that the names of 11,069 Creek Indians and 6,228 Creek freedmen appear upon the final rolls on June 30, 1906. These will be increased by the addition of the names of those persons whose cases are now pending before the Commissioner and who may be finally found to be entitled to enrollment, and the names of children entitled to enrollment under the act of April 26, 1906.

As soon as the act of April 26, 1906, was approved by the President the following notice was printed and distributed in the Creek Nation:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

NOTICE.—ENROLLMENT OF MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE CREEK NATION.

By the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (H. R. 5976), entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," it was provided as follows:

"That for ninety days after the approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the * * * Creek tribe, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled."

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes will, up to and inclusive of midnight of Wednesday, July 25, 1906, receive applications for the enrollment of minor children who were living March 4, 1906, and whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Creek tribe of Indians, or who have applications for enrollment as citizens of the Creek Nation pending on April 26, 1906.

Such applications may be made personally at any time up to and inclusive of July 25, 1906, at the general office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Ind. T.

Applications by mail should be addressed to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Ind. T., and mailed in sufficient time to reach the office of the Commissioner at Muskogee, Ind. T., not later than July 25, 1906.

The Commissioner will maintain appointments at various towns in the Creek Nation for the reception of said applications, as follows:

CREEK NATION.

Eufaula, May 7 to 11, inclusive.
Dustin, May 14 to 16, inclusive.
Weleetka, May 17 to 19, inclusive.
Holdenville, May 21 to 25, inclusive.
Paden, May 28 to June 1, inclusive.
Okmulgee, June 4 to 8, inclusive.
Sapulpa, June 11 to 15, inclusive.
Bristow, June 18 to 22, inclusive.
Bixby, June 25 to 29, inclusive.

All such applications must be made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by this office.

The rules of the Commissioner require that applications for the enrollment of minor children be accompanied by the affidavit of the mother and the attending physician or midwife at the birth of the child. In event that either of the affiants are unable to write, signatures by mark must be attested by two witnesses. Each affidavit must be executed before a notary public, and the notarial seal of the officer must be attached to each separate affidavit.

TAMS BIXBY,
*Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *April 26, 1906.*

The usual methods of distribution were employed, viz: A copy was sent to the head of each family, a number of copies to each postmaster for conspicuous posting, and a copy was inclosed in each letter mailed to a post-office in the Creek Nation.

In addition to the appointments announced in the notice quoted, a special field party was sent into the settlements of the full bloods and Snakes, in order that the children of these recalcitrants might be enrolled.

On June 30, 1906, applications had been made for approximately 1,000 children, and this number will be considerably augmented, as the time for making such applications extends to July 25, 1906. The applications received have been properly filed and indexed, and as soon as the time for their reception is over attention will be given to disposing of these claims and finally enrolling those entitled to be enrolled.

At the close of the year the status of the enrollment work in the Creek Nation may be summarized in the following table:

| | Enrolled. | Denied. | Undetermined. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Creeks by blood | 10,052 | 766 | 389 | 11,207 |
| Creek freedmen | 5,659 | 707 | 204 | 6,570 |
| Creek children, act of Mar. 3, 1905 | 1,017 | 56 | 399 | 1,472 |
| Children of Creek freedmen, act of Mar. 3, 1905 | 569 | 64 | 305 | 938 |
| Creek children, act of Apr. 26, 1906 | ..... | ..... | 386 | 386 |
| Children of Creek freedmen, act of Apr. 26, 1906 | ..... | ..... | 335 | 335 |
| Total | 17,297 | 1,593 | 2,018 | 20,908 |

## SEMINOLES.

The work of enrolling the Seminole Indians and freedmen as provided by the agreements with the Seminoles had long been completed when the act of March 3, 1905, made provision for the enrollment of the children of citizens and freedmen of the Seminole Nation living on March 4, 1905.

Under the provisions of this act, applications for the enrollment of 414 Seminole children were received by the Commission. None of these had been finally enrolled when the work was turned over to the Commissioner on July 1, 1905, altho a partial roll containing 200 names had been prepared and forwarded to Washington on June 28, 1905.

During the past year 355 of these children have been finally enrolled. A few of those for whose enrollment application was made were found not to be entitled to enrollment. Some were entitled to be enrolled in either the Creek or Seminole Nation and their parents elected to have them enrolled as Creeks, and a few cases are still undisposed of.

## ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

The first allotments of land were made in the Creek Nation, where a land office was established on April 1, 1899. On June 1, 1901, a land office was established at Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation, and allotment of the lands of that tribe was commenced. The Cherokee land office was first established at Vinita, on January 1, 1903, and on April 15, 1903, land offices were opened in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at Atoka and Tishomingo, respectively.

All of these land offices are still in operation except in the Seminole Nation. The work of allotment in that tribe was completed on June 28, 1902, as to the persons then finally enrolled, and the office was closed. The Cherokee land office

was removed from Vinita to Tahlequah on May 1, 1903. On January 3, 1905, an auxiliary land office for the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation west of the Arkansas and Grand rivers was established at Muskogee. This was abandoned on August 31, 1905, but after the Commission was abolished it was found advisable to move the main land office of the Cherokee Nation from Tahlequah to Muskogee, where the general office of the Commissioner is located. This was also a more convenient place for the majority of those having business before the land office to visit. On account of the greater convenience of location, the Chickasaw land office was also removed from Tishomingo to Ardmore, Ind. T., on March 20, 1905.

Nearly all of those who were willing to and could visit the land offices and select allotments of land had done so before the beginning of the last fiscal year. There were, of course, many who would not, and some who could not, come and select their allotments, and it has been necessary to send employees into the country to locate these people, to ascertain what improvements they have, if any, and make arbitrary allotments to them. Much has been accomplished in this way and excellent progress has also been made in the disposition of allotment contests, of which several thousand were turned over to the Commissioner on June 30, 1905.

In addition to the work left over by the Commission, there was added to the duties of the Commissioner the work of making allotments to all children enrolled under the acts of March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906.

### CHOCTAW NATION.

The total area of the Choctaw Nation is 6,953,048.07 acres. About half a million acres were reserved on account of coal and asphalt deposits, for town-site purposes, railroads, etc. Of the remainder, 3,451,694.30 acres had been allotted by the Commission prior to June 30, 1905.

During the past fiscal year 4,186 allotments and partial allotments have been made, embracing 462,505.23 acres, distributed as follows:

| | Number of allottees. | Acres allotted. |
|---|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 2,093 | 162,265.55 |
| Choctaws by intermarriage | 338 | 25,593.27 |
| Choctaw freedmen | 657 | 22,088.44 |
| Choctaw new borns (act of March 3, 1905) | 670 | 216,014.80 |
| Chickasaws by blood | 143 | 9,678.38 |
| Chickasaws by intermarriage | 41 | 3,127.47 |
| Chickasaw freedmen | 122 | 4,217.47 |
| Chickasaw new borns (act of March 3, 1905) | 60 | 15,996.20 |
| Mississippi Choctaws | 62 | 3,523.65 |
| Total | 4,186 | 462,505.23 |

Out of the 4,186 allotments made only 1,382 were initial selections, and these were selected principally for children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905. The others were made by or for persons who had previously selected a portion of their allotments, but were still entitled to additional land in order to make a full allotment according to the standard value fixed by the agreements.

The following statement shows the number of allotments and acreage allotted during the year:

| Month. | Year. | Number of allottees. | Acreage allotted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1905 | 416 | 38,716.37 |
| August | 1905 | 771 | 101,002.57 |
| September | 1905 | 561 | 72,947.66 |
| October | 1905 | 395 | 44,500.24 |
| November | 1905 | 360 | 34,564.06 |
| December | 1905 | 227 | 29,685.00 |
| January | 1906 | 231 | 21,174.80 |
| February | 1906 | 374 | 36,535.96 |
| March | 1906 | 294 | 25,706.75 |
| April | 1906 | 193 | 23,224.31 |
| May | 1906 | 229 | 21,686.62 |
| June | 1906 | 135 | 12,760.89 |
| Total | | 4,186 | 462,505.23 |

The work done during the year compares with previous years in number and acreage of allotments as follows:

| | Number of allottees. | Acreage allotted. |
|---|---|---|
| Apr. 15, 1903, to June 30, 1903 | 1,812 | 300,418.22 |
| July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904 | 14,307 | 2,379,450.40 |
| July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905 | 7,691 | 771,826.68 |
| July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 | 4,186 | 462,505.23 |
| Total | 27,996 | 3,914,200.53 |

The total appraised value of the land allotted on June 30, 1906, is $12,456,305.22. At the close of the year there is still subject to allotment 2,567,314.48 acres. This is something more than will be absorbed in making allotments to all the members of the tribe under the present law, but a considerable area of it is rough, mountainous land, of little or no value for agricultural purposes, and consequently not sought after by allottees.

Certificates covering all allotment and homestead selections have been issued to the allottees, except where the land is involved in contest proceedings, where action is suspended under departmental instructions, or where there are other reasons for withholding such certificates.

During the year 7,032 certificates have been prepared, checked, and delivered to the allottees, making a total of 43,528 certificates issued up to the close of the year as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead certificates | 14,103 |
| Allotment certificates | 21,603 |
| Freedmen certificates | 6,530 |
| Mississippi Choctaw homestead certificates | 590 |
| Mississippi Choctaw allotment certificates | 702 |
| Total | 43,528 |

Among the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, worthy of special mention in connection with the allotment of the land of the Choctaw Nation, is section 14, providing for the conveyance of certain land in township 2 north, ranges 11 and 12 east, to the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home, and section 7, providing for the segregation of certain land in township 9 south, ranges 26 and 27 east, containing pine timber of commercial value.

The personnel of the Choctaw land office has been curtailed from time to time as work was finished, until now it consists of only 12 employees.

CHICKASAW NATION.

The Chickasaw Nation has an area of 4,707,904.28 acres, of which 2,953,382.94 acres were allotted by the Commission prior to July 1, 1905. During the past year 464,015.84 acres have been allotted, as follows:

| | Number of allottees. | Acres allotted. |
|---|---|---|
| Choctaws by blood | 859 | 67,308.10 |
| Choctaws by intermarriage | 293 | 30,826.60 |
| Choctaw freedmen | 55 | 1,375.07 |
| Choctaw new borns (act of Mar. 3, 1905) | 808 | 189,943.22 |
| Chickasaws by blood | 467 | 29,621.83 |
| Chickasaws by intermarriage | 245 | 10,674.72 |
| Chickasaw freedmen | 252 | 5,906.12 |
| Chickasaw new borns (act of Mar. 3, 1905) | 485 | 118,194.29 |
| Mississippi Choctaws | 162 | 10,165.89 |
| Total | 3,626 | 464,015.84 |

The gradual decrease in the number of allotments made is indicated by the following statement:

| Month. | Year. | Number of allottees. | Acres allotted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1905 | 558 | 83,246.95 |
| August | 1905 | 674 | 106,896.77 |
| September | 1905 | 521 | 81,020.19 |
| October | 1905 | 315 | 42,736.82 |
| November | 1905. | 215 | 24,846.22 |
| December | 1905 | 188 | 23,785.17 |
| January | 1906 | 267 | 25,887.50 |
| February | 1906 | 313 | 24,825.00 |
| March | 1906 | 208 | 19,970.49 |
| April | 1906 | 136 | 11,942.93 |
| May | 1906 | 136 | 11,187.61 |
| June | 1906 | 95 | 7,670.19 |
| Total | | 3,626 | 464,015.84 |

The numer of employees has been decreased from time to time as the work lessened, and at the close of the year consists of only 15 employees.

The total number of allotment and homestead certificates prepared up to the close of the year and delivered to the allottees is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead certificates | 15,600 |
| Allotment certificates | 18,473 |
| Freedmen certificates | 4,892 |
| Mississippi Choctaw homestead certificates | 937 |
| Mississippi Choctaw allotment certificates | 1,169 |
| Total | 41,071 |

RECAPITULATION.

The following detailed statement shows the condition of the allotment work in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at the close of the year:

*Number of persons allotted.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Citizens by blood and intermarriage of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, including children enrolled under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 | 23,620 |
| Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen | 9,720 |
| Identified and enrolled Mississippi Choctaws | 1,358 |
| Total | 34,698 |

*Acreage allotted.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Choctaw Nation | 3,914,200.53 |
| Chickasaw Nation | 3,417,398.78 |
| Total number of acres | 7,331,599.31 |

The area of land allotted is constantly changing, not only by reason of additional allotments, but by reason of relinquishments of allotments, the disposition of contest cases, etc. The acreage subject to allotment changes for the same reason, and also by reason of the acquisition of unallotted lands by the railroads and other corporations under the acts of February 28, 1902, and April 26, 1906.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The allotable area of the Cherokee Nation, exclusive of reservations for railroads, town sites, etc., is approximately 4,400,000 acres. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, more than 2,000,000 acres had been allotted, and at the close of that year the total area allotted amounted to 3,542,842.80 acres, leaving something less than 1,000,000 acres then to be allotted.

At the beginning of the past fiscal year the Cherokee land office employed 60 persons, but as the work was completed the force has been gradually reduced, until at the close of the year only 21 employees are engaged in the allotment of the land in the Cherokee Nation.

It was estimated that the entire area of the Cherokee Nation would be required in order to make an allotment of 110 acres of average land to each citizen of the tribe, including the intermarried citizens, of whom there are about 3,000.

Since the act of April 26, 1906, provided for the enrollment of minor children born to Cherokee citizens prior to March 4, 1906, and living on that date, the amount of land will not be sufficient to give each person appearing upon the final rolls of the Cherokee Nation an allotment of 110 acres of average land, even if the intermarried citizens are finally excluded from allotment. Nearly all the land containing improvements owned by duly enrolled members of the tribe had been allotted at the beginning of the year, except as to full bloods and "Night-Hawks," who would not select their allotments.

During the early part of the year two parties were kept in the field for the purpose of locating these Indians and making allotments to them. The field parties not only searched for the Indians and located their improvements, but made note of all unimproved land which was available for allotment, because the improvements of the full blood Indians cover but little territory, and it was necessary to make arbitrary allotments to them of land often some distance removed from their simple homes. One of these parties was disbanded in August and the other in September, 1905, their work having been completed except as to a few scattered Indians, who could best be located by men working single handed. The field parties covered about 65 townships, or a little less than one-third of the entire Cherokee Nation, and something like 2,000 allotments were made arbitrarily, upon the recommendation of the field employees, to Indians who would not select their own allotments, and nearly all of them have refused to accept allotment certificates covering the lands allotted to them, either leaving them in the post-office to be returned by the postmaster or simply inclosing them in an envelop and forwarding them to the office of the Commissioner without comment.

Nearly all of the land voluntarily selected in allotment during the past year has been taken by citizens who had previously selected a part of their allot-

ments, but were still entitled to additional lands. Applications for allotment made during the year have been marked by an intense desire of the allottees to secure at least a part of their allotments in the oil field, which apparently includes nearly all of the Cherokee Nation west of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The great value of land supposed to lie in the oil-producing country has resulted in many land contests, the applicants being generally willing to take almost any chance and, in too many instances, willing to resort to a misrepresentation of the facts in order to obtain the particular land which they desire. The protection of the rights of the persons having bona fide improvements in this district, who by reason of ignorance or undetermined citizenship had not selected their allotments has been a difficult matter, and has led to the charge of partiality and unfairness on the part of the employees, but no charge has ever withstood the test of investigation.

At the close of the fiscal year all of the 35,949 citizens and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation finally enrolled, except 995, have selected their allotments or have had arbitrary allotments made to them. Of the 995 who have made no selection of land 75 are freedmen and about 80 per cent of the others are full blood Indians, who will doubtless have to be arbitrarily allotted.

The claims of right of Delaware-Cherokees to dispose of improvements upon surplus land under the provisions of the acts of April 21, 1904, and March 3, 1905, had all been disposed of by the Commission except 6, and 4 of these have been settled during the past year. The remaining 2 cases can not be disposed of until contests affecting the lands are decided.

During the last year the matter of changes in allotment selections, i. e., the relinquishment of one tract of land and the taking of another in its stead, has become an important factor in the work of the Cherokee land office. This is especially true in families in which one member is an intermarried claimant. In most cases of this kind the home and principal improvements belonging to the family had been selected in allotment for the intermarried citizen. When the Court of Claims rendered a decision adverse to the intermarried citizens, they became alarmed for fear of losing their homes and improvements in the event they were finally adjudged not to be entitled to allotments. As soon as the decision of the Court of Claims was promulgated the intermarried claimants rushed to the land office with requests that they be allowed to relinquish their improved allotments, in order that they might be selected by some other member of the family who was finally enrolled or by some outsider—usually a negro—from whom they might hope to purchase the improvements at a low price.

Where the home of the family was involved, it appeared that these requests were worthy of consideration, and on August 21, 1905, the following order was issued by the Commissioner:

In the matter of the relinquishment of allotment selections or portions thereof made by intermarried while claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, it is hereby ordered, effective this date, as follows:

First. Where an intermarried claimant has filed on lands containing valuable and permanent improvements owned by him, and there is a citizen member of his family to whom an entire selection of allotment has not been made, and in the event said filing is not contested, the intermarried claimant may relinquish said filing in favor of the citizen member of his family.

Second. Where an intermarried claimant has filed on lands containing valuable and permanent improvements owned by him, and all the citizen members of his family have completed their allotments, the intermarried claimant may relinquish his selection in case the same is not contested; and a citizen member of his family may also relinquish the filing heretofore made for such citizen member, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the said citizen member to

select in allotment that portion relinquished by the intermarried claimant, provided it appears to be to the best interest of said citizen so to do.

Third. Before any application to relinquish made by an intermarried claimant to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, on behalf of himself or any member of his family (such application to relinquish being made for the purpose of setting apart for the citizen member lands containing valuable and permanent improvements owned by, and which shall have been heretofore selected by, such intermarried claimant), shall be entertained, it shall first be required that an application be made by the citizen member of the family for the tract of land which it is desired to relinquish in favor of said citizen member; and he shall be further required to agree in writing that he will abide by such action as may be had in the entire proceedings without any reference whatever to the final determination of his right to enrollment as an intermarried citizen of the Cherokee Nation by the courts, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or the Secretary of the Interior.

Many applications to relinquish were made under this order. In most cases the entire family had selected complete allotments, and it was necessary not only for the intermarried citizen to relinquish, but for some other member of the family to relinquish the allotment made to him, in order that he might take the land previously allotted to the intermarried citizen.

It was also found that many of those seeking to relinquish their allotments had leased their land for oil and gas mining purposes, and in some cases the applications were evidently made with a view to invalidating an unsatisfactory lease. For this reason it became necessary to ascertain in such cases whether the land sought to be relinquished was leased for oil and gas mining purposes, and where such appeared to be the case the relinquishments have not been allowed unless the lessee gave his consent.

The work of allotment has been retarded to a considerable extent during the past fiscal year, inasmuch as no decision was reached by the Supreme Court at its last term in the intermarried Cherokee suit, and families in which there is an intermarried claimant do not wish to complete their allotment selections until the rights of the intermarried citizens are determined.

Although the enrollment of none of the children entitled to be enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, provision for their enrollment has materially increased the work in the Cherokee land office. The office has been crowded with parents seeking information concerning unallotted land and deluged with letters describing lands containing improvements, which tracts they desire reserved with a view to selecting the same as the prospective allotments of their children. The haste is all the greater because the amount of unallotted land is small and the number of prospective allottees great.

At the close of the year only 469,288.14 acres of land, having an appraised value of $1,325,392.02, remains subject to allotment. The 995 citizens and freedmen who have never selected any part of their allotments will be increased by the applicants whose cases have not been decided and who may be finally enrolled before the allotment work is completed.

Aside from the delay occasioned by the unsettled status of the intermarried claimants, it is almost certain that a large percentage of the allotments made in the future will be contested, because of the scarcity of land. There are still a number of "Night-Hawks" and full bloods to be located and given allotments. The errors of the past three and one-half years, of which there must be several in a work as great as the apportionment of 4,400,000 acres of land among 43,000 persons, will come to light, so that the coming year will doubtless be the most difficult in the history of the Cherokee land office. But it seems quite certain that in that time the work of allotment will be completed except as to such land as is involved in contest proceedings.

The following statement shows the number of allotments and acreage allotted during the year:

| Month. | Year. | Number of original selections. | Return filings. | Acres allotted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1905 | 438 | 508 | 77,195.71 |
| August | 1905 | 360 | 699 | 76,366.84 |
| September | 1905 | 252 | 511 | 58,867.65 |
| October | 1905 | 381 | 340 | 69,961.39 |
| November | 1905 | 127 | 302 | 29,962.90 |
| December | 1905 | 80 | 304 | 19,284.50 |
| January | 1906 | 55 | 375 | 13,558.63 |
| February | 1906 | 36 | 164 | 6,239.62 |
| March | 1906 | 48 | 152 | 8,097.69 |
| April | 1906 | 97 | 218 | 11,611.24 |
| May | 1906 | 69 | 153 | 9,017.42 |
| June | 1906 | 54 | 150 | 7,705.47 |
| Total | | 1,997 | 3,876 | 387 869.06 |

The following table is designed to show the work accomplished in the Cherokee land office since its establishment:

| | Acres allotted. | Appraised value. |
|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1903 | 652,480.00 | $4,291,696.34 |
| June 30, 1904 | 607,928.78 | |
| June 30, 1905 | 2,282,434.02 | 6,614,535.39 |
| June 30, 1906 | 387,869.06 | 818,376.25 |
| Total | 3,930,711.86 | 11,724,607.98 |

CREEK NATION.

The allotment in the Creek Nation was long since finished, except as to those persons who have been added to the final rolls from time to time. The records have been carefully checked and perfected, and only a small force is required to attend to the routine of the office at this time.

The principal work during the past year has been the making of allotments to children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905. In all 1,648 allotments were made during the year, embracing an area of 243,318.41 acres, leaving 363,990.40 acres subject to allotment.

On June 30, 1906, the final roll of citizens and freedmen of the Creek Nation includes 17,692 names. Only 375 of these have thus far made no selection of lands, and only 220 others have incomplete allotments. However, it is likely that all of the land in the Creek Nation will be used in making allotments to all who may be finally enrolled, including the children entitled to enrollment under the act of April 26, 1906.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of allotments and acreage allotted during the past year:

| Month. | Year. | Number of allottees. | Acres allotted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1905 | 46 | 1,312.76 |
| August | 1905 | 299 | 45,529.16 |
| September | 1905 | 149 | 20,310.87 |
| October | 1905 | 282 | 43,715.98 |
| November | 1905 | 83 | 10,885.81 |
| December | 1905 | 266 | 43,139.58 |
| January | 1906 | 202 | 30,715.42 |
| February | 1906 | 160 | 24,107.92 |
| March | 1906 | 67 | 9.578.09 |
| April | 1906 | 37 | 4,959.05 |
| May | 1906 | 34 | 4,496.72 |
| June | 1906 | 32 | 4,567.05 |
| Total | | 1,657 | 243,318.41 |

SEMINOLE NATION.

After the Seminole Indians and freedmen had received allotments in conformity with the Seminole agreement there was a total of 18,992.64 acres of land unallotted—for the most part wild, mountainous, unimproved land.

There were 414 applicants for enrollment under the act of March 3, 1905, which authorized the enrollment of Seminole children living on March 4, 1905. The Commission had outlined the plan for making allotments to these children by resolution of June 14, 1905, as follows:

Whereas there now remains subject to allotment of the lands of the Seminole Nation 18,992.64 acres; and

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (Public—No. 212), it was provided as follows:

"That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for ninety days after the date of the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of infant children born prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on said latter date, to citizens of the Seminole tribe whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to enroll and make allotments to such children, giving to each an equal number of acres of land, and such children shall also share equally with other citizens of the Seminole tribe in the distribution of all other tribal property and funds."

And,

Whereas, under the provisions of the act of Congress above referred to, there have been received applications for, and will be enrolled by the Commission, approximately 420 children entitled to allotments under the provisions of said act: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That 16,800 acres, as nearly as practicable, be allotted of the residue lands of the Seminole Nation to said children, giving to each of said children 40 acres of land, as near as practicable, irrespective of value.

*Be it further resolved*, That the remaining 2,192.64 acres after allotment to all of said children be utilized for allotments to 147 citizens of the Seminole Nation who have not received the standard value of allotment of $309.09, and whose allotment can be increased by the addition of 10 acres of third-class land appraised at $1.25 per acre without exceeding the standard value of an allotment.

*Be it further resolved*, That for the purpose of making said allotments there be established at Wewoka, Seminole Nation, as soon as practicable, a land office to be designated as the Seminole land office.

Accordingly, it was announced that on September 4, 1905, a land office would be opened at Wewoka, the capital of the Seminole Nation, in order that allotments might be selected for these children, and the necessary records and employees were sent to Wewoka on that date; but an urgent request was made by the principal chief of the Seminole Nation, on behalf of the members of the tribe, asking that the unallotted land be arbitrarily apportioned among the children.

This seemed to be entirely fair, as none of the land was improved, and it was much less expensive both for the Government and the Indians. The land office was therefore abandoned and the employees and records returned to Muskogee.

In order that there might be no ground for complaint of unfairness, the allotments were made by drawing, the land being divided into so many 40-acre tracts, which were allotted consecutively as the names of the allottees were drawn. In this manner 355 allotments were made, embracing 14,200 acres of land. The Commissioner has, in conformity with the resolutions last quoted, made arbitrary allotments to 147 Seminole citizens during the month of December, 1905, for the purpose of increasing the appraised value of their allotments as nearly as practicable to $309.09, utilizing 1,470 acres of land. There remain subject to allotment at the close of the year 1,696.91 acres, and there are still a few allotments to be made to Seminole children enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905.

## ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

While the number of contests instituted during the past year is small as compared with former years, the number of cases heard and disposed of has been much larger. The Commissioner left no greater legacy than the thousands of undecided contest cases. In the past year nearly as many have been disposed of as in all previous years.

The nature of this branch of work makes it certain to be among the last duties of the Commissioner to be finished. Apparently, only one other will outlast it, and that is the issuance of patents and deeds, for that can not be completed until all contests have been disposed of. Contests are still being filed, and while the number instituted in the future can not be very large, the per cent of allotments contested will be greater than heretofore, because of the scarcity of land suitable for allotments and the development of oil fields in the four principal tribes.

The condition of the allotment contest work on June 30, 1906, is concisely shown by the following tabulated statement:

### SEMINOLE NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 58 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 | 58 |

### CREEK NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 827 |
| Contests instituted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 49 |
| Total | 876 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 | 803 |
| Contests disposed of from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 53 |
| Contests pending before Commissioner July 1, 1906 | 15 |
| Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1906 | 5 |
| Total | 876 |

The condition of the 15 Creek contest cases pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Set for trial | 1 |
| Under advisement | 1 |
| Awaiting determination of citizenship | 13 |
| Total | 15 |

The condition of the 5 Creek contest cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 4 |
| Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 1 |
| Total | 5 |

### CHEROKEE NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 3,477 |
| Contests instituted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 811 |
| Total | 4,288 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 | 1,282 |
| Contests disposed of from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 1,800 |
| Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906 | 1,114 |
| Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1906 | 92 |
| Total | 4,288 |

The condition of the 1,114 Cherokee contest cases pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Set for trial | 119 |
| Under advisement | 46 |
| Under advisement on motion | 13 |
| Awaiting final determination of citizenship | 827 |
| Awaiting action on confessions of judgment | 19 |
| Awaiting action on motion to dismiss | 3 |
| Awaiting further action of parties | 5 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing appeal | 82 |
| Total | 1,114 |

The condition of the 92 Cherokee contest cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 77 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal to Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 5 |
| Awaiting action of the Secretary of the Interior | 10 |
| Total | 92 |

CHOCTAW NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 1,180 |
| Contests instituted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 226 |
| Total | 1,406 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 | 626 |
| Contests disposed of from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 562 |
| Contests pending before Commissioner on July 1, 1906 | 169 |
| Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1906 | 49 |
| Total | 1,406 |

The condition of the 169 Choctaw contest cases pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting final determination of citizenship | 93 |
| Set for trial | 28 |
| Under advisement | 22 |
| Under advisement on motion | 3 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing appeal | 23 |
| Total | 169 |

The condition of the 49 Choctaw contest cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting reply to appeal to Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 1 |
| Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 31 |
| Awaiting reply to appeal to Secretary of the Interior | 1 |
| Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior | 16 |
| Total | 49 |

CHICKASAW NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 2,103 |
| Contests instituted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 1,194 |
| Total | 3,297 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 | 1,498 |
| Contests disposed of from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 1,165 |
| Contests pending before Commissioner on July 1, 1906 | 536 |
| Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1906 | 98 |
| Total | 3,297 |

The condition of the 536 Chickasaw contest cases pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Set for trial | 64 |
| Under advisement | 50 |
| Under advisement on motion | 5 |
| Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons | 4 |
| Awaiting action on confession of judgment | 2 |
| Awaiting action in companion case | 1 |
| Awaiting expiration of time for filing motion to reinstate | 2 |
| Awaiting final determination of citizenship | 379 |
| Under advisement on demurrer | 1 |
| Awaiting notice of dismissal | 2 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing appeal | 26 |
| Total | 536 |

The condition of the 98 Chickasaw contest cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal | 2 |
| Awaiting service of notice of decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 1 |
| Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 77 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing further appeal | 5 |
| Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior | 6 |
| Awaiting further action of parties | 7 |
| Total | 98 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contests instituted prior to July 1, 1905 | 7,645 |
| Contests instituted from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 2,280 |
| Total | 9,925 |
| Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1905 (including 58 Seminole contest cases) | 4,267 |
| Contests disposed of from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive | 3,580 |
| Contests pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906 | 1,834 |
| Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1906 | 244 |
| Total | 9,925 |

The condition of the 1,834 contest cases pending before the Commissioner on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Set for trial | 212 |
| Under advisement | 119 |
| Under advisement on motion | 21 |
| Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons | 4 |
| Awaiting action on confession of judgment | 21 |
| Awaiting action on motion to dismiss | 3 |
| Awaiting action in companion case | 1 |
| Awaiting expiration of time for filing motion to reinstate | 2 |
| Awaiting final determination of citizenship | 1,312 |
| Under advisement on demurrer | 1 |
| Awaiting notice of dismissal | 2 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing appeal | 131 |
| Awaiting further action of parties | 5 |
| Total | 1,834 |

The condition of the 244 cases pending on appeal on July 1, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 189 |
| Awaiting service of notice of decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 1 |
| Awaiting decision of Secretary of the Interior | 32 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing reply to appeal | 9 |
| Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 1 |
| Awaiting for time to expire for filing appeal to Secretary of the Interior | 5 |
| Awaiting further action of parties | 7 |
| Total | 244 |

The following cases, appealed from the decision of the Commission or the Commissioner, have been disposed of during the year in the manner indicated:

| Number. | Title. | Decided by Commission or Commissioner. | Action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Action of Secretary of the Interior. | Case closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CREEK. | | | | |
| 203 | Millie A. Smith, guardian of Joseph B. Smith, jr., *v.* Willis Cully. | Sept. 28, 1900; motion to reopen denied May 5, 1905. | Affirmed Oct. 30, 1905. | Affirmed Dec. 23, 1905. | Jan. 26, 1906 |
| 297 | Nancy Taborn, guardian of Susie Taborn, *v.* Robert Nero. | Jan. 28, 1902 | Affirmed Mar. 27, 1902. | Dismissed Oct. 4, 1905. | Oct. 18, 1905 |
| 360 | W. E. Gentry, guardian of Nora Lerblance, *v.* Leona Graves. | Oct. 3, 1902; motion to reform judgment denied Sept. 29, 1904; motion to review denied Feb. 8, 1905. | Appeal dismissed Nov. 1, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 21, 1905 |
| 605 | James Sapulpa, administrator of estate of Willie Nukmel lee, deceased, *v.* Noah Frank; Jeff D. Walker, on behalf of his minor child, James Dutcher Walker, interpleader. | July 14, 1903 | Affirmed in part and relinquishment allowed as to remainder Mar. 5, 1906. | ..... | [a] Mar. 9, 1906 |
| 622 | Henry M. Harjo, for his minor daughter, Alice Harjo, *v.* Robert Bruner. | Mar. 30, 1904 | Reversed July 25, 1904. | Affirmed Jan. 19, 1905; motion to review denied Mar. 30, 1905; motion to refer to Attorney-General denied July 1, 1905. | July 24, 1905 |
| 719 | Ross Hawkins *v.* Ellen Hawkins. | Mar. 11, 1905 | Reversed Oct. 26, 1905. | Affirmed Mar. 24, 1906. | Apr. 7, 1906 |
| 722 | Peggy Woodward *v.* Susanna Wiley, née Jackson. | May 24, 1904 | Affirmed Oct. 10, 1905. | ..... | Oct. 28, 1905 |
| 772 | Hagar Tiger *v.* Jacob Gooden. | Dec. 7, 1904 | Contestant's withdrawal allowed Oct. 9, 1905. | ..... | Oct. 17, 1905 |
| 786 | John Barnwell, as guardian of Della Logan, a minor, *v.* Thomas M. Smith, as natural guardian of Martin W. Smith, a minor. | Aug. 23, 1904 | Appeal dismissed Oct. 18, 1904; motion to reconsider granted Nov. 25, 1904; Commissioner affirmed Oct. 24, 1905; motion to reconsider denied Dec. 16, 1905. | Affirmed decision of Oct. 24, 1905, on Apr. 16, 1906. | May 14, 1906 |

[a] By waiver of right to further appeal.

| Number. | Title. | Decided by Commission or Commissioner. | Action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Action of Secretary of the Interior. | Case closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CREEK—continued. | | | | |
| 803..... | Fannie C. Trent, a minor, by Chaney Trent, her mother and natural guardian, *v.* Theney Watson, a minor, by Vina Watson, her mother and natural guardian. | June 14, 1905 | Affirmed Dec. 8, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 15, 1906 |
| 808..... | Robert Ponds *v.* Warrior Rentie..... | Nov. 5, 1904 | Affirmed Oct. 5, 1905. | Affirmed Nov. 22, 1905. | Dec. 15, 1905 |
| 832..... | Mildred Porter, a minor, by her father and natural guardian, William A. Porter, *v.* Sissie Haikey, a minor. | Dec. 21, 1905 | Affirmed Feb. 19, 1906; motion to review denied Mar. 30, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 14, 1906 |
| | CHEROKEE. | | | | |
| 45..... | James Terrapen, for his wife, Betsy Terrapen, *v.* Joel M. Eaton. | Dec. 10, 1904 | Affirmed Aug. 26, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 27, 1905 |
| 61..... | Mary E. Alcorn *v.* Walter Buford, a minor. | May 31, 1904 | Appeal dismissed Oct. 9, 1905. | ..... | Do. |
| 140..... | William P. Patterson *v.* Max Stewart, a minor. | Dec. 10, 1904 | Affirmed Feb. 27, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 6, 1906 |
| 143..... | Ruth B. Lynch *v.* Lanexa J. Kerr. | Mar. 16, 1905 | Affirmed Aug. 18, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 27, 1905 |
| 251..... | Nancy Andoe *v.* Carrie B. Jordan. | Feb. 4, 1904 | Affirmed Feb. 27, 1906. | Affirmed June 14, 1906. | June 28, 1906 |
| 301..... | Mary E. Simmons *v.* Lavinia A. Duckworth. | Feb. 4, 1905 | Modified Feb. 7, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 6, 1906 |
| 319..... | Samuel Keys, by Victoria M. Keys, his mother and natural guardian, *v.* Bessie B. Shaw. | Dec. 10, 1904 | Affirmed Aug. 26, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 22, 1905 |
| 325..... | Patsie Ross, by Stick Ross, her father and natural guardian, *v.* Melvina N. Leerskov, a minor. | Feb. 2, 1905 | Affirmed Feb. 26, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 4, 1906 |
| 332..... | Rosa Blackwell *v.* Sterling P. Parks. | Apr. 15, 1905 | Affirmed Aug. 25, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 27, 1905 |
| 362..... | Bruce Garrett *v.* Napoleon F. Thomas, a minor. | .....do..... | Affirmed Mar. 3, 1906. | Affirmed June 6, 1906. | June 21, 1906 |
| 428..... | Belle Baldridge, by Columbus Baldridge, her father and natural guardian, *v.* Stephen E. Dawson, a minor. | Feb. 23, 1905 | Affirmed Feb. 26, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 6, 1906 |
| 629..... | Betsy Daugherty, by Moses Daugherty, her father and natural guardian, *v.* Nancy A. Miller, a minor. | Oct. 30, 1905 | Affirmed Jan. 19, 1906. | ..... | Mar. 22, 1906 |
| 1020..... | Mary A. Choate *v.* Anna C. Nave. | Dec. 10, 1904 | Affirmed Sept. 19, 1905. | Affirmed June 2, 1906. | June 21, 1906 |
| 1139..... | Florence Wilson, by Rachel Wilson, her mother and natural guardian, *v.* Sarah Hart. | Apr. 19, 1905 | Contest dismissed Jan. 19, 1906. | ..... | Jan. 19, 1906 |
| 1228..... | William H. Dougherty, by William H. Dougherty, his father and natural guardian, *v.* John C. Welch. | Apr. 25, 1905 | Affirmed Mar. 9 1906. | ..... | Apr. 21, 1906 |
| 1284..... | Lewis Ross *v.* Susan Leoser.. | June 5, 1905 | Affirmed May 7, 1906. | ..... | June 14, 1906 |
| 1441..... | William W. Duncan, by J. T. Sheffield, his guardian, *v.* Ellis A. Akin, a minor. | June 19, 1905 | Affirmed May 5, 1906. | ..... | May 31, 1906 |
| 1591..... | Joseph M. LaHay *v.* Effie Denton, as administratrix of the estate of Frank Denton, deceased. | .....do..... | Affirmed May 7, 1906. | ..... | June 23, 1906 |
| | CHOCTAW. | | | | |
| 31 Con... | Isom Pickens *v.* Mary Stewart et al. | Dec. 23, 1903 | Reversed June 1, 1904. | Affirmed Dec. 18, 1905. | Feb. 12, 1906 |
| 120 Con.. | Fannie Wilson *v.* John Simmons. | Apr. 19, 1905 | Affirmed Mar. 26, 1906. | ..... | May 11, 1906 |
| 126..... | Annie Folsom, a minor, by her father, John N. Folsom, *v.* Selina Holton | Dec. 6, 1904 | Affirmed Dec. 20, 1905. | ..... | Feb. 12, 1906 |
| 127..... | Richard P. Jennings *v.* McCurtain Lester, a minor. | Oct. 10, 1904 | Affirmed Nov. 11, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 16, 1906 |

| Number. | Title. | Decided by Commission or Commissioner. | Action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Action of Secretary of the Interior. | Case closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHOCTAW—continued. | | | | |
| 142..... | Joseph Armstrong, a minor, by his legal guardian, Christopher C. Choate, *v.* Winnie E. Byington. | Oct. 26,1904 | Affirmed Dec. 7, 1904. | Affirmed July 8, 1905. | Sept. 18,1905 |
| 251..... | Charles A. Bilbo *v.* Barbery Belvin, a minor, et al. | May 5,1905 | Appeal dismissed Mar. 26, 1906. | ..... | May 17,1906 |
| 305..... | Cynthia Eudora Lewis *v.* Martha Durant. | Feb. 2,1905 | Affirmed Nov. 17, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 10,1906 |
| 343..... | Belle Morris (née Lewis) *v.* Edward E. Walker. | Jan. 26,1905 | Affirmed Nov. 24, 1905. | Appeal dismissed Apr. 16, 1906. | June 12,1906 |
| 357..... | Charles T. Perry *v.* Jerry J. McMurtry. | Sept. 29,1904 | Affirmed Nov. 1, 1905. | ..... | Dec. 29,1905 |
| 404..... | Colbert Anderson *v.* Jennie McDaniel. | Dec. 6,1904 | Affirmed Nov. 16, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 12,1906 |
| 413..... | Roar Hudson *v.* Richard McKinney. | Nov. 5,1904 | Affirmed Nov. 1, 1905. | ..... | Dec. 19,1905 |
| 424..... | Frank Pebworth, a minor, by his father and natural guardian, Joseph Pebworth, *v.* Essie Wright. | Feb. 24,1905 | Affirmed Feb. 2, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 5,1906 |
| 431..... | Josephine Thompson *v.* Leona McKinney. | Dec. 6,1904 | Affirmed Jan. 13, 1906. | ..... | Mar. 7,1906 |
| 454..... | John Mayo, a minor, by his father and natural guardian, J. B. Mayo, *v.* Nettie W. Payte. | .....do..... | Modified Jan. 27, 1906. | ..... | Mar. 9,1906 |
| 497..... | Carrie A. Robinson *v.* Sibbie Bully. | .....do..... | Affirmed Oct. 31, 1905. | ..... | Dec. 29,1905 |
| 523..... | William Barrows, a minor, by his father and natural guardian, Dennis Barrows, *v.* Maxey Welch. | Mar. 11,1905 | Affirmed Mar. 2, 1906. | ..... | May 4,1906 |
| 552..... | Webster Colbert, a minor, by his father and natural guardian, Charlie Colbert, *v.* Silas Lewis. | Jan. 2,1905 | Affirmed Nov. 18, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 4,1906 |
| 561..... | Ben McCann, a minor, by his adopted father, Silas Bacon, *v.* David Coone. | June 2,1905 | Reversed Apr. 12, 1906. | ..... | May 31,1906 |
| 565..... | John Moore *v.* David McKinney. | June 30,1905 | Affirmed Apr. 19, 1906. | ..... | June 18,1906 |
| 778..... | Marcus A. Jones *v.* Bettie Betts. | Mar. 31,1905 | Affirmed Jan. 26, 1906. | ..... | Apr. 5,1906 |
| 858..... | Walter Hampton, a minor, by his father, Julius C. Hampton, *v.* Cecil A. Bilbo. | June 2,1905 | Affirmed Apr. 5, 1906. | ..... | May 31,1906 |
| 883..... | Walter J. Huddleston *v.* Flavius J. Gilmore. | .....do..... | Affirmed Apr. 3, 1906. | ..... | Do. |
| | CHICKASAW. | | | | |
| 29..... | Julius Askew *v.* Sallie Sharp.. | Aug. 24,1904; motion for rehearing denied Mar. 14, 1905. | Affirmed Jan. 9, 1906. | Affirmed May 3, 1906. | June 23,1906 |
| 74..... | Thomas J. Oliver, a minor, by his mother Marietta E. Oliver, *v.* Nettie Chandler. | Apr. 20,1905 | Affirmed Oct. 7, 1905. | Affirmed Dec. 21, 1905. | Feb. 20,1906 |
| 163 Con.. | Frances L. Krieger, by her mother and natural guardian, Catherine M. Krieger, *v.* Fred Latta, by his father and natural guardian, George Washington Latta. | Aug. 24,1904 | Appeal dismist Oct. 21, 1905. | ..... | Jan. 20,1906 |
| 259 Con.. | Charles J. Robinson, a minor, by his mother and natural guardian, Jane Robinson, *v.* Lizzie Boston. | Oct. 6,1904 | Affirmed Feb. 10, 1905. | Affirmed July 20, 1905. | Aug. 20,1905 |
| 261..... | Josiah Robinson, by his mother and natural guardian, Jane Robinson, *v.* Mingo In-punnubbee. | Oct. 18,1904 | Affirmed Jan. 26, 1906. | .....do..... | Aug. 10,1905 |
| 639 Con.. | Ellen Sullivan, a minor, by her legal guardian, Daniel Sullivan, *v.* Frances Melville. | Jan. 12,1905 | Affirmed Jan. 5, 1906. | Appeal dismissed May 4, 1906. | June 25, 1906 |
| 761..... | George Gaines *v.* Bessie Daugherty. | Jan. 7,1905 | Affirmed Sept. 15. 1905. | ..... | Nov. 3, 1905 |

| Number. | Title. | Decided by Commission or Commissioner. | Action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. | Action of Secretary of the Interior. | Case closed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CHICKASAW—continued. | | | | |
| 1202..... | Catherine Byars *v.* Nettie Francis Carter. | May 27, 1905 | Affirmed May 3, 1906. | ..... | June 22, 1906 |
| 1383 Con. | Willie Hassell *v.* Jerome Ervin Quincy. | Mar. 27, 1905 | Granted contestant's motion to dismiss contestee's appeal Mar. 14, 1906. | ..... | May 3, 1906 |
| 334..... | Penelope Catherine Kemp *v.* Jesse James Turnbull, a minor. | Jan. 30, 1905 | Reversed Oct. 14, 1905. | Appeal dismissed Jan. 9, 1906; decision of Oct. 14, 1905, affirmed Jan. 31, 1906; motion to review denied Apr. 21, 1906. | June 12, 1906 |
| 363..... | E. B. Johnson *v.* Bryan Goldsby, a minor. | Jan. 12, 1905 | Affirmed Dec. 30, 1905. | Affirmed May 2, 1906. | June 22, 1906 |
| 460 Con.. | Sallie Stallaby, by her husband, James Stallaby, *v.* W. T. Ernest Ebisch, a minor, by his father and natural guardian, Christian Frederick Ebisch. | Oct. 17, 1905 | Affirmed Oct. 9, 1905. | ..... | Nov. 25, 1905 |

## PREPARATION OF PATENTS AND DEEDS.

In all the various offices of the Commissioner none would impress more strongly upon the casual observer the amount of work being done than the rooms in which the patents and deeds are prepared. To give every allottee in the five tribes evidence of title to his allotment and homestead will require something over 250,000 conveyances, and in their preparation the slogan is "absolute accuracy," for these form the basis of land titles in Indian Territory for all time to come. They must be prepared with the greatest care, and then checked and rechecked for the purpose of eliminating every possible chance for error. There must be different forms for different classes of citizens. They can not, of course, be issued until the time within which the allotment can be contested has expired and all adverse claims have been finally settled.

The act of April 26, 1906, contains the following provision:

* * * after the expiration of nine months from the date of the original selection of an allotment of land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, and after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act as to allotments heretofore made, no contest shall be instituted against such allotment.

This will facilitate the issuing of patents to some extent by shortening the contest period, and the work is in such shape that there will be no unnecessary delay in finishing it when the work of allotment is finally completed.

### CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

When the Commission made its final report on June 30, 1905, 33,877 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents had been prepared, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead patents | 16,411 |
| Allotment patents | 10,102 |
| Freedmen patents | 7,364 |
| Total | 33,877 |

It was the supposition that when these patents had been prepared and checked with the allotment record they would be executed by the chief executives of the two tribes and then submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. It had been decided

that the most expeditious manner in which they could be handled would be to transmit them to the offices of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish, attorneys for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at South McAlester, Ind. T., where the tribal executives would affix their signatures and the seals of the respective tribes.

Accordingly, about 7,000 patents were sent to South McAlester to be signed; but when several months had elapsed without any of them being returned for approval by the Secretary of the Interior it transpired that the nations took the position that departmental approval was not essential and were delivering the patents to the allottees in their unfinished state. The tribal executives had executed 6,734 patents, and 1,065 of these were delivered to the allottees without having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

After considerable controversy and delay it was held by the Attorney-General that the approval by the Secretary of the Interior was essential to the validity of these patents. Arrangements were then made to forward them to the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation by special messenger, who would return with them to the general office of the Commissioner when they had been signed.

On June 30, 1905, an envoy of the Commission took 3,111 patents to the residence of Principal Chief McCurtain, at Kinta, in the Choctaw Nation, who affixed his signature. The messenger then proceeded to the residence of Governor Johnson, at Emet, in the Chickasaw Nation, but the governor refused to sign, and their execution was again delayed until Governor Johnson receded from his position and agreed to sign the patents.

In the meantime 5,500 patents which had been executed at the offices of the attorneys for the nations, at South McAlester, were returned to the Commissioner, and letters were written to all the allottees to whom unapproved patents had been delivered asking that they be returned for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. During the past year all but 58 of these patents have been returned. Some of them were delivered to ignorant full bloods, and a few have perhaps been lost or destroyed. An effort is still being made to locate them and have them approved by the Department, but it is likely that in a few cases new patents will have to be issued.

During the fiscal year just ended 12,165 Choctaw and Chickasaw patents have been prepared, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead patents | 3,481 |
| Allotment patents | 8,683 |
| Total | 12,165 |

The total number of Choctaw and Chickasaw patents prepared at the close of the year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead patents | 19,892 |
| Allotment patents | 18,785 |
| Freedmen patents | 7,364 |
| Total | 46,041 |

Between July 1, 1905, and April 1, 1906, patents were sent by special messenger to the tribal executives as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead patents | 16,637 |
| Allotment patents | 16,181 |
| Freedmen patents | 640 |
| Total | 33 458 |

All of these patents were signed and have been forwarded to Washington for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as well as those previously executed at the offices of Mansfield, McMurray & Cornish. They are sent to Washington in packages of

1,000 each, together with a letter of transmittal giving the name of the allottee, his roll number, and a description of his land as shown in the patent.

On October 26, 1905, the Department directed that the preparation of patents to Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen be discontinued, apparently because of the efforts being made by a number of freedmen to have their names transferred to the roll of citizens by blood, as hereinbefore mentioned. These instructions are still in force, and no freedmen patents are being prepared.

No patents have been sent to the chief executives of the tribes for execution since April 1, 1906, but the Secretary of the Interior has been requested to require these officials to come to Muskogee and execute the patents at the office of the Commissioner.

### CHEROKEE NATION.

During the early part of the fiscal year the preparation of Cherokee deeds was subject to considerable delay, but during the last few months it has progressed very rapidly, and about 7,000 allotment and homestead deeds have been prepared; 6,000 of these have been executed by the principal chief.

The total number of allotment and homestead deeds prepared prior to July 1, 1906, is 14,010, of which 13,300 have been executed by the principal chief, and about 7,000 have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and recorded in the office of the Commissioner and are, therefore, ready to be delivered to the allottees in accordance with the provision of the act of April 26, 1906.

The first Cherokee deeds were delivered on June 13, 1906, and 138 have since been sent to the allottees by registered mail, upon request therefor.

### CREEK NATION.

Deeds covering all allotments in the Creek Nation had been issued before the beginning of this fiscal year, except where they were withheld for specific reasons, and the work has been kept up with the allotment as nearly as possible.

There were prepared during the year 1,067 allotment and homestead deeds, all of which were executed by the principal chief, and 1,401 Creek allotment and homestead deeds have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the year.

Prior to the act of April 26, 1906, it was necessary that deeds covering the lands of deceased allottees be issued to the heirs of the deceased, and in cases where deeds had been issued before evidence of death was received it was necessary to recall them and issue new deeds to their heirs. For this reason 220 deeds were canceled during the past year and new deeds to the heirs of deceased allottees issued in their stead.

### SEMINOLE NATION.

The preparation and issuance of Seminole deeds in conformity with the act of April 26, 1906, will be instituted as early as practicable.

Forms of homestead and allotment deeds are now being prepared for submission to the Department, and as soon as these are approved by the Secretary of the Interior they will be issued to cover all allotments and homesteads in the Seminole Nation.

## RECORDING OF PATENTS AND DEEDS.

All patents and deeds affecting the lands of the five tribes are recorded in the office of the Commissioner before being delivered to the grantee, as are also departmental orders removing the restrictions upon the sale of allotted lands.

The act of April 26, 1906, contains the following provision:

That all patents or deeds to allottees in any of the Five Civilized Tribes to be hereafter issued shall issue in the name of the allottee, and if any such allottee shall die before such patent or deed becomes effective, the title to the lands described therein shall inure to and vest in his heirs, and in case any allottee shall die after restrictions

have been removed, his property shall descend to his heirs or his lawful assigns, as if the patent or deed had issued to the allottee during his life, and all patents heretofore issued, where the allottee died before the same became effective, shall be given like effect; and all patents or deeds to allottees and other conveyances affecting lands of any of said tribes shall be recorded in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and when so recorded shall convey legal title, and shall be delivered under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the party entitled to receive the same: *Provided*, The provisions of this section shall not affect any rights involved in contests pending before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes or the Department of the Interior at the date of the approval of this act.

Apparently under this law title vests when the instrument is recorded in the office of the Commissioner. In round numbers, about 88,000 deeds and patents had been recorded at the close of the year ended June 30, 1906. These are recorded in books of 600 pages each, which are printed to conform to the character of the deed or instrument to be recorded, and the names, descriptions, etc., are written in the blank spaces.

The recording room is much frequented by those wishing to determine the status of title to lands in Indian Territory, and especially by abstracters, for the public is allowed access to the records of deeds and patents in so far as may be possible without serious interference with the work.

The following table will show the progress made in the recording division up to July 1, 1906:

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patents filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 32,289 |
| Freedmen patents filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 640 |
| Total | 32,929 |
| Patents recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 31,865 |
| Freedmen patents recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 640 |
| Total | 32,505 |

CHEROKEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deeds filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 9,272 |
| Deeds filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 4,201 |
| Total | 13,473 |
| Town-lot deeds filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 1,210 |
| Town-lot deeds filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 936 |
| Total | 2,146 |

CREEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deeds filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 27,977 |
| Deeds filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 3,652 |
| Total | 31,629 |
| Town-lot deeds filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 5,188 |
| Town-lot deeds filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 2,788 |
| Total | 7,976 |
| Approved applications for unrestricted alienation for town-site purposes: | |
| Recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 106 |
| Recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 52 |
| Total | 158 |

Certificates for partial removal of restrictions, in which description of land is given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 110 |
| Filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 222 |
| Total | 342 |

Certificates for removal of restrictions (except homesteads), description of land not given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Filed and recorded prior to July 1, 1905 | 20 |
| Filed and recorded during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 | 1,722 |
| Total | 1,742 |

## DELIVERY OF PATENTS AND DEEDS.

Upon the approval of the act of Congress of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), the Commissioner invited the attention of the Department to section 5 thereof, having reference to the delivery of patents and deeds to allottees and other conveyances affecting lands of the Five Civilized Tribes after the recording thereof. The act referred to provides that such conveyances "* * * shall be delivered under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to the party entitled to receive the same."

The Department, on May 9, 1906 (I. T. D. 7634–1906), authorized the Commissioner to proceed with the delivery of patents and deeds to the parties entitled to receive the same. The conveyances are forwarded by registered mail to the parties entitled to receive them upon written request.

On June 30, 1906, delivery had been made to allottees as follows:

### CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead patents | 730 |
| Allotment patents | 764 |
| Total | 1,494 |

### CHEROKEE NATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead deeds | 138 |
| Allotment deeds | 138 |
| Fractional deeds | 6 |
| Total | 282 |

Prior to the approval of the act of April 26, 1906, the delivery of deeds to Creek allottees was made by the principal chief. Delivery has been suspended since that date, pending the disposition by the Department of a request by the principal chief that he be allowed to continue such delivery.

## TOWN SITES.

The unrestricted alienation of land for town-site purposes under the act of March 3, 1903, continues to occupy a considerable share of the Commissioner's time. The act of April 26, 1906, apparently annulled the provision of the act of March 3, 1903, as to full-blood Indians, but the following provision, contained in the act of June 21, 1906, seems to restore the same, viz:

That, for the purpose of allowing any Indian allottee to sell for town-site purposes any portion of the lands allotted to him, the Secretary of the Interior may, by order, remove restrictions upon the alienation of such lands and issue fee-simple patents therefor under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

That, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, any allottee in the Indian Territory may be permitted to survey and plat at his own expense for town-site purposes his allotment when the same is located along the line of any railroad where stations are located.

This makes it possible for any land located at railroad stations to be sold for town-site purposes, altho the Department has not thus far authorized the sale of the homestead of a minor, but in one case has declined to do so.

During the past year there has been only one segregation of land for town-site purposes under the act of May 31, 1900, but the restrictions have been removed from 41 tracts of land under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903.

The following table will convey some idea of the work which has devolved upon the Commissioner under the acts above referred to:

*Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903.*

| Town. | Nation. | Railway. | Acres. | Recommended. | Approved. | Disapproved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ada [a] | Choctaw | Frisco | 159.95 | Nov. 20, 1903 | Feb. 20, 1904 | |
| Ardmore [a] | Chickasaw | G., C. & S. F | 108.54 | Dec. 14, 1903 | Mar. 7, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 105.85 | May 8, 1905 | June 29, 1905 | |
| Bartlesville [a] | Cherokee | M., K. & O | 40.00 | Mar. 27, 1905 | Apr. 27, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 30.00 | Jan. 24, 1905 | Feb. 14, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 70.85 | Mar. 14, 1905 | Apr. 17, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | Feb. 21, 1905 | Mar. 21, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | do. [b] | | Mar. 21, 1905 |
| Do | do | do | 30.00 | Apr. 28, 1905 | May 29, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | do | do | |
| Do | do | do | 30.00 | Mar. 23, 1906 | | |
| Beggs [a] | Creek | Frisco | 59.48 | Apr. 28, 1905 | May 26, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Nov. 17, 1905 | Dec. 6, 1905 | |
| Bixby [a] | do | Mid. Valley | 80.00 | | | July 21, 1904 |
| Bokoshe | Choctaw | do | 140.00 | June 25, 1904 | July 20, 1904 | |
| Boley | Creek | Ft. S. & W | 80.00 | Apr. 24, 1905 [b] | | June 7, 1905 |
| Bristow [a] | do | Frisco | 80.00 | Mar. 24, 1904 | Apr. 12, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Aug. 15, 1904 | Sept. 12, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | do | Sept. 10, 1904 | |
| Broken Arrow | do | M., K. & O | 120.00 | June 30, 1903 | Aug. 28, 1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 80.00 | Mar. 17, 1904 | Apr. 15, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | do | do | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Aug. 11, 1904 | | Sept. 10, 1904 |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Oct. 14, 1904 | | Nov. 9, 1904 |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | June 23, 1905 | Sept. 18, 1905 | |
| Chase | do | Frisco | 34.53 | Mar. 24, 1904 | Apr. 13, 1904 | |
| Checotah [a] | do | M., K. & T | 55.00 | Dec. 19, 1903 | Feb. 11, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 119.07 | July 9, 1904 | July 28, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | Apr. 13, 1905 | May 19, 1905 | |
| Chickasha [a] | Chickasaw | C., R. I. & P | 95.00 | Dec. 30, 1903 | | Feb. 15, 1904 |
| Claremore [a] | Cherokee | Mo. Pac | 50.00 | Mar. 10, 1905 | Mar. 24, 1905 | |
| Collinsville [a] | do | Santa Fe | 40.00 | Jan. 14, 1905 | Feb. 23, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | Dec. 29, 1904 | Jan. 21, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | Aug. 25, 1905 | Sept. 23, 1905 | |
| Copan | do | K., O. C. & S | 10.00 | Jan. 19, 1906 | Mar. 12, 1906 | |
| Coweta [a] | Creek | M., K. & O | 243.81 | June 30, 1903 | Aug. 28, 1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Mar. 17, 1904 | Apr. 25, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 41.47 | Apr. 20, 1904 | June 30, 1904 | |
| Depew | do | Frisco | 162.73 | Jan. 16, 1904 | June 18, 1904 | |
| Dewey | Cherokee | M., K. & O | 40.00 | Mar. 1, 1905 | Apr. 10, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 66.90 | June 19, 1905 | July 26, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 38.73 | Oct. 18, 1905 | Dec. 6, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 73.53 | Aug. 29, 1905 | Sept. 25, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 76.72 | Oct. 12, 1905 | Dec. 7, 1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 24.85 | June 12, 1906 | | |
| Dustin | Creek | Ft. S. & W | 240.00 | Apr. 9, 1903 | Oct. 29, 1903 | |
| Eufaula [a] | do | M., K. & T | 30.00 | May 7, 1904 | July 18, 1904 | |
| Falls City | Cherokee | M., O. & G | 50.00 | May 15, 1905 | June 29, 1905 | |
| Featherston | Choctaw | Ft. S. & W | 70.00 | Jan. 10, 1905 | Feb. 7, 1905 | |
| Hanna | Creek | do | 80.00 | Dec. 1, 1904 | Dec. 23, 1904 | |
| Haskell | do | Mid. Valley | 40.00 | Oct. 4, 1904 | Nov. 1, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.56 | Nov. 21, 1905 | Feb. 1, 1906 | |
| Henryetta [a] | do | Frisco | 120.00 | Dec. 26, 1903 | Feb. 12, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 70.00 | Mar. 23, 1904 | Apr. 15, 1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Mar. 24, 1904 | do | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Nov. 17, 1905 | Dec. 6, 1905 | |
| Holdenville [a] | do | C., O. & G | 62.36 | Nov. 4, 1903 | Dec. 3, 1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | May 14, 1904 | June 1, 1904 | |

[a] Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.
[b] Denial recommended

*Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903*—Continued.

| Town. | Nation. | Railway. | Acres. | Recommended. | Approved. | Disapproved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holdenville [a] | Creek | C., O. & G. | 25.00 | Dec. 1,1904 | Dec. 22,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 77.50 | Mar. 3,1906 | June 14,1906 | |
| Hugo [a] | Choctaw | A. & C. | 65.00 | July 1,1904 | July 23,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | do | July 25,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 70.00 | do | July 23,1904 | |
| Indianola | do | Ft. S. & W. | 208.98 | Dec. 7,1903 | Mar. 1,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 19.59 | June 30,1904 | July 29,1904 | |
| Kinta | do | do | 274.29 | Mar. 14,1904 | Apr. 15,1904 | |
| Marble City | Cherokee | K. C. S. | 297.97 | Aug. 23,1904 | Sept. 15,1904 | |
| Maysville | Chickasaw | Santa Fe | 80.00 | Aug. 5,1904 | Sept. 16,1904 | |
| Manford | Creek | A. V. & W. | 90.00 | Jan. 17,1906 | Feb. 13,1906 | |
| Mill Creek [a] | Chickasaw | Frisco | 40.00 | [b]May 24,1904 | | July 6,1904 |
| Morris | Creek | do | 80.00 | Dec. 16,1903 | May 12,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 76.94 | July 18,1905 | Sept. 22,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Sept. 25,1905 | Oct. 24,1905 | |
| Muskogee [a] | do | M., K. & T. | 20.00 | Oct. 10,1903 | Oct. 31,1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 115.10 | Oct. 22,1903 | Nov. 21,1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 120.00 | Nov. 25,1903 | Dec. 19,1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 95.00 | Dec. 16,1903 | Feb. 9,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 120.00 | Jan. 2,1904 | Feb. 10,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 50.00 | Jan. 8,1904 | Mar. 18,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 63.36 | Mar. 9,1904 | Apr. 4,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Mar. 29,1904 | Apr. 16,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 80.00 | Mar. 30,1904 | May 3,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 74.00 | Sept. 3,1904 | Oct. 25,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Feb. 10,1905 | Mar. 15,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | May 22,1905 | July 8,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 5.83 | Aug. 8,1905 | Oct. 2,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | Aug. 2,1905 | do | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Nov. 21,1905 | Jan. 27,1906 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Jan. 3,1906 | Feb. 17,1906 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | [b]Mar. 23,1906 | | May 22,1906 |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | June 21,1906 | | |
| Narcissa | Cherokee | Frisco | 76.95 | June 19,1905 | Aug. 18,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | Oct. 5,1905 | Nov. 15,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | do | Nov. 17,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 36.95 | July 13,1905 | Sept. 14,1905 | |
| Nowata | do | Mo. Pac. | 60.00 | Jan. 19,1905 | Feb. 23,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Aug. 15,1904 | Sept. 10,1904 | |
| Ochelata [a] | do | Santa Fe | 8.14 | Jan. 10,1905 | Feb. 6,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | Aug. 23,1904 | Sept. 14,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 20.00 | Jan. 10,1905 | Jan. 25,1906 | |
| Okemah | Creek | Ft. S. & W. | 320.00 | Nov. 14,1903 | Feb. 10,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | [b]Oct. 22,1904 | Aug. 23,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Jan. 4,1905 | | Jan. 27,1905 |
| Okmulgee [a] | do | Frisco | 50.31 | Dec. 7,1903 | Jan. 2,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 36.90 | Dec. 17,1903 | Feb. 12,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Aug. 11,1904 | Apr. 27,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 36.09 | Oct. 14,1904 | Nov. 7,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 9.94 | Jan. 13,1905 | Feb. 23,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 36.87 | Sept. 2,1905 | Sept. 23,1905 | |
| Oktaha | do | M., K. & T. | 120.00 | Dec. 28,1903 | Feb. 13,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 2.00 | Oct. 21,1904 | | Nov. 16,1904 |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Nov. 21,1905 | Jan. 27,1906 | |
| Olney | Choctaw | C., O. & W. | 150.00 | Mar. 31,1904 | May 14,1904 | |
| Paden | Creek | Frisco | 160.00 | Dec. 11,1903 | Feb. 12,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 80.00 | May 24,1904 | July 5,1904 | |
| Panama | Choctaw | K. C. S. | 40.00 | Jan. 10,1905 | Feb. 21,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 103.33 | Dec. 1,1904 | Dec. 19,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 16.95 | Sept. 25,1905 | Oct. 19,1905 | |
| Porter | Creek | M., K. & O. | 120.00 | June 30,1903 | Aug. 28,1903 | |
| Do | do | do | 40.00 | Nov. 30,1904 | | Jan. 18,1905 |
| Do | do | do | 30.00 | Nov. 1,1905 | Dec. 9,1905 | |
| Porum | Cherokee | Mid. Valley | 50.00 | May 13,1905 | Aug. 7,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 37.84 | June 20,1906 | | |
| Poteau [a] | Choctaw | Frisco | 107.63 | Apr. 24,1905 | June 1,1905 | |
| Pryor Creek | Cherokee | M., K. & T. | 50.67 | Nov. 10,1905 | Nov. 29,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 15.48 | do | do | |
| Do | do | do | 51.35 | do | do | |
| Quinton | Choctaw | Ft. S. & W. | 420.00 | Mar. 15,1904 | Apr. 14,1904 | |
| Ramona [a] | Cherokee | Santa Fe | 5.05 | Jan. 21,1905 | Feb. 20,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 | Nov. 10,1904 | Feb. 6,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 19.06 | Dec. 29,1905 | Feb. 17,1906 | |
| Redbird | Creek | M., K. & O. | 40.00 | June 29,1906 | | |
| Russell | Cherokee | Mid. Valley | 50.00 | Oct. 15,1904 | Nov. 1,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 50.00 | Sept 10,1904 | Oct. 25,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 50.00 | Jan. 19,1905 | Feb. 23,1905 | |
| Do | do | do | 30.00 | May 8,1905 | June 29,1905 | |
| Sapulpa [a] | Creek | Frisco | 100.00 | May 9,1904 | June 8,1904 | |
| Do | do | do | 150.80 | Oct. 21,1904 | Nov. 15,1904 | |

[a] Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.
[b] Denial recommended.

*Unrestricted alienation under act of March 3, 1903*—Continued.

| Town. | Nation. | Railway. | Acres. | Recommended. | Approved. | Disapproved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sapulpa | Creek | Frisco | 20.00 | June 6, 1905 | Aug. 22, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 57.50 | May 3, 1906 | May 28, 1906 | |
| Sageeyah | Cherokee | Mo. Pac. | 36.99 | June 6, 1905 | July 29, 1905 | |
| Skiatook | do | Mid. Valley | 38.34 | July 12, 1905 | Aug. 26, 1905 | |
| Stilwell | do | K. C. S. | 10.00 | Jan. 29, 1906 | | Apr. 18, 1906 |
| Stonewall | Chickasaw | T. & O. | 134.89 | Sept. 26, 1904 | Oct. 25. 1904 | |
| Stuart | Choctaw | C., O. & G. | 126.94 | May 26, 1904 | June 15, 1904 | |
| Sulphur | Chickasaw | Frisco | 40.00 | June 7, 1906 | June 23, 1906 | |
| Taft | Creek | Mid. Valley | 40.00 | [b]Oct. 21, 1905 | | Nov. 27, 1905 |
| Tulsa [a] | do | Frisco | 62.00 | Dec. 26, 1903 | Feb. 15, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 30.00 | Mar. 21, 1904 | Apr. 14, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | Mar. 1, 1905 | Apr. 10, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | Apr. 11, 1905 | May 18, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 20.00 | May 8, 1905 | June 20, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | do | June 9, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 11.68 | do | June 20, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | do | June 5, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | Sept. 25, 1905 | Oct. 25, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 12.86 | July 20, 1905 | Sept. 18, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | Mar. 27, 1906 | May 19, 1906 | |
| Do. | do | do | 20.00 | Jan. 23, 1906 | Apr. 17, 1906 | |
| Do. | do | do | 14.53 | Feb. 23, 1906 | Apr. 7, 1906 | |
| Do. | do | do | 30.00 | June 21, 1906 | | |
| Do. | Cherokee | do | 13.14 | Nov. 1, 1905 | Nov. 29, 1905 | |
| Valley | Creek | M., K. & O. | 77.22 | [b]Dec. 2, 1904 | | Dec. 22, 1904 |
| Vera [a] | Cherokee | Santa Fe | 10.00 | June 6, 1905 | Sept. 16, 1905 | |
| Vinita [a] | do | Frisco | 49.20 | July 15, 1904 | Aug. 5, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 20.00 | Aug. 15, 1904 | Sept. 10, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 10.00 | May 29, 1906 | June 29, 1906 | |
| Wainwright | Creek | M., O. & G. | 40.00 | [b]Mar. 14, 1906 | | June 2, 1906 |
| Walling | Chickasaw | O. C. | 330.87 | [b]Apr. 21, 1906 | | May 7, 1906 |
| Wann | Cherokee | M., K. & O. | 20.00 | Apr. 24, 1905 | June 2, 1905 | |
| Do. | do | do | 20.00 | May 13, 1905 | Jan. 10, 1906 | |
| Waurika [a] | Chickasaw | C., R. I. & P. | 98.59 | Aug. 22, 1904 | Sept. 16, 1904 | |
| Weleetka | Creek | Ft. S. & W. | 200.00 | Nov. 16, 1903 | Feb. 8, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 80.00 | Nov. 30, 1904 | Dec. 29, 1904 | |
| Do. | do | do | 40.00 | do | | June 5, 1906 |
| Do. | do | do | 80.00 | Dec 17, 1904 | Jan. 13, 1905 | |
| Wetumka [a] | do | Frisco | 80.00 | Dec. 17, 1903 | Feb. 11, 1904 | |

[a] Indicates additions made to towns established under provisions of former legislation.
[b] Denial recommended.

*Applications to alienate land for town-site purposes pending at the close of the year.*

| Town. | Nation. | Railway. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atoka | Choctaw | M., K. & T. | 5.56 |
| Bristow | Creek | Frisco | 40.00 |
| Bushyhead | Cherokee | do | 36.55 |
| Do | do | do | 7.10 |
| Chelsea | do | do | 136.43 |
| Claremore | do | K. & A. V. | 17.38 |
| Council Hill | Creek | M., O. & G. | 40.00 |
| Douglas | Chickasaw | P. V. | 20.00 |
| Falls City | Cherokee | M., O. & G. | 40.00 |
| Foyil | do | Frisco | 24.99 |
| Haskell | Creek | Mid. Valley | 40.00 |
| Hugo | Choctaw | A. & C. | 79.64 |
| Do | do | do | 150.86 |
| Melvin | Creek | Frisco | 16.94 |
| Okmulgee | do | do | 41.82 |
| Roff | Chickasaw | do | 10.00 |
| Stillwell | Cherokee | K. C. S. | 35.76 |
| Sapulpa | Creek | Frisco | 20.00 |
| Stuart | Choctaw | K. C. S. | 20.00 |
| Taft | Creek | Mid. Valley | 20.00 |
| Tulsa | do | Frisco | 12.86 |
| Do | do | do | 10.00 |
| Do | do | do | 240.00 |
| Welling | Cherokee | do | 30.00 |
| Woodley | do | | 20.00 |

## CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS.

For a long time the various offices of the Commission and Commissioner had been subject to much annoyance by reason of inquiries on the part of the public as to what the records showed concerning the status of various members of the tribes and the location of their allotments. These inquiries increased as the work was finished and lands began to pass from the original allottees, until it was impossible to accommodate the public with the desired information without great expense and serious interference with the more legitimate work.

To remedy this, section 8 of the act of April 26, 1906, contains the following provision:

That the records of each of the land offices in the Indian Territory, should such office be hereafter discontinued, shall be transferred to and kept in the office of the clerk of the United States court in whose district said records are now located. The officer having custody of any of the records pertaining to the enrollment of the members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes, and the disposition of the land and other property of said tribes, upon proper application and payment of such fees as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, may make certified copies of such records, which shall be evidence equally with the originals thereof; but fees shall not be demanded for such authenticated copies as may be required by officers of any branch of the Government, nor for such unverified copies as such officer, in his discretion, may deem proper to furnish. Such fees shall be paid to bonded officers or employees of the Government, designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and the same or so much thereof as may be necessary may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of this section, and any unexpended balance shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as are other public moneys.

For the purpose of carrying into effect this provision of law, the following regulations were adopted by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

1. Any person desiring a certified copy of the records of the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes may obtain the same by making proper application therefor to said official and paying the required fee, as follows:

(*a*) Certificate showing citizenship, to contain name, age, post-office address, degree of blood, and roll number of any person whose name appears on the approved roll of any of the Five Civilized Tribes, $0.50.

(*b*) Certified copy of any deed or patent to an allotment, town lot, or segregated land, $1.

(*c*) Certified copy of certificate of removal of restrictions, $1.

(*d*) Certified copy of plat showing allotments and name and roll number of allottees at the rate of 25 cents for each section or fraction thereof; in no case, however, the fee to be less than 50 cents.

2. The fees provided by the preceding section shall be paid to the special disbursing agent to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, who shall keep an accurate and detailed account thereof.

3. The amount received from this source, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended under the direction of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in the employment of such clerical assistance and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the preparation of the copies provided by these regulations, and any unexpended balance shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as are other public moneys.

4. The special disbursing agent to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make report of all moneys received and disbursed by him under these regulations in accordance with sections 298 and 299 of the Indian Office Regulations. 1904.

These regulations have governed the fees charged for information. The first copies of records were furnished in conformity therewith on April 29, 1906, and from that time until June 30, 1906, the fees collected amounted to $1,372.30.

*Statement of disbursements, fiscal year 1906, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.*

| | First quarter. | Second quarter. | Third quarter. | Fourth quarter. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salary of Commissioner | $1,250.00 | $1,250.00 | $1,250.00 | $1,250.00 | $5,000.00 |
| Salaries of employees, regular and irregular | 51,859.02 | 48,529.04 | 46,086.96 | 46,056.21 | 192,531.23 |
| Traveling expenses of Commissioner and employees | 1,272.99 | 1,564.44 | 1,054.37 | 4,226.72 | 8,118.52 |
| Open-market purchases: Typewriters, horses, furniture, rubber stamps, document files, etc | 374.67 | 442.37 | 1,876.20 | 1,883.34 | 4,576.58 |
| Freight and express charges | 133.73 | 48.08 | 20.09 | 15.34 | 217.24 |
| Printing, binding, and stationery in open market and from Department | 1,481.90 | 991.61 | 1,354.81 | 2,459.82 | 6,288.14 |
| Subsistence: Employees of field parties | 1,040.43 | | | | 1,040.43 |
| Forage: Stock of headquarters and field parties | 80.69 | 176.46 | 101.36 | 212.23 | 570.74 |
| Rent: | | | | | |
| General offices, Muskogee | 1,125.00 | 1,125.00 | 1,550.10 | 1,550.10 | 5,350.20 |
| Land offices outside of Muskogee | 600.00 | 900.00 | 525.00 | 525.00 | 2,550.00 |
| Stock corral | 105.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | 420.00 |
| Telegraphing | 65.96 | 63.78 | 60.87 | 80.51 | 271.12 |
| Telephone service | 49.75 | 90.30 | 69.02 | 108.65 | 317.72 |
| Electric lighting: General offices and land offices | 74.05 | 147.81 | 128.33 | 58.46 | 408.65 |
| Repairs of typewriters, wagons, camp equipment, etc | 295.52 | 208.54 | 157.62 | 182.45 | 844.13 |
| Witness fees, notary services, and advertising | 11.70 | | 188.48 | 66.50 | 266.68 |
| Registering letters and packages | 157.68 | 197.68 | 188.64 | 215.44 | 759.44 |
| Incidental expenses: Ice, coal oil, stock medicine, soap, fuel, etc | 41.43 | 155.14 | 132.70 | 60.04 | 389.31 |
| Miscellaneous expenses: Street sprinkling, washing towels, drayage at land offices, etc | 66.60 | 99.60 | 47.33 | 280.78 | 494.31 |
| Employees and printing, under section 8, Public 129 | | | | 384.45 | 384.45 |
| Total | 60,086.12 | 56,093.85 | 54,896.88 | 59,721.04 | 230,797.89 |

Respectfully submitted.

TAMS BIXBY, *Commissioner.*

## EXHIBIT B.

[Referred to on page 70 of the report.]

### NUMBER OF PENSIONERS OF ALL CLASSES AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED FOR EACH DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

To invalids, regular establishment, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,934 | pensioners, Army | $1,449,199.04 | |
| 2,151 | pensioners, Navy | 363,982.57 | |
| Total.. 11,085 | | | $1,813,181.61 |

To invalids, civil war, general laws (disability contracted in service), as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 217,458 | pensioners, Army | $43,107,707.35 | |
| 2,002 | pensioners, Navy | 380,561.92 | |
| Total.. 219,460 | | | 43,488,269.27 |

To invalids, war with Spain (disability contracted in service), as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17,630 | pensioners, Army | $2,508,428.09 | |
| 640 | pensioners, Navy | 95,293.78 | |
| Total.. 18,270 | | | 2,603,721.87 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To invalids, civil war, act of June 27, 1890 (service pensions), as follows: | | | | |
| | 458,161 | pensioners, Army | $53,372,565.78 | |
| | 18,629 | pensioners, Navy | 2,058,475.03 | |
| Total.. | 476,790 | | | $55,431,040.81 |
| To survivors of old wars, as follows: | | | | |
| | | 1812 (accrued) | $4.80 | |
| | 4,550 | pensioners, war with Mexico.. | 624,247.79 | |
| | 2,403 | pensioners, Indian wars | 251,664.84 | |
| Total.. | 6,953 | | | 875,917.43 |
| Total paid to soldiers and sailors | | | | $104,212,130.99 |
| Men pensioned on account of disability | | | $248,815 | |
| Men pensioned on account of service | | | 476,790 | |
| Men pensioned as old war survivors | | | 6,953 | |
| Total men pensioned | | | 732,558 | |
| To widows, etc., regular establishment, general laws, as follows: | | | | |
| | 2,461 | pensioners, Army | $453,105.62 | |
| | 1,256 | pensioners, Navy | 255,514.87 | |
| Total.. | 3,717 | | | 708,620.49 |
| To widows, etc., civil war, general laws, as follows: | | | | |
| | 89,346 | pensioners, Army | $13,022,664.93 | |
| | 1,203 | pensioners, Navy | 192,799.07 | |
| | 608 | nurses | 86,104.66 | |
| Total.. | 91,157 | | | 13,301,568 66 |
| To widows, etc., war with Spain, as follows: | | | | |
| | 4,903 | pensioners, Army | $787,952.60 | |
| | 269 | pensioners, Navy | 50,482.06 | |
| Total.. | 5,172 | | | 838,434.66 |
| To widows, etc., act of June 27, 1890, as follows: | | | | |
| | 180,300 | pensioners, Army | $17,779,081.44 | |
| | 8,068 | pensioners, Navy | 799,941.16 | |
| Total.. | 188,368 | | | 18,579,022.60 |
| To widows, old wars, as follows: | | | | |
| | 777 | pensioners, war of 1812 | $101,273.47 | |
| | 7,995 | pensioners, war with Mexico. | 752,148.57 | |
| | 3,671 | pensioners, Indian wars | 371,210.01 | |
| Total.. | 12,443 | | | 1,224,632.05 |
| Total paid to widows, etc., and nurses | | | | $34,652,278.46 |
| Widows, etc., pensioned: | | | | |
| By reason of death of soldier or sailor of service origin | | | | 99,438 |
| By reason of death of soldier or sailor on account of service | | | | 188,368 |
| By reason of death of soldier on account of old wars | | | | 12,443 |
| Total widows, etc., pensioned | | | | 300,249 |
| Total nurses pensioned | | | | 608 |

Number of pensioners on the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 1,033,415, to whom was paid $139,000, 288.25, divided as follows:

Soldiers and sailors, $104,212,130.99; widows, etc., and nurses, $34,652,278.46; Treasury settlements, including all classes, $135,878.80.

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## Exhibit C.

[Referred to on page 77 of the report.]

### BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR JUDICIAL ADJUDICATION OF PENSION CLAIMS IN TEST CASES.

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL Providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calendar year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding five claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to such claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be important or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim, in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims. Upon its satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection, at a cost of not exceeding one hundred dollars for the services to be rendered in each court, which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

## REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON BILL PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4251) providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, have examined the same and report:

Various attempts have been made to establish a court of some kind for the hearing and adjudication of pension claims, but thus far the problem has not been solved. The writer of this report has on two occasions during the period of his public service introduced bills into Congress for the establishment of a court of appeals, to which could be taken rejected pension claims for a rehearing and settlement, but upon careful investigation it was discovered that the scheme was not practicable, and hence was abandoned. It was evident that a court of that kind would be overwhelmed with work, as almost every rejected claim would be presented to it for consideration, and the thousands of claims which now stand rejected would be revived in the hope of securing favorable action.

The bill under consideration is the most sensible attempt that has yet been made to provide a remedy for what is acknowledged on all hands to be a public necessity. It was drafted by the Secretary of the Interior and is the expression of the views of that Department in reference to legislation that is urgently desired for the purpose of securing precedents in certain classes of pension claims that are awaiting adjudication, as well as others that will arise from time to time.

It will be observed that the proposition is that the Secretary of the Interior may refer to the Court of Claims not exceeding five cases pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions during any calendar year, these being cases that will affect a class of claims or involve important and difficult questions of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. An appeal may be taken from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the necessary machinery is provided for the prosecution of the claims. The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior explains the matter so clearly and succinctly that further argument seems unnecessary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, April 16, 1900.*

SIR: There is no legislation under which the action of the Commissioner of Pensions or of the Secretary of the Interior in the allowance or rejection of a pension claim can be reviewed in the courts, nor is there legislation under which a pension claim can be referred to the courts for adjudication. Congress has provided for the reference to the Court of Claims of claims pending before the several Executive Departments, the decision of which will affect a class of claims or furnish a precedent for the future action of these Departments (Rev. Stat., secs. 1063, 1064, 1065; sec. 2, act March 3, 1883, 22 Stat. L., 485, and sec. 12, act March 3, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 505), but this does not apply to pension claims (Gordon *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 307; Cole *v.* United States, C. Cls. R., 47).

The result is that there is at present no method of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the pension laws, although their administration directly affects many thousand citizens and involves an annual expenditure of millions of dollars of public moneys. The interpretation of these laws has fallen upon the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior, and the persons succeeding to these offices from time to time, while always acting under the influence of high motives, have not always entertained the same views respecting the purpose and meaning of these laws, and have in some instances interpreted them each for himself according to his judgment and understanding, so that pension decisions on some questions are conflicting and difficult to

follow. The pension statutes have greatly multiplied, and it has sometimes happened that a new statute has employed ambiguous and uncertain terms, or has been enacted without special reference to the body of existing legislation upon that subject, in consequence of which difficult and important questions of law are encountered in the interpretation and administration of the pension laws.

I respectfully urge that a matter which so vitally affects the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our population, and which involves so great an expenditure of public moneys, is worthy of the attention and consideration of our judicial tribunals. If decisions of the Supreme Court could be had upon a limited number of test cases it would very greatly simplify the work of the Pension Bureau, would inspire confidence in the interpretation of the pension laws, and would lead to uniform action in their administration. It is understood that heretofore there has been objection to referring pension claims to the courts, for the reason that it would have a tendency to clog and overload the courts and to shift the administration of the pension laws from the executive to the judicial branch of the Government. This objection, however, would seem to be avoided if the number of claims which could be so referred was carefully limited.

I transmit herewith a draft of a bill providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, which I earnestly commend to your favorable consideration and action. I am satisfied that a statute of this character will prove of great advantage to pension claimants and to this branch of the public service.

Very respectfully, E. A. HITCHCOCK,
*Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
*United States Senate.*

Your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it pass.

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## AMENDMENTS TO BILL PROPOSED BY SECRETARY OF INTERIOR WHICH WERE SUGGESTED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC COMMITTEE.

In January, 1901, conferences were held at the Interior Department between the committee on pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Secretary of the Interior and other officers of that Department, as a result of which the Grand Army of the Republic committee on pensions suggested the amendments which are shown in italics in the following reproduction of the bill:

[S. 4251. Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. Report No. 1040.]

In the Senate of the United States, April 17, 1900, Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions. April 20, 1900, reported by Mr. Gallinger, without amendment.

A BILL Providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior may during any calendar year certify to the Court of Claims for adjudication, as herein provided, not exceeding *ten* claims for pensions, pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such Secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. *In selecting the claims to be so certified, the Secretary of the Interior shall give careful consideration*

*to such suggestions in that behalf as may be made by the Grand Army of the Republic through its authorized pension committee.* The certification of any such claim shall consist of a concise statement by the Secretary of the Interior of the facts relating to said claim, as found by him, and of the questions of law arising in connection therewith. The Secretary shall cause the claimant or his attorney or agent of record to be notified of such certification, and thereupon the Court of Claims shall proceed to the adjudication of said claim, giving special attention to the determination of the questions of law named by the Secretary of the Interior if deemed by the court to properly arise in the case and to be important or difficult of solution. The judgment of the Court of Claims shall direct the allowance or rejection of the said claim in whole or in part, as to the court shall seem right under the facts certified and the law applicable thereto. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims in any such case to the Supreme Court in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases. The final judgment in any such case shall be certified by the clerk of the Court of Claims to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose supervision it shall be carried into effect by the Commissioner of Pensions in like manner as are decisions of the Secretary of the Interior upon pension claims, *and such judgment shall thereafter control and be obligatory upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions in disposing of claims of like character.* Upon it satisfactorily appearing to the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant in any case so certified is without sufficient property or means to enable him to prosecute said claim in the courts, as herein provided, such Secretary shall be authorized to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection *to act exclusively under the control and direction of the claimant*, at a cost of not exceeding *two hundred and fifty dollars and not less than* one hundred dollars for the services to be rendered in each court, *according to the reasonable value thereof to be fixed by the Secretary*, which compensation, upon the completion of the services to be rendered, shall be paid upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior out of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions of the class to which said claim belongs. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases, which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable.

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## EXHIBIT D.

[Referred to on page 82 of this report.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
*Washington, November 23, 1906.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The act of June 22, 1906 (34 Stat., 434), making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government during the year ending June 30, 1907, contains the following provision:

For rent for storage for Patent Office model exhibit, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of a part or all of the models of said exhibits, either by sale, gift, or otherwise.

By informal reference of a memorandum submitted, my attention is directed to this provision and my views requested, especially as to whether sections 484 and 485 of the Revised Statutes are thereby repealed.

Said sections are as follows:

Sec. 484. The Commissioner of Patents shall cause to be classified and arranged in suitable cases, in the rooms and galleries provided for that purpose, the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art, and designs, which

have been or shall be deposited in the Patent Office; and the rooms and galleries shall be kept open during suitable hours for public inspection.

Sec. 485. The Commissioner of Patents may restore to the respective applicants such of the models belonging to rejected applications as he shall not think necessary to be preserved, or he may sell or otherwise dispose of them after the application has been finally rejected for one year, paying the proceeds into the Treasury, as other patent moneys are directed to be paid.

From informal inquiry in the Patent Office it may be stated that since the decision in the case of Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik *v.* Alexander Cochrane and others, rendered by the circuit court for the southern district of New York April 15, 1879 (16 Blatchford, 155), and based upon rules of said Office in recognition of said decision, models of inventions have not been received, unless, upon examination of the case, a model was necessary to properly understand the invention.

This practice appears to have been justified by said decision, and it is said that very few models are now required or received. This state of facts is of some value in determining the effect of the provision above quoted from the act of June 22, 1906. Under the practice prior to 1879 models accumulated rapidly, with the result that following the directions contained in sections 475, 484, and 485 of the Revised Statutes, the rooms and galleries provided in the Patent Office building for their storage were inadequate, and, being needed for other and seemingly more important uses connected with the administration of the Patent Office, provision was made by Congress for the storage of models elsewhere.

The "Patent Office model exhibit," which the Secretary of the Interior is by the act of June 22, 1906, authorized to dispose of, is, in my judgment, by section 484 of the Revised Statutes, defined to be "the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art, and designs, which have been or shall be deposited in the Patent Office;" and it is this exhibit which the same section directs shall be kept subject to the inspection of the public. If this be true, then this same exhibit, whether the particular articles thereof have been or may hereafter be deposited in the Patent Office, is by the act of June 22, 1906, subject to disposition by the Secretary "by sale, gift, or otherwise." The fact, however, that such officer may dispose of "a part or all" of said exhibit clearly implies discretionary powers, and, inasmuch as the orderly administration of the Patent Office may require the retention of some of these models, it is a question what is to be done with them. It will be noticed that the act of June 22, 1906, provides for their storage. This may or may not imply that they are to be kept in rooms and galleries open for public inspection, yet in either view it does not result that section 484 of the Revised Statutes is thereby repealed. I should say, rather, that it is suspended, and that upon the failure of Congress to make further appropriation for the storage of models, said section would be of operative effect. The power of disposition, however, would prevent their accumulation from becoming a burden, and there would seem to be no good reason why such models as are not from time to time disposed of may not, as directed by said section, be kept in some appropriate way subject to public inspection.

As to section 485, I am of opinion that, inasmuch as there is nothing in the act of June 22, 1906, which prevents the Secretary of the Interior in the exercise of his discretion from returning models belonging to rejected applications, said act is in no sense in conflict with that section, and does not repeal or modify it, except that the authority conferred by said section upon the Commissioner of Patents is by said act conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, which is a change of form, rather than substance, for the reason that exercise of the discretion conferred upon the Commissioner of Patents in the first instance was subject to supervision by the Secretary of the Interior.

I advise you that neither of said sections has been repealed.

I deem it advisable to call your attention to an opinion of January 10, 1903, by Assistant Attorney-General Van Devanter (15 Opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General, 53), wherein it is said that—

Models filed in the Patent Office in pursuance of law or of a requirement of the Commissioner made thereunder are as much a part of the public records as are the applications or papers with which they are filed, and their preservation is frequently essential to the successful assertion and protection of private rights and privileges secured under the patent laws. These records should be kept in such manner and in such a place that certified copies may at any time be secured by those entitled thereto.

Very respectfully,

FRANK L. CAMPBELL,
*Assistant Attorney-General.*

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*
Approved November 23, 1906.

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## EXHIBIT E.

[Referred to on page 200 of the report.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 27.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections five and six, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park, and changing the boundaries thereof.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the recession and regranting unto the United States by the State of California of the cleft or gorge in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches or spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four (Thirteenth Statutes, page three hundred and twenty-five), as well as the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," likewise granted unto the State of California by the aforesaid Act of Congress, is hereby ratified and accepted, and the tracts of land embracing the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, as described in the Act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, together with that part of fractional sections five and six, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, lying south of the South Fork of Merced River and almost wholly between the Mariposa Big Tree Grove and the present south boundary of the Yosemite National Park, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States and set apart as reserved forest lands, subject to all the limitations, conditions, and provisions of the Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations," as well as the limitations, conditions, and provisions of the Act of Congress approved February seventh, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An Act to exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described, and to attach and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve," and shall hereafter form a part of the Yosemite National Park.

The south and west boundary lines of the Yosemite National Park are hereby changed as follows: Beginning at the point on the line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, township four south, range twenty-one east, where same intersects the

middle of the channel of the South Fork of the Merced River; thence north on section line to the southwest corner of section twenty-five; thence west on section lines to the southwest corner of section twenty-eight; thence north on section line to the northwest corner of section twenty-eight; thence west on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty and twenty-nine; thence north through the middle of section twenty to the center thereof; thence east through the middle of section twenty to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty and twenty-one; thence north on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections sixteen and seventeen; thence west through middle of section seventeen to the center thereof; thence north through the middle of sections seventeen, eight, and five to the quarter-section corner of north boundary of section five on township boundary, all in township four south, range twenty-one east; thence north through the middle of section thirty-two, township three south, range twenty-one east, to the center thereof; thence west through the middle of section thirty-two, said township, and section thirty-six, township three south, range twenty east, to the quarter-section corner between sections thirty-five and thirty-six; thence north on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty-five and twenty-six; thence east through the middle of section twenty-five to the center thereof; thence north through the middle of sections twenty-five and twenty-four to the center of section twenty-four; thence west through the middle of sections twenty-four, twenty-three, and twenty-two to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty-one and twenty-two, township three south, range twenty east, on the present western boundary of the Yosemite National Park. And all that portion of the Yosemite National Park lying between the boundary line last above mentioned and the present boundary line of said national park is excluded from said park; and the said lands so excluded, and all thereof, are added to and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve, and shall hereafter form a part of said Sierra Forest Reserve, and shall be subject to all of the Acts of Congress with relation thereto: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the land herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve accorded under the Act approved February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, relating to rights of way over certain parks, reservations, and other lands, and other Acts concerning rights of way over public lands: *And provided further*, That in the grant of any right of way for railway purposes across the lands placed under this measure within the Sierra Forest Reserve it shall be stipulated that no logs or timber shall be hauled over the same without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and under regulations to be promulgated by him.

SEC. 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in the area hereby included in the Sierra Forest Reserve shall have the privileges of the lieu-land scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves, and immediately upon the passage of this Act all laws, rules, and regulations affecting forest reservations, including the right to change the boundaries thereof by Executive proclamation, shall take effect and be in force within the limits of the territory excluded by this Act from the Yosemite National Park, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. That all revenues derived from privileges in the park authorized under the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, the Act of February seventh, nineteen hundred and five, as well as under this measure, or from privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated from said park and included within the Sierra Forest Reserve, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park.

Approved June 11, 1906.

## Exhibit F.

[Referred to on page 207 of the report.]

[House Report No. 4769, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.]

### PURCHASE OF LANDS IN SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS, CALIFORNIA.

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 16478) to purchase lands in Sequoia and General Grant National parks, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report and recommend that the bill do pass as amended:

Sequoia National Park is in Tulare County, Cal. (the east central part). It was set aside by act of Congress in 1890, because of its scenic grandeur and its wonderful forest of redwoods, there being over 6,000 trees measuring from 12 to 32 feet in diameter. Before it was thus set aside a number of private entries had been made and altogether 3,716.99 acres in tracts of 160 acres or more scattered here and there over this park had been past to patent. These private holdings include groves of the finest trees in the world, all fine milling timber. To allow these giants of the forest to be felled would be to mar and disfigure the whole park, while to prevent the owners from making use of their property is virtually to take their property without compensation.

The same is true of General Grant National Park, a small park in the same locality, where but one claim of 160 acres is privately owned. The following letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior states the case clearly:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, March 13, 1906.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has been received, inclosing, with request for report thereon, H. R. 16478, entitled "A bill providing a means for acquiring title to private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant National parks in the State of California, in which are big trees and other natural curiosities and wonders."

In response thereto, I have the honor to state that for many years past the Secretary of the Interior has in his annual report of the operations of the Department recommended the extinguishment of all private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant National parks. In the annual report of the acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National parks for 1903 will be found a detailed statement of the patented lands in these reservations, with the names of the owners thereof and the approximate values. From this it will be seen that in the Sequoia National Park there are 3,716.99 acres, valued at that time at $70,734, and in the General Grant National Park 160 acres, valued at $1,600.

In the annual report of the operations of this Department for the last fiscal year the subject was again adverted to, with a recommendation that early action be taken by Congress looking to the acquirement by Congress of the patented lands in the reservations above mentioned.

The bill under consideration is in accord with these recommendations. The interests of the Government seem to be fully protected thereunder, and in the carrying into effect thereof there is no reason to doubt that justice will be done to the parties whose lands are sought to be condemned for public purposes.

The measure above mentioned has my approval, and I earnestly recommend its early and favorable consideration by Congress.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
*Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN F. LACEY,
*Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.*

It is recommended that the bill be amended by striking out on page 4, line 1, the word "ninety" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventy-five," making the appropriation $75,000.

A BILL Providing a means for acquiring title to private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks in the State of California, in which are big trees and other natural curiosities and wonders.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of eliminating private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, respectively, and more effectively making them pleasure grounds for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and for the further purpose of preserving the growth of mammoth trees, known as the Sequoia gigantea, and other natural curiosities and wonders found in townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen south, range thirty east, Mount Diablo meridian, in the State of California, and set aside for park purposes by the Act of September twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and section five, township fourteen south, range twenty-eight east, Mount Diablo meridian, in the State of California, set aside as a park by the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, the title to so much of said lands as is in private ownership may be acquired by the United States in the manner herein set forth.

SEC. 2. That within sixty days after the passage of this Act the Attorney-General shall cause a petition to be filed on behalf of the United States in the circuit court of the United States for the district in which said lands are situated, praying that all persons claiming any title to or interest in any of said lands be cited to appear before said court, within a time to be prescribed by the court, and establish such title or interest, and that a just and equitable ascertainment be had of the compensation to be made by the United States to the several owners and persons interested in said lands, so far as known, and they shall be notified of the pendency of said proceeding in like manner as are defendants in suits in equity commenced in that court affecting the title to real estate situate within its jurisdiction. Notice shall also be given by publication of the pendency of said proceeding in like manner as notice is given to nonresident defendants in such suits in equity. Said proceeding shall be conducted in such mode and under such rules as to the court shall seem best calculated to protect the interests of the United States and of all others concerned, whether named in said petition or not.

SEC. 3. That when the respective interests in said lands shall have been ascertained the court shall, through three capable and disinterested commissioners acting under its direction and subject to its approval, ascertain the value of the respective interests of all persons interested in said lands and shall declare the compensation to be made to each person if the lands are taken by the United States for public purposes as aforesaid. A copy of this ascertainment shall be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and if, in his judgment, the public purpose to be subserved justifies the payment of the compensation so ascertained he shall, within ninety days after such ascertainment, notify the Treasurer of the United States thereof, who shall forthwith pay into said court the compensation so to be made by the United States to the several persons in interest, and thereupon a judgment shall be entered vesting in the United States the fee simple title to all of said lands and forever barring any and all persons from asserting any adverse title or claim thereto. The moneys so paid into court shall be promptly paid out, in such manner as the court may direct to the several persons entitled thereto, and the costs of said court proceeding shall be paid by the United States. There is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the provisions of this statute.

SEC. 4. That if the title to said lands shall be so acquired by the United States, they shall respectively become a part of the park in which said lands are located, and subject to all the provisions of the Acts of Congress hereinbefore mentioned under which they were created.

## Exhibit G.

[Referred to on page 229 of the report.]

[Public—No. 209.]

AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided,* That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided,* That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

Sec. 4. That the Secretaries of the Departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 8, 1906.

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## Exhibit H.

[Referred to on page 236 of report.]

Government Hospital for the Insane,
*Washington, D. C., October 23, 1906.*

Sir: During my trip abroad this summer I took occasion to visit a number of hospitals, particularly hospitals for the insane, and these latter I took occasion to inspect as thoroughly as the circumstances and time would permit. In all, I visited some twenty-three hospitals.

In or near Paris I visited La Bicêtre, La Salpêtrière, Bourneville's Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, the asylum at St. Ann, and the asylums at Villejuif and Charenton.

In Belgium I visited the Colony for the Insane at Gheel.

In the German Empire I visited the Provincial Asylum at Bonn, the asylums at Frankfurt, at Giessen, the Psychiatric Clinic at Munich, and the new asylum near Munich, Eglefing. Near Berlin I visited Hertzberg, the Institutions for Epileptics, Wuhlgarten, the new institutions now building at Buch, and the new Tuberculosis Hospital at Buch. At Vienna I visited the General Hospital (Allegemeines Krankenhaus) and the Asylum. At Prague I visited the General Hospital (Allegemeines Krankenhaus) and the Psychiatric Clinic.

In London I visited the Bethlehem Hospital, the Claybury County Asylum, and Guy's Hospital.

In regard to all of these institutions I may say that the problem of insanity is very much the same the world over, and has been solved in general in the same way. The institutions of the different countries differ largely in matters of detail, which of course are more or less dependent upon purely local conditions. In none of the institutions, however, did I see evidences of the amount of liberty which is so conspicuously a feature of the American hospitals. For instance, they were all surrounded by walls, and seemed to adhere very strictly to distinct rules as regards hours of visitation, etc., there being apparently very little effort made to accommodate friends or relatives at other times.

In all of the institutions except those in France there is the single-headed management. In France, however, there is a business head of the institution, and I must say that these hospitals appeared to be among the least well conducted of any that I saw. The medical director oftentimes either lives away from the hospital or spends a small portion of his time there, the several medical services being to all intents and purposes separate institutions and having little organic connection.

In the French institutions I saw some evidences of mechanical restraint, although at St. Ann the physician with whom I made rounds, Doctor Simon, told me they used absolutely no restraint whatever. This is very commendable, as it is the central receiving hospital for Paris, and Doctor Simon told me that they had 2,000 admissions per annum on the female side alone. In France, however, as on the Continent generally, many patients are sent to hospitals for the insane who perhaps would not be in this country. There are no tedious legal formalities required for commitment, and patients generally who show mental symptoms are sent to the asylums. This includes each year quite a considerable number of cases of alcoholism.

In Germany there is a great deal of activity along psychiatric lines, and considerable progress is shown in the problems of construction of German institutions. It is noticeable that in practically none of the hospitals abroad are the buildings over two stories in height, whereas in this country we have only recently come to realize the necessity of putting up two-story buildings. They have evidently been building their hospitals two stories high for a long time. The old Bicêtre and the Salpêtrière have no buildings higher, while the general hospitals in Vienna and in Prague are of the same two-story construction. This maintains in practically all of the institutions that I saw throughout Germany.

The German institutions are all well built, although some of them now are getting rather old. They are all approximately the same size, accommodating from twelve to fifteen hundred patients. The Germans seem to think that larger institutions are not desirable, and when their institutions become crowded instead of adding buildings to already established hospitals they build new institutions. This results in giving a finished appearance to each hospital, and it does not become necessary for a superintendent to be everlastingly endeavoring to remodel his institution to accommodate a constantly increasing population. The new institutions in Germany, however, are most exquisitely built, apparently almost regardless of cost. The Psychiatric Clinic at Munich was built by the University, and is intended to accommodate only 120 beds, and cost 2,000,000 marks ($500,000). That is $4,000 per bed. The institution now building

at Buch is to accommodate 1,600 patients, and to cost when completed 13,000,000 marks. This is something over $2,000 per bed, which, considering the cheapness of labor and the general cheaper cost of construction in Germany, is to say the least a very liberal allowance as compared, for instance, with the Government hospital, the new extension of which cost less than $1,500 per bed. This institution is composed of two classes of buildings—large buildings for the more strictly chronic and custodial class of insane, accommodating about 160 beds each, and smaller cottages accommodating 25 to 30 patients. There are also accommodations here for the criminal insane, for there, as elsewhere, there appeared to be no institutions for criminal insane, each hospital taking care of the criminals in its district.

The great care that is shown in details of construction is well illustrated in the building of the wall about this hospital. All of the large hospital buildings are built in the form of a rectangle, the wall merely connecting the buildings. This makes it only necessary to construct a sufficient amount of wall to occupy the space between the buildings, the ends of the buildings themselves filling in the interval. Besides this the ground is graded away from the foot of the wall for a considerable distance, so that a little way off the wall itself is hardly noticeable. This method of construction has been still more fully carried out at the new asylum (Mauereling) just outside of Vienna, which unfortunately I did not have time to visit. Here the ground is graded both inside and outside so that the wall itself merely sets in a depression, its top being on a level with the ground on each side. Hedges are then planted along on each side, making the wall quite invisible from within or without.

The new institution near Munich, Eglefing, is perhaps the most beautiful and the most complete in structural detail of any of the Continental hospitals. It was built to accommodate 1,200 patients, and they have almost that number there now, and cost between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 marks, or in the neighborhood of $1,700 or $1,800 per bed. This is a beautifully situated hospital in the center of an immense valley of excellent farming land, and consists of about 60 buildings entirely upon the cottage plan, small cottages built to accommodate anywhere from 25 to 40 or 50 patients. They are all completely equipped in every detail and the architecture is of an extremely pleasing type. Practically everything has been done to make this institution complete in every detail. All the cottages are connected by a complete system of tunnels, and the most thoro sanitary provisions have been installed thruout.

In both of these new institutions the isolation room is largely used and most admirably constructed. The windows are either located out of reach of the patient or else are made of heavy glass in small panes set in steel sashes, so that the room can be thoroly lighted, and yet be very little possibility of a patient being able to obtain broken glass with which to injure himself. In some institutions, too, especially in the Psychiatric Clinic at Munich, I found all of the telephones, electric-light fixtures, water faucets, and apparatus for raising and lowering transoms located within cupboards set in the wall and inclosed in a steel frame fitted flush to the surface of the wall, and being painted the same color was practically unnoticeable.

In Germany I found pretty generally in use the so-called continuous bath (Dauerbad). This is used for the treatment of the disturbed class of insane. I have for some time contemplated installing this system at the Government Hospital, but desired to see it in use abroad first if possible. This I have now seen, and steps are being taken to put the continuous bath in operation at the Government Hospital. It is to be hoped that it will go a considerable way toward solving the problem of the proper care of the most disturbed class of cases.

The institutions in the Austrian Empire that I visited are all very old. The Psychiatric Clinic at Prague, which is a portion of the General Asylum, the physician in charge told me, was 75 years old, and some of the other buildings connected with the institution were older yet. This clinic was in a greatly overcrowded condition, and it was apparently almost impossible to give proper care to the patients, and yet from

this clinic, under the direction of Dr. Arnold Pick, there issues some of the best psychiatric work on the Continent. I saw here, as also in Vienna, the so-called "gitter" bed, which I was told was entirely an Austrian product. This bed is made by extending the iron posts at each corner for about 4 feet above the bed and then surrounding them on all sides and above by a heavy rope net. Patients who are disturbed, or are disposed to get out of bed and run about the ward or make trouble in any way, are placed within this inclosure, one side of which is used as a door, being locked in place so that they can not get out. The doctor told me that he did not at all approve of this arrangement, but that it was made necessary by the overcrowded condition of the hospital and by lack of a sufficient number of nurses.

I spent a most delightful afternoon at Gheel, about half an hour from Antwerp, where the colony system has been in vogue for so many years. This institution extends its jurisdiction over many square miles of surrounding country. This country is inhabited by a simple peasant class, whose sole occupation is tilling the fields. The hospital receives only the quieter class of patients, whom it is presumed are suitable for colonizing, altho it has a central hospital building where patients can be taken care of provided they become temporarily disturbed or are ill. Arrangements are made by the hospital authorities with the peasant families to take one or two patients for which they are paid a nominal compensation, receiving their main return in the work which the patient is able to do. I visited several houses where patients were cared for in this way. In every instance the houses were scrupulously clean and severely simple. The patient's room was about the same in each instance, very small, perhaps 10 or 12 feet long by 7 or 8 feet wide, containing a single bed, a washstand, and a chair. A plain wooden floor, with perhaps a home-made rug by the side of the bed, whitewashed walls, with a crucifix at the head of the bed. The patient assists in the general household work, in looking after the cows, and whatever his strength and intelligence may enable him to do, and each year the hospital issues a diploma to the family who has taken the best care of their patient. These diplomas are very highly prized, and one was shown to me with a great deal of pride. Throughout the territory in which patients are cared for in this way, there are located here and there central bath houses to which all the patients in the nearby territory go once a week for a bath. The doctors, unless in case of illness, are required to see each patient once a month. In each house a little book is kept where the doctor registers the time of his visit, and also takes the weight of the patient; this latter is done as an index to determine whether the patient is being properly fed or not. The superintendent thinks that 75 per cent of the insane could be cared for in this way. This is perhaps true in such a population as Gheel. This little village is many hundreds of years old, and even now consists only of one little narrow, crooked street, with peasant houses scattered here and there, occupied by people whose parents and grandparents for generations before have lived there and did the same work. The population is fixed, crystalized, and the experiment which has been so successful there could hardly be applied in this country with its much more restless and ever-shifting people.

The hospitals in England are very much more like our home institutions than any others I saw. The one at Claybury is beautifully situated and throughout has an air of comfort with homelike surroundings that was very agreeable. In English institutions, too, they are much more liberal with the employees and pay them more nearly the rate of wages paid in this country. At Bethlehem, for instance, the female attendants get 60 pounds sterling per annum ($300). Employees in these institutions, too, seem to be on the whole a very good class. The Continental hospitals, however, seem to have drawn from a less intelligent body for their nurses. On the Continent, the wages paid are much smaller and the privileges granted are less. This is of course partly due to the greater buying value of money on the Continent.

At Wahlgarten I found that the employees work twelve to fifteen hours a day, have eight days annual leave, and after they have worked for some considerable time, per-

haps two or three years, a male attendant receives as a maximum wage 80 marks ($20) per month.

At the institution at Claybury, in England, I saw for the first time a thoroughly constructed so-called padded room. This is made by letting into the floor and the walls for about 7 feet up panels constructed of very heavy rubber, that offers about the resistance to pressure that a moderately inflated rubber tire does. The joints are made so perfect that the room can be kept absolutely clean, in fact the hose can be turned into it, and if for any reason it is desirable these various panels can one or all be removed. The authorities at the hospital spoke in the highest terms of the advantages of these rooms. A disturbed patient who is liable to thrash about, perhaps fall out of bed or roll about on the floor and hurt himself against walls, is simply placed in this room, with a mattress, pillows, and bed clothing being provided. He can then thrash about at will and there is little danger of his hurting himself. Windows are placed high in the room, perhaps 10 feet above the floor, so that they are out of reach of the patient. This method of construction has been in vogue for a long time in England, but it has never been adopted to any extent in this country.

As regards the method of commitment, I found nowhere any such method employed as is now in use in the District of Columbia, and against which I have been contending ever since I have been in Washington. In every country I visited the insane are practically sent to the asylums with about as little formality as they are sent to the general hospitals, and in no place that I visited was there anything remotely resembling a jury trial, except in England a jury trial is had, but only when it becomes necessary to appoint a guardian or committee. The commitment is made in England directly by the court. There are several methods, but it amounts in general to the court signing the commitment upon satisfactory evidence and upon the examination of physicians. In Germany very often there is no medical examination made. Patients are sent directly to the hospital, and the hospital authorities are trusted to keep them or not, as may be necessary. In rare instances a case may be brought before the court for decision, in which instance the court, consisting of its several justices, but having no jury, instead of summoning the patient before it, goes to the hospital and sits there and takes evidence. This practically is an almost unheard-of procedure, it is so rare.

Usually if a patient has a complaint to make, it is referred to the director (superintendent), and if his decision is not satisfactory it may be referred to the medical officer who is appointed by the Government to inspect institutions, and his decision is final. I can repeat what I have many times said in the past, and from a wider experience, that the District of Columbia stands almost alone in the civilized world in its atrocious method of committing the insane.

Aside from what I saw of hospital construction, I had the pleasure of meeting a great many physicians who are renowned as specialists in the various departments of nervous and mental diseases, and to see a number of places of historic interest, particularly Charcot's Clinic at the Salpêtrière in Paris, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to the uniform courtesy with which I was treated. In every instance where I visited a hospital particular pains were taken to show me everything that I desired to see, and upon several occasions I made the regular rounds with the attending physician, seeing each individual case and having pointed out to me interesting features in the history, while in one or two instances I was invited to the quarters of the physicians and so got a pretty fair insight into their hospital life.

I trust, sir, that this short account of what I saw of European hospitals will be of interest to you, and I hope, too, that I may have observed things which I can utilize to advantage for the Government.

Respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE,
*Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## Exhibit I.

[Referred to on page 248 of this report.]

Office of General Board of Education, No. 54 William Street,
*New York City, November 9, 1906.*

Sir: The general education board, a corporation duly incorporated and existing under and by virtue of an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, approved January 12, 1903, respectfully submits the following report of the property, real and personal, held by it, the expenditures or other use or disposition of the same or the income thereof, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

The receipts and expenditures of the board for the year were as follows:

### GENERAL ELECTION BOARD.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. John D. Rockefeller (on account of pledge March 1, 1902) | $90,000.00 |
| Interest on bank balances | 64.00 |
| Balance in special contributions account June 30, 1905 (Mr. Stephen Salisbury, for Miss Eleanor C. Hubbard's school, Forest Depot, Va.) | 800.00 |
| | 90,864.00 |
| Less deficit June 30, 1905 (after deducting special contributions balance, $800; see above) | 9,429.10 |
| | 81,434.90 |

*Contributed for special purposes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. E. D. Harkess, for Southern Industrial Classes, Norfolk, Va. | $100.00 | |
| Mr. I. N. Seligman, for Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School | 100.00 | |
| | | 200.00 |
| | | 81,634.90 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proportioned administration expenses | | 2,822.26 |

*Appropriated on account of special contributions.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forest Hill School | $800.00 | |
| Southern Industrial Classes, Norfolk, Va | 100.00 | |
| Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School | 100.00 | |
| | | 1,000.00 |

*Appropriations for educational institutions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| University of Georgia | $1,540.00 |
| Clarke County Model School | 600.00 |
| University of Virginia | 3,000.00 |
| University of North Carolina | 2,250.00 |
| Spelman Seminary | 11,506.71 |
| University of Tennessee | 1,930.15 |
| University of Alabama | 1,041.66 |
| Farmers' Cooperative Work in Mississippi | 2,071.84 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summer School of the South | | $1,000.00 | |
| Guilford County, N. C., schools | | 1,070.76 | |
| Farragut School | | 1,054.94 | |
| Cottage Grove School | | 8.91 | |
| Putnam County, Ga., board of education | | 700.00 | |
| Sparta County, Ga., school board | | 350.00 | |
| Tulane University | | 2,000.00 | |
| Richmond Colored High and Normal School | | 150.00 | |
| Heath Springs Model School | | 200.00 | |
| North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College | | 2,500.00 | |
| Southern Industrial Classes, Portsmouth, Va | | 800.00 | |
| Atlanta University | | 500.00 | |
| Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute | | 10,000.00 | |
| Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Miss | | 10,000.00 | |
| | | | $54,274.97 |
| Southern education board | | | 4,000.00 |
| Bank balance June 30, 1906 | | $19,667.21 | |
| Less bills payable | | 528.22 | |
| | | 19,138.99 | |
| Add cash in hand— | | | |
| Doctor Buttrick | $280.69 | | |
| Doctor Sage | 70.50 | | |
| Mr. Williams | 47.49 | | |
| | | 398.68 | |
| | | | 19,537.67 |
| | | | 81,634.90 |

ROCKEFELLER CONTRIBUTION OF MARCH 23, 1906.

*Principal account.*

Gift of $250,000 par value United States Steel Corporation second mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent bonds.

*Income account.*

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Income received | $6,281.25 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proportion of administration expenses | $147.30 | |
| Bank balance June 30, 1906 | 6,133.95 | |
| | | 6,281.25 |

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

*Principal account.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal (received October 1, 1905) | $10,000,000.00 |
| Profit on securities sold | 92.36 |
| | $10,000,092.36 |

INVESTMENTS.

| Par value. | | Cost. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | Alabama and Great Southern Railway temporary equipment 4½ per cent bonds | $98,462.40 | |
| 500,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company convertible 3½ per cent bonds due 1915 | 497,911.12 | |
| 850,000 | Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway convertible 4 per cent bonds | 878,204.33 | |
| 100,000 | American Beet Sugar Company 6 per cent notes | 100,500.00 | |
| 500,000 | United States Steel Corporation second sinking fund 5 per cent bonds | 487,928.32 | |
| 500,000 | Central Leather Company first lien 5 per cent bonds | 499,165.27 | |
| 500,000 | Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4½ per cent Coll trust notes | 490,625.00 | |
| 200,000 | Western Maryland first mortgage 4 per cent bonds | 173,342.22 | |
| | First payment (10 per cent) on 250 M American Telegraph and Telephone convertible 4 per cent bonds | 23,625.00 | |
| $500,000 | Manhattan Elevated Railway 7 per cent stock | 789,957.78 | |
| 200,000 | Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company convertible 5 per cent bonds | 190,079.34 | |
| £100,000 | Japanese Government 4½ per cent first series sterling loan | 466,146.25 | |
| | | 4,695,947.03 | |
| | Bank balance June 30, 1906 | 5,304,145.33 | |
| | | | $10,000,092.36 |

*Income account.*

RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income received | | | 425,066.14 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office expenses | | $17,503.48 | |
| Bank balance June 30, 1906 | $408,346.98 | | |
| Less bills payable | 784.32 | | |
| Balance June 30, 1906 | | 407,562.66 | |
| | | | 425,066.14 |

ANNA T. JEANES FUND.

*Principal account.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal (received April 5, 1905) | | $200,000.00 |

INVESTMENTS.

Securities carried over July 1, 1905, at cost:

| Par value. | | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Detroit Edison Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds | $10,300.00 |
| 20,000 | Mexican Coal and Coke Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds | 19,000.00 |

Securities carried over July 1, 1905, at cost—Continued.

| Par value. | | Cost. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | United Railways Company of St. Louis first mortgage 4 per cent bonds | $17,775.00 | |
| 20,000 | Rio Grande Western Railway Company consolidated 4 per cent bonds | 18,355.00 | |
| 15,000 | Milwaukee Gaslight Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds | 13,875.00 | |
| 20,000 | New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company purchase money 4 per cent bonds | 18,681.67 | |
| 20,000 | Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (southwestern division) 3½ per cent bonds | 18,407.50 | |
| 20,000 | United States Steel Corporation second mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent bonds | 19,058.34 | |
| 20,000 | Northern Pacific Railway general lien 3 per cent bonds | 15,367.50 | |
| 10,000 | Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway first mortgage refunding 4 per cent bonds | 9,602.50 | |
| 10,000 | Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock | 16,645.00 | |
| | | 177,067.51 | |
| Securities bought since July 1, 1905: | | | |
| $20,000 | Central Leather Company first mortgage 5 per cent bonds | 19,875.00 | |
| | | 196,942.51 | |
| Bank balance June 30, 1906 | | 3,057.49 | |
| | | | $200,000.00 |

*Income account.*

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Income received during year | | 10,124.98 |
| Less debit in account June 30, 1905 | | 618.82 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations for negro rural schools: | |
| Twenty-first district, Macon County, Ala | $129.35 |
| Fourteenth district, Macon County, Ala | 133.60 |
| Ninth district, Macon County, Ala | 200.00 |
| Twenty-third district, Wilcox County, Ala | 50.00 |
| Ackerville, Wilcox County, Ala | 75.00 |
| Fourth district, Dallas County, Ala | 75.00 |
| Twenty-third district, Wilcox County, Ala | 75.00 |
| Twenty-fourth district, Macon County, Ala | 150.00 |
| Thirteenth district, Macon County, Ala | 500.00 |
| Tuskegee district, Macon County, Ala | 88.50 |
| Chehaw, eleventh district, Macon County, Ala | 600.00 |
| Seventh district, Macon County, Ala | 200.00 |
| Eighth district, Macon County, Ala | 200.00 |
| Fifteenth district, Macon County, Ala | 200.00 |
| Fourth district, Montgomery County, Ala | 75.00 |
| School No. 9, Washington district, Lancaster County, Va | 30.00 |
| Court-house colored public school, Princess Anne County, Va | 40.00 |
| Centersville colored public school, Brunswick County, Va | 50.00 |

Appropriations for negro rural schools—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Third district, Hinds County, Miss | $75.00 | |
| School No. 5, Washington district, Richmond County, Va | 30.00 | |
| School No. 3, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 1, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 4, Ware district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| Pine Swamp school, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| Smithfield school No. 5, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| Robin Neck school, Abingdon district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| Bethel school, Pittsworth district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| Ruston school, Pittsworth district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 4, Lancaster County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 5, Lancaster County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School "B," Westville district, Mathews County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 1, Abbingdon district, Gloucester County, Va | 25.00 | |
| School No. 9, Wicomico district, Northumberland County, Va | 25.00 | |
| | 3,301.45 | |
| Office expenses | 317.96 | |
| | 3,619.41 | |
| Bank balance June 30, 1906 | 5,886.75 | |
| | | $9,506.16 |

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD,
By WALLACE BUTTRICK,
*Secretary and Executive Officer.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, D. C.*

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

# REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., September 17, 1906.*

SIR: In submitting the annual report of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, I have to report that the total receipts for the year are $7,585,523.90, an increase over the preceding year of $567,712.52.

The total area of the land disposed of was 19,431,187.47, showing an increase of 2,374,565.20 over the preceding fiscal year.

There were 61,361 patents of all classes issued during the fiscal year.

On July 1, 1906, there were 37,173 cases pending in this Bureau, a decrease of 16,413 cases from the number pending on July 1, 1905.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there were 185,113 final and original entries and selections made at the various local land offices, an increase of 31,107 over the preceding year.

## DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LAND.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Private entries | 28,036.80 |
| Public auction | 56,915.51 |
| Preemption entries | 2,005.95 |
| Timber and stone entries | 647,997.11 |
| Mineral-land entries | 79,349.84 |
| Coal-land entries | 42,143.39 |
| Abandoned military reservations | 2,921.99 |
| Excesses on homesteads and other entries | 22,257.24 |
| Desert-land entries (original) | 890,700.09 |
| Town sites | 535.07 |
| Supplemental payments | 9.34 |
| Under sundry special acts | 1,418.31 |
| Lieu selections | 50.99 |
| | 1,774,341.63 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Acres. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries (original) | 13,974,931.62 | |
| State selections | 953,551.29 | |
| Railroad selections | 2,416,688.99 | |
| Wagon-road selections | 320.00 | |
| Entries with— | | |
| Military bounty-land warrants | 28,053.43 | |
| Agricultural college scrip | 793.15 | |
| Private-land scrip | 5,521.59 | |
| Absentee Wyandotte Indian selections | 8,398.45 | |
| Chippewa, Red Lake and Pembina scrip | 160.00 | |
| Sioux half-breed scrip | 560.00 | |
| Valentine scrip | 503.75 | |
| Lieu selections | 858.70 | |
| Indian allotments | 84,257.35 | |
| Small holdings | 3,602.27 | |
| Swamp land patented | 92,901.94 | |
| | | 17,571,102.53 |
| Total area of public-land entries and selections | | 19,345,444.16 |

INDIAN LANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cherokee school | 80.20 | |
| Southern Ute | 11,851.18 | |
| Ute | 51,959.39 | |
| Osage trust and diminished reserve | 6,432.89 | |
| Kansas trust and diminished reserve | 160.00 | |
| Flathead | 80.00 | |
| Omaha | 173.23 | |
| Umatilla | 1,431.69 | |
| Grand Rond Indian Reservation | 200.00 | |
| Sioux | 244.10 | |
| Uintah Valley Indian Reservation | 5,019.88 | |
| Colville Indian Reserve | 7,470.75 | |
| Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation | 640.00 | |
| | | 85,743.31 |
| Grand total | | 19,431,187.47 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area sold for cash | 1,774,341.63 | |
| Area miscellaneous entries | 17,571,102.53 | |
| Area Indian land | 85,743.31 | |
| | | 19,431,187.47 |

Showing an increase of 2,374,565.20 as compared with the aggregate of disposals during the fiscal year 1905.

The foregoing statement does not include the following entries, the area of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Final desert land entries | 205,489.22 |
| Homesteads commuted to cash | 1,367,793.89 |
| Abandoned military reservations | 716.73 |
| Supplemental payments | 370.91 |
| Cash substitutes | 839.37 |
| Recovered on suits (United States *v.* Southern Pacific Railroad Company) | 30,000.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on double minimum land | 1,238.36 |
| Under sundry acts | 1,122.28 |
| Final homestead entries | 3,526,748.58 |
| Final timber-culture entries | 4,696.45 |
| | 5,139,015.79 |
| Commuted homesteads, final desert entries, and payments on Indian lands | 625,604.72 |
| | 5,764,620.51 |

The number and filings and fees thereon may be found in the following table:

| | Number. | Fees. |
|---|---|---|
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 5,097 | $50,970.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 1,642 | 16,420.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 267 | 777.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1,266 | 2,810.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 2,340 | 6,893.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 1,304 | 2,666.00 |
| Town site declaratory statements | 1 | 3.00 |
| Valentine scrip filings | 1 | 1.00 |
| Total | 11,918 | 80,540.00 |
| Mineral adverse claims | 267 | 2,670.00 |
| Total | 12,185 | 83,210.00 |
| For cancellation fees | | 6,960.00 |
| For reducing testimony to writing, etc | | 102,988.17 |
| For fees and commissions collected at San Francisco land office from April 1 to April 19, 1906 | | 327.20 |
| Aggregate of miscellaneous fees | | 193,485.37 |

## CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | $35,807.52 |
| Sales of land at public auction | 111,279.36 |
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 2,507.44 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1,621,247.86 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 314,632.42 |
| Sales of coal lands | 538,683.70 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 34,856.66 |
| For excess payments on homestead and other entries | 33,184.66 |
| Sales of desert land (original) | 222,692.56 |
| For final desert land | 205,495.38 |
| For commuted homesteads | 1,713,800.22 |
| For supplemental payments | 244.70 |
| For sales of town sites | 814.89 |
| For sales of town lots | 2,103.00 |
| For cash substitutions | 1,149.21 |
| For amount recovered on suits (United States *v.* Southern Pacific Railroad Company) | 35,181.14 |
| For balance of purchase money on double minimum lands | 1,547.40 |
| For competitive bids | 167.00 |
| Interest payments | 4,639.75 |
| For lieu selections | 63.73 |
| For sales under sundry special acts | 5,890.22 |
| Total | 4,885,988.82 |

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For homestead entries (original and final) | $1,394,700.97 | |
| For timber culture entries (final) | 136.00 | |
| For State selections | 12,492.00 | |
| For railroad selections | 30,985.00 | |
| For wagon-road selections | 4.00 | |
| For entries with: | | |
| Military bounty-land warrants | 703.00 | |
| Agricultural college scrip | 16.00 | |
| For commissions on commuted Indian lands | 9,952.22 | |
| For sundry scrip locations | 14.00 | |
| For timber and stone land applications | 50,970.00 | |
| For mineral land applications | 16,420.00 | |
| For mineral adverse claims | 2,670.00 | |
| For preemption, homestead. coal, reservoir, and other filings | 13,150.00 | |
| For cancellation fees | 6,960.00 | |
| For reducing testimony to writing, etc | 102,988.17 | |
| For fees and commissions collected at San Francisco land office from April 1 to April 19, 1906 | 327.20 | |
| | | $1,642,488.56 |
| Total receipts from the disposal of public lands | | 6,528,477.38 |
| Total receipts from disposal of Indian lands | | 967,532.50 |
| Total receipts from depredations on public lands | | 47,740.23 |
| Total receipts from depredations on Indian lands | | 880.94 |
| Total receipts from sales of timber | | 125.00 |
| Total receipts from sales of Government property, office furniture, and buildings | | 10,542.85 |
| Total receipts for furnishing copies of records and plats | | 30,225.00 |
| Grand total | | 7,585,523.90 |

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year 1905 were $7,017,811.38, showing an increase in receipts for the year ended June 30, 1906, of $567,712.52.

The total expenses of district land offices, for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were $780,417.80, a decrease of $37,921.52.

The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service, including expenses of district land offices, as stated, were $1,690,641.20, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of $5,894,882.70.

## PATENTS ISSUED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the following patents were issued, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash patents | 23,599 |
| Homestead patents | 29,899 |
| Forest reserve lieu selection patents | 2,222 |
| Military bounty land patents | 233 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Timber-culture patents | 63 |
| Agricultural college scrip patents | 9 |
| Surveyor-general's scrip patents | 55 |
| Supreme Court scrip patents | 4 |
| Sioux half-breed scrip patents | 36 |
| Valentine scrip patents | 5 |
| Arredonda scrip patents | 2 |
| Red Lake and Pembina scrip patents | 3 |
| Choctaw scrip patents | 2 |
| State desert land segregation patents | 2 |
| Special-act patents | 4 |
| Mineral patents | 1,239 |
| Coal patents | 58 |
| Private land claim patents | 221 |
| Indian patents | 3,591 |
| Swamp patents | 37 |
| Railroad patents | 77 |
| Total | 61,361 |

## DISPOSALS OF PUBLIC AND CEDED INDIAN LANDS.

The records of the Public Lands Division show that the activity in the disposal of public and ceded Indian lands, which has prevailed for several years, still continues.

On June 30, 1905, 265,220 original entries, mostly homesteads, were pending in this division; during the past year 92,277 more were received, which is 20,442 in excess of the number received the previous year. There were disposed of the past year by cancellation, final entry, and reference to other divisions, 86,319 original entries, leaving a balance pending June 30, 1906, of 271,178 entries.

There were pending on June 30, 1905, 20,578 final entries, and 49,291 were received during the year, making a total of 69,869. There were disposed of during the year a total of 55,998 final entries, 51,516 of which were approved for patenting, leaving a total pending June 30, 1906, of 13,871.

### LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the past year instructions have been issued for the disposal of lands in ceded Indian reservations, as follows:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Round Valley, California | 62,419.14 |
| Crow, Montana | 969,656.58 |
| Shoshone, or Wind River, Wyoming | 1,438,633.66 |
| Total | 2,470,709.38 |

### CROW INDIAN LANDS.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the ceded portion of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, aggregating in area 969,656.58 acres, subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stat., 352), were on July 16, 1906, opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only, during the first sixty days, in the order established by the drawing held at Billings, Mont., July 2, 3, and 5, 1906.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three persons registered as applicants for said lands, to 6,500 of which were allotted the right to make entry during the sixty-day period.

During the first week after said opening 185 entries and filings were made out of 750 who were entitled; during the second week 28 entries and filings were made, and up to and including August 31, 1906, a total of 263 persons made filings and entries, out of a possible 5,125.

### SHOSHONE INDIAN LANDS.

The unallotted and unreserved lands of the ceded portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming, aggregating in area 1,438,633.66 acres, subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1016), were on August 15, 1906, opened to homestead entry by registered applicants only, during the first sixty days, in the order established by the drawing held at Lander, Wyo., August 4, 6, and 7, 1906.

Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-nine persons registered as applicants for said lands, to 7,240 of which were allotted the right to make entry during the sixty-day period.

During the first week after said opening, 245 entries and filings were made and up to and including August 31, 1906, a total of 388 persons made filings and entries out of a possible 1,600.

### ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Instructions have been issued for the public sale on the ground, on November 1, 1906, of 2,560 acres in the Fort Elliott abandoned military reservation, in Wheeler County, Tex., and also for the public sale at the land office in Dodge City, Kans., on November 14, 1906, of 1,882.93 acres in the Fort Dodge abandoned military reservation.

### CHIPPEWA LOGGING OPERATIONS.

During the past year logging operations on ceded Chippewa lands, Minnesota, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400), were in progress on 242 different sections, 109 more than the previous year. The logging under said act has now been carried on for three years.

The following statement shows the number of feet of timber logged during each of the three years, the value of the timber, and the expense of logging to the Indians, including salaries and necessary expenses of scaling, viz:

| Season. | Feet logged. | Value. | Expense of logging. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903–4 | 45,590,448 | $269,198.12 | $14,413.58 |
| 1904–5 | 121,643,764 | 815,261.18 | 26,805.88 |
| 1905–6 | 173,560,998 | 1,122,918.93 | 35,592.84 |
| Total | 340,795,210 | 2,207,378.23 | 76,812.30 |

The percentage of expense of logging has decreased each year. Last year it was less than $3\frac{1}{5}$ per cent of the value of the timber logged, and for the three years it has been less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

## PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The areas covered by the surveys accepted by this Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are as follows:

| State or Territory. | Acres. | State or Territory. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | 2,598 | New Mexico | 303,813 |
| Arizona | 382,870 | North Dakota | 346,261 |
| California | 199,146 | Oregon | 213,557 |
| Colorado | 614,904 | Utah | 915,374 |
| Florida | 21,315 | Washington | 768,115 |
| Idaho | 479,700 | Wyoming | 1,584,940 |
| Minnesota | 279,274 | | |
| Montana | 1,899,834 | Total | 8,599,553 |
| Nevada | 587,852 | | |

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "for surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of $400,000, of which amount the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations in the field, etc.

Out of said appropriation the sum of $80,000 was set apart to cover the cost of examinations in the field. The sum of $18,000 was reserved for emergencies, and the remainder, $302,000, was apportioned among the several surveying districts as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $30,000 | Oregon | $15,000 |
| Arizona | 23,000 | Utah | 15,000 |
| California | 15,000 | Washington | 22,000 |
| Colorado | 20,000 | Wyoming | 30,000 |
| Idaho | 37,000 | Examinations | 80,000 |
| Montana | 43,000 | Reserve | 18,000 |
| Nevada | 25,000 | | |
| New Mexico | 20,000 | Total | 400,000 |
| North Dakota | 7,000 | | |

Further apportionments were made from time to time to several districts from the reserve fund, and toward the end of the fiscal year, it having been reported by the surveyors-general that the entire apportionment to certain districts would not be contracted for, transfers were made from the uncontracted fund to other surveying districts where the demand for surveys exceeded the area which could be surveyed under their original apportionments.

The cause of the failure to contract was not due to a falling off of the applications for surveys, for nearly all the surveyors-general estimated, for the surveys needed in the last fiscal year, a much larger amount than could be apportioned to them, but to the rigid system of examinations into the bona fides of the settlement upon which the application for surveys is based this has resulted in the denying of numerous requests by reason of settlement found by the examiners to be inadequate. It is also due to technical violations of the regulations concerning the preparation of contracts for surveys and to difficulties met with in connection with securing properly qualified deputy surveyors.

The arable plains and desirable valley lands of the public domain have been, for the most part, already settled upon and surveyed, so that the public land surveys are now being extended over lands more difficult to survey than in former years, and in some of the older districts the lands left unsurveyed in townships (because considered unsurveyable) are now being contracted for and townships completed as the increase of settlement and immigration makes it necessary. For this reason the average cost per acre for surveys has somewhat increased. Taking the annual appropriation for surveys and dividing it by the amount of acreage of accepted surveys, we find that the average cost per acre for the last seven years has been 4.3 cents.

This average would be somewhat increased if the surveys of ceded Indian lands and railroad surveys were deducted, but not materially.

In the year 1902 the cost was as low as 3.5 cents, in 1903 it was 4.3 cents, in 1904 the cost reached 5.4 cents, but dropped to 4.5 cents in 1906.

The completion of the surveys of public lands is, of course, under the present system, entirely dependent upon the development and settlement of the country and the appropriations by Congress. It is believed to be the wisest plan to await demands from settlers and apportion the appropriation in accordance therewith rather than attempt a systematic survey of the entire public domain far in advance of settlement.

As an indication of the conservative system now in vogue it may be stated that in 1884 over 52,000,000 acres and in 1885 over 30,000,000 acres were surveyed and accepted without field examination, as against 8,500,000 accepted last year after a careful field examination.

## TRANSACTIONS IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

### ALASKA.

The surveyor-general has received 1,121 communications and has written and issued 1,732 letters and notices.

Mineral surveys covering 239 locations were received and examined and 149 were approved, involving the production of over 500 plats, diagrams, and copies.

Coal-land surveys of 61 claims were also received, of which 43 were approved.

Twenty-six nonmineral surveys of public land were filed by deputies and examined and 22 of these were forwarded to the Commissioner for approval.

The returns of the mission surveys, elsewhere referred to, caused the Office much additional work.

### ARIZONA.

Five contracts, large and small, were awarded for public-land surveys, amounting to a liability of $10,800.

Fourteen contract surveys undertaken in previous years were approved by the surveyor-general and forwarded to the General Land Office for examination, where all were accepted.

Eighteen other contracts in various states of pendency are reported. No returns of contract No. 40, of ten years' standing, have been forwarded to Washington for consideration, and it is reported among the pending contracts. Another of 1899 and 1 of 1901 have been rejected, and 7 others are under suspension awaiting correction of field work found erroneous by examiners.

Returns of new surveys of 29 townships were filed. The routine work of the office produced 210 plats and diagrams and 2,200 pages of transcript field notes; also 708 mineral plats showing 2,027 locations, in connection with 3,500 pages of typewriting.

The mineral business of the office continues to increase. The expenses of this branch, for clerical work and supplies, were about $16,500.

### CALIFORNIA.

No report of business transacted at the San Francisco office can be expected by reason of the total destruction by fire of the building and all the records of surveys in that State and of public-land matters in that land office district. The plats and field notes of all former surveys will in time be fully reproduced from the duplicate records in Washington and in some of the local offices, and some of the records of Spanish titles may be similarly supplied, but the correspondence of over fifty years and the early history of many important cases are

irremediably lost. A large force of clerks have been employed under a special appropriation to reproduce as much as possible from the Department files.

Some fifteen or more contracts were awarded during the year and 9 other surveys provided for under special instructions. The prosecution of field work is greatly retarded by the difficulty of obtaining records of early surveys of lines that must be found and retraced in connection with new work.

In California a custom has long prevailed, unlike the practice in other districts, of filing full copies of field notes in the local land offices where the plats are filed. Though these records are somewhat fragmentary, they were ordered transferred to the custody of the United States Surveyor-General, and will go far toward replacing that portion of the great loss; but, unfortunately, those lands in the San Francisco district, being in the same building with the surveyor-general's office, all perished in the same complete destruction and must be rewritten from the duplicates at Washington, the only ones extant.

The essential portions of the annual report of this State may be embodied in a later report for two years.

### COLORADO.

Seven contracts were awarded in the year, of which 3 were for extension of public-land surveys and 3 for resurveys of townships on account of fraudulent and fictitious original surveys, with "the surveying out by metes and bounds all entries, filings, school sections, and State land selections in said townships in accordance with the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904."

The condition of 20 prior contracts pending at last report, also of 13 surveys under special instructions, is given in detail. The latter involve a liability of $9,893, and the contracts show an aggregate of $56,547. The disposal of these 33 surveys within the reported year appears as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Accepted and paid for | 3 |
| Reported ready for inspection, but not examined | 9 |
| No work done by deputy; compassman appointed | 6 |
| Field work still in progress | 4 |
| Field work erroneous; suspended for correction | 6 |
| Suspended for change of office work | 2 |
| Rejected and new contract awarded | 1 |
| Canceled for deputy's illness; new contract | 1 |
| Work declined and transferred to an examiner | 1 |
| Total | 33 |

Extension of time beyond contract limit was granted in nineteen cases.

This does not exhibit the rapid transaction of business which unfortunately prevailed while the inferior work of many years ago was

being carried through; but the amount of faithful and accurate service now secured, under the scrutiny of competent examiners, fully compensates the Department for the care bestowed upon the reforms accomplished.

The survey of lands largely covered by settlers who could never find original corner monuments, the protection of their rights, and the regulation of their boundaries by genuine surveys, is a task involving many times the amount of labor, skill, and office duty that are required in a good original survey.

The mineral surveys were about as numerous as in the previous year, requiring the preparation of 1,566 mineral plats. The summary of correspondence shows 3,188 letters received, 2,974 issued by the surveyor-general.

### FLORIDA.

Several small surveys of islands omitted from early plats are in progress. Returns of 1 contract survey were transmitted to the Commissioner and accepted. Certified copies of records and copies of field notes were furnished for the use of the Department and its special agents.

Lists of swamp-land selections by the State, covering some 12,000 acres, were filed and transmitted. The correspondence showed 668 letters received and 759 written.

### IDAHO.

Seven surveying contracts calling for a gross liability of $36,940 were awarded, besides seven surveys under special instructions, estimated at $1,115. Two of the former were under a deposit of $11,055 by the State.

Within the year 12 surveys were accepted, 4 suspended for error, and 1 rejected. Four others were transmitted for consideration, and 17 remain incomplete, either as to field or office work.

The payment of deposits for office work on mineral surveys was nearly twice the amount expended upon clerical service, so that the balance, or fund applicable to office work, increased from $12,426 to $18,363.

The office correspondence was extensive, showing 714 letters to the Commissioner, 249 to local land offices, 1,149 to deputy surveyors, and 2,173 to individuals; total, 4,285. There is no report as to letters received by the surveyor-general.

### LOUISIANA.

In a matter in contest regarding certain lines of private land claims, it was found impracticable to engage a deputy surveyor to undertake the work needed at legal rates. An examiner of surveys was intrusted

with the work; but upon his reporting the overflowed state of the lands he was allowed to leave it until a more proper season of the year.

Applications for certificates of location by private land claimants occupy much attention of the office, and the claims of the State to alleged swamp lands still unsurveyed form another branch of duty calling for investigation.

Under special instructions a deputy reported about 9,000 acres of overflowed lands in T. 14 S., R. 13 E.

A small amount of office work is reported, besides the restoring and reproducing of old and partly-defaced plats and other old records.

### MINNESOTA.

No contracts for surveys were awarded in this district, and only 4 special instructions for survey of islands, at an estimated cost of $105. Two of these island surveys are reported made, but returns not yet transmitted. No returns were made of the other two.

There are several outstanding surveys, authorized in former years, of which no mention is made in the report of the surveyor-general, though he states that 9 townships have been surveyed, besides 4 townships in an Indian reservation, and that 1,032 miles of line were surveyed the returns of which he has examined and approved; also that 85 plats and diagrams have been prepared.

### MONTANA.

This district exhibits the largest amount of work done. Contracts for surveys have been awarded during the year to the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six contracts and nine minor surveys, from the general appropriation, total estimate | $32,967 |
| Eight contracts under act of February 27, 1899, to aid construction of railroads | 60,000 |
| Two contracts, surveying Fort Peck Indian Reservation | 12,400 |
| One contract for Indian allotment surveys | 1,050 |
| One contract under special deposit of railroad | 2,760 |
| Total liability | 109,177 |
| Miles of public surveys made in the year | 1,549 |
| Miles of public surveys made but not included in preceding annual report | 5,922 |
| Miles of survey involved in returns worked up by the office force within last fiscal year | 14,249 |
| Township plats constructed | 495 |
| Diagrams of exteriors constructed | 44 |
| Pages of transcript typewritten | 13,875 |
| Mineral plats prepared | 612 |
| Pages of mineral transcript | 2,953 |

## NEVADA.

Seven contracts, amounting to $20,000, and special instructions, with a further liability of $3,473, have been awarded under the regular appropriation, besides one small contract under railroad deposit.

Five older contracts have been completed and accepted within the year and four others corrected, revised, and accepted. Returns of three of the remaining outstanding contracts were rejected for improper condition found by an examiner, and in one case the bondsmen were obliged to provide a compass man to reexecute the work.

Total amount of surveys returned in the year 1,796 miles. A remarkable increase of mineral work in the office at Reno has been the consequence of extensive discoveries of valuable mining property in mountain regions that have lately come into prominence.

Under applications from locators 373 orders for mineral survey were granted, covering 951 locations or claims. The office force examined, platted, and approved within the year 265 mineral surveys, including 686 lode claims and 9 mill sites.

Correspondence: 3,259 letters received, 3,567 written and sent.

## NEW MEXICO.

Under the appropriation for the fiscal year, 10 contracts of moderate size were awarded, with 4 minor surveys, under instructions, the estimated liability being below $20,000. Eight previous contracts have been the subject of clerical work. The survey of "small-holding claims" continues to require attention and forms an important and troublesome feature of the work in this Territory.

The native inhabitants are grouped in irregular settlements of ancestral and traditional title. Their tracts are usually small, and often 20 or more may fall within 1 square mile. The lands remaining outside the boundaries of such claims are public land open to disposal after survey.

The surveyor-general reports difficulty in finding competent deputies willing to accept contracts involving the unusual complications and the meager legal compensation attending this class of work.

All private-land claims confirmed by the United States court have been surveyed, and two others confirmed by Congress are nearing completion.

Mineral surveys of 64 locations have been ordered and 153 plats of mining surveys have been made, besides 189 township and miscellaneous plats. The transcribing of field notes and other papers made 4,677 pages, typewritten.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

One contract was awarded for 2 townships in Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation during the year, and the returns have been filed and are being prepared for transmission. Office work on returns of previous contracts embraced 791 miles of lines.

Thirty new township plats were filed at the local office at Dickinson, adding a surveyed area of 685,470 acres.

## OREGON.

A very complete report of transactions is made by the surveyor-general for Oregon, with ten separate tabular statements. One large contract and two small ones were given under the appropriation, with instructions for two other small surveys.

Ten contract surveys were passed as approved by the surveyor-general, but of these only one has been accepted, with two more of earlier date of approval. One of the ten was rejected, and bondsmen required to employ a compassman to fulfill the contract; three were suspended for bad field work found by examiners, and in five cases no examiner's report has yet been filed.

Of the old contracts, awarded by a former incumbent, five are still undisposed of, and may in time be made acceptable by further corrective field work.

| | |
|---|---|
| Original plats prepared, and copies | 51 |
| Pages of transcript field notes written | 2,353 |
| Miles of surveys approved by surveyor-general | 558 |
| Acres of surveys approved by surveyor-general | 174,183 |
| Mineral surveys approved, 36, embracing claims | 125 |
| New mineral surveys ordered, embracing claims | 72 |

Several large contracts have been found within the past three years to have been based upon fictitious reports of settlements in every township. Numerous affidavits of settlers had been filed for townships which were found on investigation to be uninhabitable desert, and on further examination the documents were found to be forgeries of fictitious evidence. The surveys based thereon were shown to be fairly well executed, and the accounts of the deputies were paid, but by order of the Department the plats of many such townships have been withheld from filing in the local land offices.

In the United States circuit court for Oregon in 1904 Henry Meldrum, former surveyor-general, was indicted and tried for the forgery of a large number of said affidavits. A verdict of guilty was returned. After a delay of more than a year he has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of $7,500.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

One contract with liability limited to $4,500 was awarded for the survey of certain fractional townships in the Black Hills Forest Reserve. The same deputy has received contracts of two previous fiscal years for work in the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation for $4,500 and $5,000. These have been reported ready for inspection, and an examiner has been ordered to perform the duty; but no returns of either contract had been transmitted to the General Land Office up to the date of report.

A large amount of the office work has been caused by the act of Congress of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1095), allowing special surveys in irregular form, at the expense of the applicant, of homesteads taken within the Forest Reserve.

Numerous applications, with preliminary diagram and evidence, have engaged the labors of the office, and after due examination and report by a special agent they have mostly been authorized.

Special instructions to make 16 such surveys have been pending for about two years. Five of these have been approved by the surveyor-general and accepted, but in 11 other cases no returns have yet reached the General Land Office.

Office work was completed upon surveys embracing 1,303 miles of line. The work on hand has been extremely complicated, from its being within forest and Indian reserves and often containing many patented mineral surveys, which must be segregated.

The mineral division of the office has also transacted much regular business, deposits for new office work being $5,529.

UTAH.

Within the year of report, five new surveys have been awarded from regular appropriation, for extension of public-land lines, and in one case of Indian allotments. Total estimate, $14,185.

Outstanding or pending contracts, dating back from one to seven years, have made progress toward completion. They are sixteen in number, and in nine of them the returns have been completed and approved by the surveyor-general. Only one has been accepted and paid for. In the two oldest cases each deputy died, and the work of completion was assigned to a compassman.

The principal work of the year has been upon surveys within the Uintah Indian Reservation. Six contracts, awarded in July and August, 1903, embracing 33 townships and 540,000 acres, were completed as to office work, accepted, and paid for during the last fiscal year.

The only remaining part of said reservation surveyed but not accepted is contract No. 274 and a part of contract No. 266.

The activity of mineral deputies in Utah is shown by the deposit of $12,165 for office work or mine surveys.

| | |
|---|---|
| Township plats completed | 53 |
| Mineral plats | 348 |
| Other plats, diagrams, and tracings | 80 |
| Pages typewritten, transcript field notes | 5,371 |
| Letters received | 960 |
| Letters written | 1,269 |

WASHINGTON.

One contract under annual appropriation was awarded, besides a small one under special deposit by individuals, and one for $11,638 in the Yakima Indian Reservation, provided for under a separate appropriation.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were 51 different surveys outstanding and pending, many of which were contracted from three to five years before; and in one case ten years. Unusual success has been shown in their disposal. Twenty-six of them have been accepted and paid for.

Of the remaining 25, the deputies have filed their returns of field work, and the office work is in a forward state.

The surveys accepted within the year had an aggregate of 2,818 miles of lines and 766,592 acres.

The Spokane Indian Reservation has been all surveyed and the work is nearly all accepted.

Orders were issued for survey of 158 mineral locations.

Completed mineral work embraced 266 plats. The total of plats, tracings, and other drafting work is given as 830.

WYOMING.

The surveys required under contracts awarded in the year of report were seven in number, with a total estimate of $31,277 under the regular appropriation. Two of these have been already executed and paid for.

Surveys pending at the beginning of the year have been disposed of as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six contracts accepted, estimated liability | $55,080 |
| Three contracts being platted, estimated liability | 27,000 |

Three contracts and three surveys under special instructions, which had all been awarded to one deputy from May, 1904, to January, 1905, were found erroneous by two examiners, who made thorough retracement of portions of his field work. This deputy was required to return to the field and make his surveys correct; but on second inspection of one contract its amended condition was found so defective and irregular that all his surveys were rejected. He took

an appeal to the Department from this action. These six surveys had a total estimated liability of $5,932.

A large part of the labor in both field and office was upon the survey of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, which was urgently required, to facilitate the allotting of all Indians therein, and the opening of the residual lands to entry and settlement.

The office within the fiscal year produced:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plats of public-land surveys | 271 |
| Field notes of public-land surveys, pages written | 9,340 |
| Plats of mineral surveys | 124 |
| Field notes of mineral surveys, pages written | 640 |
| Letters received, 751; written | 997 |

## FIELD EXAMINATION OF SETTLERS' APPLICATIONS FOR SURVEYS.

A large part of the duties of examiners of surveys consists in the verification of statements contained in declarations by settlers upon the unsurveyed public domain, who apply to have the lands embracing their settlements surveyed, so that they can make proper entry and secure title.

The policy of examining into the bona fides of such applications was inaugurated by me three years ago, and the results have conclusively demonstrated its wisdom. Prior to these inspections, there were many fraudulent affidavits as to settlement which were prepared and filed in the surveyor-general's office, and forwarded by him to this office as a basis for the authorization of surveys.

The motive for the manufacture of false declarations of settlement which governed those applying is readily traceable to the regulations requiring such proofs of bona fide residence—at least three to each township—before a survey would be undertaken, and the provisions of the timber and stone act, by which no entry could be made until the lands are surveyed. The rapid absorption by timber companies and corporations of vast bodies of valuable timber, in spite of the frequent reservations of lands for forest reserves, at the ridiculously low price of $2.50 per acre, induced the desperate means taken to secure surveys, and this fact being brought to my attention determined me to safeguard the public interests in this respect by an actual field inspection of whatever settlement was alleged.

Examiners of surveys, detailed to this work, whenever the examination of contract surveys would permit, have found, as was to be expected, in a majority of instances the settlement to be genuine and the applicants occupying and improving the land as a permanent home, but in a large percentage of cases, and in nearly every case of densely timbered land, the settlement was found to be fictitious—

only a mere pretense of improvement being discovered and no evidences of intention to reside upon the land—the applicants being residents of near-by towns and confessedly desirous only of securing the timber on the land.

A further motive for false declarations of settlement was found to be the desire on the part of deputy surveyors to secure contracts for surveys. This was found to be true in arid and treeless regions. The seriousness of the results, however, was in this case not as great as in the surveys of heavily wooded tracts, as, if the surveys were accurately made, no loss to the Government would ensue, except when there was no possibility of reclamation or future settlement.

The following table will show the work done by examiners of surveys in inspecting evidences of settlement throughout the past fiscal year:

| District. | Number of townships with applications for survey— | | District. | Number of townships with applications for survey— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Granted. | Denied. | | Granted. | Denied. |
| Arizona | 8 | 1 | Oregon | 8 | 5 |
| California | 6 | 0 | South Dakota | 1 | 0 |
| Idaho | 19 | 2 | Utah | 4 | 0 |
| Montana | 33 | 14 | Washington | 9 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1 | 0 | | | |
| New Mexico | 10 | 4 | Total | 99 | 26 |

## EXAMINATIONS OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1184), there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of $400,000. Of this sum the Commissioner of the General Land Office was authorized by said act to expend so much as he might deem necessary for examinations of surveys in the field, in order to test the accuracy of the work of deputy surveyors, and the examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective. Acting under this authority, the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Department, set apart the sum of $80,000 for field examinations.

There were employed during the year 18 examiners of surveys, to whom instructions were issued for the inspection of surveys reported by the several surveyors-general as being ready for examination in the field. A portion of these examiners were actively engaged during the entire year, and the remainder were employed in the field during a part of the year, according to the exigencies of the service and the condition of the weather during the winter season. The compensation and expenses of the examiners of surveys were paid out of the fund assigned for field examinations, except in the case of the examination

of surveys of Indian reservations, when the cost was paid from the proper appropriations for Indian surveys.

In connection with the duty of examining surveys in the field, the examiners of surveys have also been engaged in the examination of the bona fides of applicants for the survey of lands, in order that it might be determined whether such applicants were actual settlers upon the land for the survey of which they had made application. A gratifying decrease in the number of bogus applications for survey is noted.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts, or special instructions issued in lieu of contracts, in the several surveying districts were accepted after thorough inspection in the field by the examiners and subsequent critical examination of the surveying returns in this Office and comparison with the reports of the examiners, as follows:

| Surveying district. | Contracts. | Special instructions. | Surveying district. | Contracts. | Special instructions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 12 | 1 | Nevada | 6 | 1 |
| California | 14 | 4 | New Mexico | 12 | 1 |
| Colorado | 3 | ..... | North Dakota | 2 | ..... |
| Florida | 1 | 2 | Oregon | 3 | 2 |
| Idaho | 9 | 2 | Utah | 11 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 4 | ..... | Washington | 23 | 1 |
| Montana | 31 | 2 | Wyoming | 9 | ..... |

The surveys accepted during the fiscal year, as reported in the above table, consisted in most cases of complete surveys under given contracts. In other cases the acceptance covered partial surveys, the entire work under some contracts not being returned during the fiscal year. In several cases surveys were accepted which had been suspended during the prior years on account of errors in the field work reported by the examiners of surveys, or on account of defects in the returns, and in other cases portions of the surveys under certain contracts returned during the year, which were found to have been executed in accordance with contract and instructions, were accepted; but other portions of the work under such contracts were suspended awaiting necessary corrections.

## SUSPENDED AND REJECTED SURVEYS.

During the year surveys were suspended under 1 contract in Arizona, 5 in California, 6 in Colorado, 6 in Idaho, 2 in Minnesota, 1 in Montana, 1 in Nevada, 3 in New Mexico, 5 in Oregon, 3 in Utah, and 3 in Washington.

The causes of these suspensions were defects discovered in the returns either by the surveyors-general or this Office; errors developed by the field examinations, such as defective alignment, insufficient memorials, faulty monuments, excessive errors in measurements, failure to properly mark the monuments and bearing

trees, general carelessness in the work, and fraudulent surveys, with slight evidence of an attempt to comply with contract and instructions.

In the cases of three contracts in California in which the contracting deputy either failed to execute the survey provided for or the surveys were so poorly executed as to necessitate their being held for rejection, the surveys were rejected and new contracts authorized; the sureties on the prior contracts being required to qualify as such in the new contracts.

In the cases of three contracts and two sets of special instructions by the same deputy, the surveys were held for rejection by the Office, from which action the deputy filed an appeal and all papers therein have been forwarded to the Department for consideration.

In addition to the surveys accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, after examination in the field there were accepted, without field examination, surveys executed under two sets of special instructions in Florida, one in Idaho, four in Minnesota, and under one contract in Washington. These surveys all involved small liabilities, and the expense of examination in the field would have been disproportionate to the cost of the surveys. The evidence afforded by the Office examination of the returns appeared to show that the surveys had been properly executed, and they were accordingly accepted.

The surveys accepted during the year included surveys within the Crow and Flathead Indian reservations, Mont.; Walker River Indian Reservation, Nev.; Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah; Spokane and Lummi Indian reservations, Wash.; and Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo.

There were a number of surveys accepted during the year which were executed under special instructions issued by this Office, consisting of islands in several States, which were omitted at the time of the original survey, and several fragmentary surveys in which considerable preliminary investigation was necessary were executed by examiners of surveys.

During the fiscal year the surveys of three town sites within the former Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, and of two within the Minidoka Reclamation Project, Idaho, have been executed by examiners of surveys and detailed clerks, and the plats have been approved.

## RESURVEYS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.

### RESURVEY OF LANDS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

The recent disaster in San Francisco which destroyed the entire records in the office of the surveyor-general of California has retarded the arrangements for the completion of the resurveys in the "Imperial" district.

This work was begun in 1902 by a resurvey of the exterior lines of the main part of the block of townships authorized.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in locating these basic lines owing to the almost total obliteration of the original surveys and the fact of the inaccurate establishment of the few corners, traces of which were discovered. After two years had elapsed the subdivisional work of about two-thirds of the block was contracted for under two contracts, and these surveys were in process of execution in 1905, leaving the more thickly settled portion to be undertaken later. In the early part of the present year it was deemed expedient to hasten the completion of the entire work, and as the apportionment to the district of California from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys for 1906 was insufficient to meet the expense of a contract for the remaining resurveys, there was appropriated by the urgent deficiency bill the sum of $20,000 to complete the resurveys in the entire tract. The surveyor-general was directed to contract at once with a deputy surveyor or firm of deputies to finish the remaining townships and survey out all valid claims entered prior to March 31, 1906. In response to a petition from numerous settlers upon these lands who began their settlement since July 1, 1902, the date prior to which valid entries were to be segregated by the deputy surveyors, I extended the instructions for the surveying out of claims so as to include all the claims made in the last four years, fixing the limit of allowance of entries at March 31, 1906.

The San Francisco fire has delayed the preliminary steps toward the field work of the remaining resurveys, but the necessary orders and instructions to the surveyor-general are now in his hands, and the matter of closing up this important work will need no attention from this Office until the surveyors report that their field work is completed and the field examination is requested.

### ROUTT AND RIO BLANCO COUNTIES, COLO.

Under the act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, the resurvey of the largest block of townships yet authorized was entered upon and is progressing rapidly under the annual apportionment to Colorado.

The execution of these and other resurveys where there have been numerous entries and disposals has created various questions as to the best means of properly segregating or surveying out the lands taken up under the old survey.

Where there are no traces of original surveys found in existence, and where attempts on the part of local surveyors to locate corners when the settlers entered upon the land, which locations have resulted in distortion of the section lines, and the settlers have adjusted their boundaries themselves, it is manifestly unjust to their interests for

the Government to make such a metes-and-bounds survey of their claims in an attempt to relocate them more accurately as would disturb the integrity of their holdings. And in townships where a majority of the subdivisions have been taken up by numerous settlers abutting on each other this Office has reported against making any resurvey when measures before Congress providing for it have been submitted to me for my views.

In the case of resurveys in Colorado the conditions indicated that the most satisfactory method to make the resurveys of claims was to first establish the lines of the resurvey from correct and authentic standard and meridian lines, and afterwards to have the resurvey run out the boundaries of claims connecting them with the corners of the resurvey and setting closing corners wherever the resurvey lines entered and left the valid holdings of settlers. The rules for marking the corners of claims are being gradually worked out and adopted as experience in this kind of survey work suggests.

### WYOMING.

The large number of resurveys in Wyoming are being contracted for to such an extent as the apportionment will admit. The "continuous" appropriation for surveys within railroad limits has been found available for resurveys of such lands, and Congress, having by law authorized the resurvey of 159 townships, contracts for their resurvey have been entered into by the surveyor-general.

### NEBRASKA.

By Congressional enactment (33 Stats., pt. 1, p. 1037) there were 32 full and fractional townships in Rock and Brown counties authorized to be resurveyed, provided that investigation by a duly authorized agent of the Department should prove that the evidences of the original surveys were obliterated or that the surveys were so inaccurate as to make a resurvey necessary.

An examiner of surveys was detailed to make an examination and upon his report a contract was entered into, after competitive bids were opened, with a firm of deputies to resurvey the lands. These deputies are now in the field, and will, it is expected, complete the work this year.

### IDAHO-MONTANA BOUNDARY.

The determination and monumenting of this line has been in progress since February 17, 1904, the date of the contract for the survey entered into with Howard B. Carpenter.

The estimated length of the uncompleted boundary line between the two States, which follows the sinuosities of the crest of the Continental Divide and Bitter Root Range of mountains, having proved to be only about 75 per cent of the actual distance the surveyor in

charge of the establishment of this line notified this office of the inadequacy of the appropriation of $50,000 made by Congress for the work and ceased his field operations when he reached the limit of the liability of his contract.

The portion completed by the surveyor having been critically examined in the field by an examiner of surveys and pronounced accurately located and exceptionally well executed as to measurement and monumentation, the partial survey was accepted and plats and field notes thereof filed with the surveyor-generals of Montana and Idaho.

The act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, having appropriated the further sum of $15,000, and the same surveyor having submitted a proposal to continue and finish the survey of the line for such a compensation per mile as would insure its completion within the sum appropriated, his proposal was accepted and it is confidently expected that the entire field work will be executed during the present surveying season.

### SURVEYS OF CEDED INDIAN LANDS PREPARATORY TO OPENING THE RESERVATIONS.

Noteworthy among the reservations subdivided by this office during the last fiscal year for the purpose of throwing open the lands to public entry are the Crow Indian Reservation and the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana and the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming. To survey these large tracts in time to admit of allotment and other preliminaries to the opening required special expedition. It was at first intended to complete the work of subdividing the Flathead Reservation before any other for opening this season, but it was found that prior to allotment and registration the law required an appraisement of the value of the lands by a commission which had one year to render their report, and the opening of the Flathead Reservation was necessarily postponed until 1907. In the meantime, however, the surveys were rapidly pushed and an examiner of surveys stationed on the field to inspect the work as fast as completed by the surveyors, so that the extension tract to be disposed of has been completely surveyed and the field notes and plats prepared in readiness for the opening.

It was then decided to so arrange the completion of surveys in the Crow and Shoshone reservations that by July 15, 1906, the ceded lands in the former should be thrown open and by August 15, 1906, the date set by Congress for the Shoshone opening, the lands of both reservations would be offered to the public. In order to accomplish the work of surveying the ceded portion of these two large reservations in time to admit of the necessary preliminaries of mapping, allotment, and listing of tracts for disposal in accordance with regu-

lations and the special provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the opening, this office was obliged to proceed with great dispatch and to so limit the time for finishing the surveys as to insure the return of the field notes in time to be worked up by the office force of the surveyors-general before the date set for registration. The latter, by careful management and laying aside other work, succeeded in forwarding to this office the requisite data on which to act in accepting the surveys, and the plats were placed in the hands of the Indian Office in ample time for the preparation of the lists of lands to be disposed of.

The surveyors encountered some difficulties, owing to the roughness of the ground and the faulty nature of previously surveyed lines.

### PROGRESS OF SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS FOR FUTURE OPENING.

The conditions of the surveys of reservations for which Congress has provided by special legislation for the survey and subdivision preparatory to disposal is outlined below:

*Walker River, Nevada.*—Subdivisional surveys executed and plats delivered to Indian Office.

*Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.*—Subdivisional surveys completed in the field, acceptance of surveys awaiting the resurvey of townships surveyed many years ago.

*Yakima, Wash.*—Surveys authorized and contractors now at work in the field.

*Spokane, Wash.*—Surveys executed with the exception of one township, which requires correction.

*Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.*—Surveys executed; not yet accepted.

*Hoopa Valley, California.*—Surveys authorized, but not yet finished.

*Fort Peck, Mont.*—Surveys authorized and now being executed.

### ALASKA SURVEYS.

There has been satisfactory progress in the surveys of the fiscal year in respect of quality as well as amount. No regular subdivision of the lands under the rectangular system has yet been projected. The Copper River base and meridian have been surveyed, but no returns have been transmitted. There have been no recent surveys of claims taken for trade and manufacture.

The surveyor-general's office force, heretofore quite inadequate, is now substantially reenforced by a better appropriation, and a much greater amount of work will be possible.

Mineral locations to the number of 241 have been received and variously acted on, besides 61 coal-claim surveys, of which 43 have been approved.

Under the general law for coal lands it had seemed necessary, in order to dispose of the reported coal and oil lands at Kayak or Katalla, to make a survey of certain township lines in that valley as a basis for disposal of claims. The surveyor-general was authorized to solicit proposals on a per diem basis of compensation; but the dep-

uty surveyors of that region declined to submit bids lower than $5,000 for 30 miles of line, making their estimate of proper compensation $167 per mile.

The proposition to have such lines surveyed was declined by letter of January 6, 1906, and the surveys of coal and oil lands are proceeding under a special act, which makes the rectangular township surveys unnecessary. In this manner the coal-bearing areas of Alaska are being claimed and surveyed, and titles will be secured under practice similar to that prevailing in regular mineral claims.

### TOWN-SITE SURVEYS.

Under the law by which the boundary of a new town site on public land may be surveyed at the cost of the Government, several town-site projects have been carried out and others are under way. A contract for the survey of Ketchikan is in process of being awarded to a surveyor of that town.

Fairbanks being remote from the coast, only two deputies were available for survey of its boundary. Their bids were informal and unauthentic, so it was decided that regular proposals must be submitted. The right of rejecting any or all bids is a necessary condition, considering the rapid increase in such estimates in Alaska. Where the compensation asked by the lowest bidder and recommended by the surveyor-general is deemed unreasonable the alternative is to have the survey made by an examiner or special agent.

Chena is another town on the Tanana River, 10 miles from Fairbanks, where a survey was demanded for town-site purposes. The Department authorized the issue of a contract to a local deputy without competitive bids, at $200; but such contract has not yet been presented for approval.

The survey of Skagway town site under contract with E. Ruud, D. S., was provided for in a previous fiscal year, but no returns have been transmitted by the surveyor-general.

The land occupied by town-site settlers adjoining the tract known as Haines Mission has long been in contest, having been surveyed and taken as a homestead by Sol Ripinski. After due investigation his survey was approved July 14, 1905. This brought the case within the jurisdiction of the local land office at Juneau, where the claims of the contestants will be heard and the question of a survey of Haines town site will be settled.

The former town sites of Homer and Dyea are reported to be deserted.

### MISSION SURVEYS.

The native inhabitants of Alaska may be supposed, from the experience of many aborigines elsewhere, to be in danger of gradual or rapid diminution of population. Instead of the general Indian

policy of setting apart reservations upon which they may be gathered and kept apart under the agency plan, the Government has wisely given them full rights of possession wherever they had homes. Their huts, burial places, boat landings, and fishing privileges are secured to their use, at least in theory, and it is hoped in general practice. For example, no surveys are approved which appear to infringe on the habitations of living or deceased Alaskans; and in the pending survey of Ketchikan town site there is a special condition regarding their landing places.

The only reservations granted to these people are the tracts used as mission stations, and their original nucleus is the widespread array of native churches of the Orthodox Russian or Greek denomination.

The work of surveying and marking out the lands held and used on June 6, 1900, in the various mission establishments of Alaska for the benefit and education of the aboriginal population, has been going on under several contracts.

The priests, clergy, and teachers interested in benevolent and religious work among the natives filed their applications according to the special act approved June 6, 1900, by which they petitioned for the survey of 207 tracts of ground, located in 105 different places, dispersed everywhere throughout the district.

These mission tracts were separated into twelve groups as a basis for soliciting proposals for twelve separate contracts of survey under an estimate and appropriation of $50,000 for the compensation. A very liberal rate of pay per diem was necessarily allowed to provide for the immense distances to be traveled upon hazardous sea journeys, the frequent delays, the high cost of living, labor, and transportation.

In three cases the successful bidder failed to proceed with his contract, and the work was relet to another. Group No. 12, covering the most western islands of the Aleutian Archipelago, has been declined by approved bidders twice, and is not yet under contract, and group No. 8 of the Unalaska region is still seeking a surveyor.

The surveyor-general has received returns of survey of six of these mission contracts, five of which have been suspended by him for explanation of defects or correction in the field. Contract No. 12 was transmitted with his approval, but the examiner found defects in the field work, which led to the suspension of that one also.

Another of these contracts was awarded to a deputy who had made strenuous efforts to secure the surveying of all the mission tracts under one contract. The time to which he was limited for filing his returns has long expired, without his even reporting progress in his work, and his bondsmen are required to remedy his default or respond to a suit upon the bond.

The Russian Greek clergy are content to receive title to very small

tracts, which secure to them the actual ground used for a parsonage, church, and cemetery. The returns of contract No. 12 have been received and examined, showing that the 19 pieces of ground surveyed have only an average area of about 2 acres each. The Russian clergy claim 161 tracts out of the total of 207 for all churches.

The remaining 46 tracts are distributed thus: Presbyterian, 10; Roman Catholic, 9; Protestant Episcopal, 9; Moravian, 5; Reindeer Station, 4; Swedish Evangelical, 3; Methodist Episcopal, 2; Friends, 2; Congregational, 1; Baptist, 1.

In the work of contract No. 12, the first one reported, the Russian missionary attended the surveyor throughout his work, pointing out the 19 tracts, acting as interpreter, and impressing upon the natives the importance of preserving their boundary monuments intact. For these no wooden stakes are permitted, but only stone or iron corner monuments.

On account of the hazards attending the execution of some of these groups of mission surveys, the contract plan may have to be abandoned and the work completed at some future time by surveyors under salary as examiners.

### SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD SURVEYS.

The number of surveys made for individuals or corporations holding certificates of soldiers' additional homestead rights, which have been transmitted from Alaska, is over 280. Most of these have been approved, but some have been rejected for erroneous field work and others have been corrected before acceptance.

There are other cases where the apparent aim of the applicant has been to secure control of all the available beaches and fishing facilities in some locality by surveying narrow strips along the shores. Surveys bearing this appearance and found defective in other respects have been suspended, and a number of them have been abandoned by the projectors.

A large number of early surveys were accepted solely upon the statements in the sworn returns with no examination on the field. The careful work of Examiner J. Frank Warner in Alaska in the season of 1903 made it certain that some of this work was very irregular and erroneous. The work of other competent and careful men retracing old lines confirms this opinion. The courses of the survey of Juneau town-site boundary, for example, are far from correct. The practice apparently was to assume a certain amount of magnetic declination without any effort to obtain the true meridian. Such surveys report untrue courses.

The same examiner has been again assigned to service in Alaska, and is actively engaged in the inspection of surveys of claims and missions. He uses correct and scientific methods to surmount all

the difficulties of obtaining the true meridian, but merely practices what every skillful and faithful deputy should do in executing accurate and reliable work.

As a result, it is certain that deputies are learning to be more thorough and to equip themselves with instruments and skill that will reduce the chances of having to return and correct their work. In all its efforts to secure the highest degree of accuracy in this service, the Department has enjoyed the hearty and efficient cooperation of the surveyor-general at Sitka. He appreciates the responsibility and duty of laying deep and solid the foundations of the future great State, over whose early days his influence has rested.

During the past fiscal year two of his deputies have been suspended from office by him on account of practices found flagrantly unacceptable. In other cases where deputies have made erroneous work and declined to remedy the faults, he has called upon the security of their $5,000 official bonds to employ a competent surveyor to make good the default.

### REGULAR HOMESTEADS.

The act of March 3, 1903, provided that in Alaska homesteads of the ordinary kind might include as much as 320 acres each. It was expected that the lands reported to be of agricultural value would be rapidly taken up under this generous law. There are no data at hand to show how far the new privilege is being utilized.

A very few regular homestead claims have already been surveyed and transmitted for approval, while there are probably a great many settlers selecting claims and beginning occupation and improvement with surveys thereof still in the future. Such claimants need not wait for sectional surveys, but may secure surveys of their holdings at their own expense and file the same with applications to enter after approval of the private surveys. None but official and bonded deputies of the surveyor-general are authorized to perform service of surveying claims of any description.

The agricultural occupation of Alaska lands must naturally be limited to comparatively small portions of its area; but the successful farming conducted since prehistoric times in such far northern countries as Scandinavia, Finland, and Iceland gives assurance that a large population will yet be supported directly from the products of Alaska's soil and climate.

The surveyor-general's annual report, speaking of the recently filed returns of Deputy A. B. Lewis's survey of the Copper River meridian, base, and standard lines, and his reference thereto in his annual estimate for appropriations, comments thus:

> It was shown that in many places there are extensive areas susceptible of cultivation and of producing crops of some sort or other or adapted to grazing purposes, reference being made more particularly to the great valleys of Copper, Tanana, and Sushitna rivers.

The fact that the deputy who surveyed the Copper River base, standard, and meridian lines reported settlements in seven of the townships bordering on the meridian line in Copper River Valley, and his statement that said townships should be surveyed was mentioned and the reasons for believing that there would be a considerable influx of settlers in that valley and also in the Tanana and Sushitna valleys in the near future were quite fully set forth.

In support of his estimates the surveyor-general also wrote:

It appears now to be an almost assured fact that Copper River Valley will be traversed by a railroad within a short time, and in such event there can be no doubt but there will be quite an influx of settlers. As the primary lines have been extended through that valley, provision should be made for supplementing them with township boundaries, in order that settlers may have some means of ascertaining where they are located, relative to the lines of the public surveys.

There are extensive areas of rich copper deposits bordering this valley, and when transportation facilities are provided for carrying the products of the mines to the coast—and that is one of the objects of the proposed railroad—they will be worked on an extensive scale. This will necessitate the employment of large numbers of men, and will create a good market for products of gardens, farms, dairies, and stock ranches.

He also refers to the standard parallel and third guide meridian extending over into the Tanana country, the seat of the great gold-mining industry around Fairbanks and Chena, and says:

The Tanana River is navigable for steamboats for about 275 miles from its confluence with the Yukon. Along all this distance it flows through a very broad valley. It is said by those who traversed it on steamers that no high mountains are visible from it on either side. The country is described as rolling. It is estimated by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, who visited that part of the district last summer, that at least 75 per cent of the land in that valley is available for agriculture and stock raising. He strongly recommends that the Tanana Valley be included in the system of surveys already inaugurated in the Copper River Valley.

The report makes a similar appeal for the lands about Shushitna River, some 3° south of the Tanana, describing them as largely covered with merchantable timber with large spaces of natural grasses, while the nearest mountains abound with mineral wealth, especially good coal beds, which are being extensively located under the favorable law of 1900. The Alaska Central Railway, now being constructed from Seward on Resurrection Bay northward through this valley to the Tanana country, is also an argument for the early extension of public surveys in that region, and the surveyor-general urges that standard lines be run, to facilitate the beginning of township surveys when found necessary.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Some delay is unavoidable in the transaction of official business with Washington and with the far remote parts of the district. From Sitka to Washington is over 4,000 miles. But letters are often transmitted in twelve or thirteen days, and with additional extension of railroads the time will be much reduced. Since the

establishment of the Alaska telegraph system urgent business can be transacted in a few hours with many parts of that country. (The time now required by mail is less than was needed two generations ago to communicate with St. Louis or Mobile.)

### PROSPECTIVE CLOSING OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL'S OFFICES IN FLORIDA, MINNESOTA, AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Sections 2218–2221 of the Revised Statutes provide the manner in which surveyors-general's offices shall be closed upon the completion of the surveys in their districts and the surveying archives transferred to the custody of the State authorities.

Section 2221 provides that these archives shall not be turned over to the authorities of any State until such State shall have made provision by statute for their reception and care.

In the State of Florida the surveys have all been completed except those unsurveyed portions which consist of swamp lands enuring to the State, and there appears to be no reason why this office should be kept up longer.

In the State of Minnesota the surveyor-general estimates that all surveys will be completed and returns thereof submitted by December 31, 1907.

In the State of North Dakota the only lands remaining unsurveyed are those within the Standing Rock and Fort Berthold Indian reservations; provision for the survey of the former reservation was made by the act of June 21, 1906 (Pamphlet Stats., 361), and it is expected that all work in connection therewith will be completed by June 30, 1908.

In view of the provisions of section 2221, supra, it is suggested that the attention of the proper officers of the States of Florida, Minnesota, and North Dakota be invited to the fact that the records of their respective surveyors-general will soon be ready to be turned over to the State authorities, and that provision is necessary for the preservation and safe-keeping of such records. Upon the receipt of notice from the State authorities that such provision has been made, steps can then be taken to turn over to the proper State officer the surveying archives without delay.

These records are being constantly consulted by local surveyors and other parties in interest, and it is deemed essential that the surveyors-general's offices be kept open for such purpose until the State authorities shall be ready to receive and care for the archives as public records and provision made for free access thereto.

### RAILROAD GRANTS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented under the several grants by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads and

wagon roads 1,980,812.02 acres, and 83 railroad and wagon-road patents were issued.

Of the area embraced in railroad and wagon-road selections, 70,533.73 acres were canceled.

There were docketed and reinstated during the year 1,327 cases, and 420 were closed. Of the 2,039 cases pending at the close of the year, 1,080 only were ready for action, the remainder having been already decided or suspended. Of the 2,010 entries on hand for action during the year, 519 were disposed of, leaving 1,491 pending June 30, 1906, of which 1,342 are included in docket cases and 56 are suspended, leaving 93 ready for action. Of the 12,369 letters that were on hand for action during the year, 11,135 were disposed of, leaving 1,234 for disposal, 1,200 of which are for consideration of cases under the act of July 1, 1898, and the cancellation of entries, and will be filed and disposed of with the cases to which they belong.

### ADJUSTMENTS.

The reexaminations of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now railway) Company, covering a length of over 2,000 miles of road and involving an area of over 53,000,000 acres of land, to determine their status, referred to in my last annual report, were completed and the results submitted to the Department during the past year.

The business connected with the adjustment of this grant has very greatly increased during the past two years, resulting from decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *v.* The Company wherein the contention of the Government that the odd-numbered sections of land lying north of Portland, Oreg., and within the overlapping limits of the grants to the company by the act of July 2, 1864, and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, were forfeited and restored to the public domain by the act of September 29, 1890, because of the failure of the company to construct the line provided for by the prior act of 1864, was overruled (193 U. S., 11), in the case of Humbird *v.* Avery (195 U. S., 480) that the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597–620) were applicable to patented as well as unpatented lands, whether the patents were issued before or after its passage provided they were otherwise within its terms, and that the exception of lands sold or contracted to be sold by the company is not applicable to sales made subsequent to the acceptance by the company of the provisions of said act, and the action of the Department of Justice in dismissing the suit brought against the company to quiet title in the United States to a moiety of the odd-numbered sections within the overlap, near Wallula, Wash., of the grants to the company for its main and branch lines, for the reason that it could not be successful.

Following these rulings a large number of claims which had been asserted under the rulings of the Department respecting these overlaps were filed for relief under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, supra, which provided for the adjustment of conflicting claims of the company and settlers and others to lands within the limits of the company's grant, and during the year 715 of these claims have received action; 269 cases were closed, and after their examination and listing by this Office and approval by the Department the company relinquished and relieved from conflict lands covered by the claims of 251 settlers and entrymen embraced in 34 lists.

A large number, probably two-thirds, of the pending claims asserted under the act of 1898, having originated subsequent to January 1, 1898, and therefore not being under its provisions, were suspended to await legislation proposed by the Department for the relief of the claimants. The legislation contemplated was enacted by Congress, and was approved by the President May 17, 1906 (Public No. 172). This act extended the provisions of the act of 1898 and the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 950), to all bona fide settlements and entries made prior to May 31, 1905, within the overlaps above referred to and the cases thereby relieved from suspension are being expeditiously disposed of.

During the past year the grant for the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Company in Oregon has been reexamined and 600 acres found to be vacant and subject to the grant, and as to these tracts the company was called upon to select the same with a view to the final closing of the grant.

The grant for the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company in Michigan was also reexamined and all lands found available for the purposes of the grant certified for its benefit, which practically closed the grant, and the company will now be called upon to show cause why the grant should not be formally declared adjusted and closed.

Reexamination of the grant for the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company (now the California and Oregon Land Company), has been entered upon and is now well under way, and the company has been notified as directed in Departmental instructions of May 4, 1906, that no further indemnity selections will be submitted for approval until the company shall have complied with the requirements of this Office in the matter of furnishing good and sufficient basis for all indemnity lands heretofore approved on account of the grant.

The cases of the 75 entrymen referred to in my last report as shown by an examination of the records to come within the provisions of the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat., 813), for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama, have all been

disposed of excepting one, which is awaiting the filing of supplementary proofs.

Upon the question as to the advisability of the institution of suits by the United States for the recovery of title to certain lands, situated in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, from purchasers from the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company who had received patents under the provisions of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), referred to in my report for the year ending June 30, 1905, there was submitted to the Department during the past year (October 27, 1905), with appropriate recommendations the answers of the patentees and their transferees to the rules laid upon them to show cause why such suits should not be instituted in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kuepper *v.* Sands (194 U. S., 476). The Department, on May 15, 1906, advised this Office that its reports with the accompanying papers had been submitted to the Attorney-General for consideration by his Department.

The question as to the right of the Government to recover from a railroad company the amount received by it from the sale of lands erroneously patented under a railroad grant and sold by it to bona fide purchasers, not to exceed the Government minimum of such lands, has been finally established affirmatively after several years litigation, by decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* United States (200 U. S., 341), in which the Government collected $40,890.53 and same company *v.* United States (Ibid., 354), wherein the Government collected $2,002.47.

## RIGHTS OF WAY.

By the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads upon certain conditions right of way through the public lands.

Rights of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska were granted upon certain conditions by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and special acts, 760 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 62 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. Right of way has been approved to 543 companies, 30 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 610 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, make a total of 677 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 180 have been approved, 20 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 395 have been otherwise disposed of, 11 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 82 awaiting action June 30, 1906, many of

which are suspended awaiting further action by the companies and for reports from Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey.

Under sections 18 to 21 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended by section 2, act of May 11, 1898, rights of way have been approved to 764 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 114 received their first approval during the past year.

There were received during the year 470 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 606 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 116 have been approved, 28 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 308 have been otherwise disposed of, 29 of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 154 pending June 30, 1906, many of which have received action.

Under the act of February 15, 1901, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of rights of way through public lands, reservations, or national parks for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water, and all beneficial uses, applications have been approved for 60 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. Fifty-two maps filed under the provisions of this act were pending July 1, 1905, 124 maps were received during the year, of which 17 were approved and 108 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction.

By the act of February 1, 1905, as interpreted by the Department, the authority for granting permission to use rights of way within forest reserves, under the act of February 15, 1901, was transferred from this Department to the Department of Agriculture, and all such applications receive consideration in the latter.

Under section 4 of said act of February 1, 1905, which grants rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, eleven applications have been filed during the year, one of which has been approved, two filed (not requiring approval), and two otherwise disposed of, leaving six pending June 30, 1906, three of which are awaiting reports from Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey.

By the act of January 13, 1897, the construction of reservoirs for watering live stock upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions. There were pending under this act at the beginning of the year 2,970 declaratory statements; there were received during the year 1,040 new applications, making a total of 4,010 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these, 1,430 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 1,297; held for rejection or amendment, 80; approved, 53. The foregoing number having been acted upon, there remained pending unacted upon on June 30,

1906, 2,580 applications of this character, to which may be added the 80 acted on but not finally disposed of.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 13 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. There were received during the year under these acts three maps, one of which has been approved and two otherwise disposed of, thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

By section 4, act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such lands as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision of the act of May 11, 1896, to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated and that, when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof, patent shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or irrigation; and a further amendment by section 2, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133–1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the land shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time, the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the land for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

*Lists filed and approved during year.*

| State. | Filed. | | Approved. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Acres. | Number. | Acres. |
| Colorado | 1 | 16,277.52 | 1 | 37,825.47 |
| Oregon | 1 | 284.95 | 3 | 161,287.12 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 81,114.04 | 2 | 16,007.11 |

*Patents issued under said act during year.*

| | Number. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Idaho | 1 | 41,650.53 |
| Montana | 1 | 3,999.44 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 883.83 |

There have been relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of lands in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming aggregating 633,842.61 acres.

## STATE SELECTIONS.

Of all classes of selections under the various grants to States and Territories (except under the "Carey Act") there were on file July 1, 1905, an aggregate of 1,558,785.69 acres, and there were received

during the fiscal year selections covering 807,629.82 acres. Total, 2,366,415.51 acres. There were finally disposed of during the year, by approval and certification 160,463.06 acres, and by cancellations 187,252.04 acres, leaving pending July 1, 1906, an aggregate of 2,018,700.41 acres of selections.

Of the selections received during the year, 728,232.10 acres were under the grants of indemnity school lands, mainly as indemnity for school sections included within the limits of forest reserves. Of the selections finally disposed of during the year, there were of indemnity school selections, 74,768.94 acres approved and certified and 176,979.87 acres canceled. Owing to the creation of permanent forest reserves, there will undoubtedly be in the future large amounts of selections of this class to be adjusted.

On July 1, 1906, there were pending selections under the various grants as follows, the area of each class being given in acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| School indemnity | 1,443,912.01 |
| University selections | 140,078.16 |
| Agricultural college | 51,914.04 |
| Internal improvements | 17,942.27 |
| Penitentiaries | 2,950.04 |
| Public buildings | 38,575.79 |
| Insane asylums | 20,227.55 |
| Reformatories | 36,584.31 |
| Deaf and dumb asylums | 13,122.74 |
| Reform schools | 15,267.36 |
| School of mines | 23,733.41 |
| Normal schools | 41,964.23 |
| Scientific schools | 9,585.45 |
| Mining and mechanics arts college | 1,913.25 |
| Blind asylums | 17,185.61 |
| Reservoirs | 133,252.39 |
| Miners' hospital | 9,874.96 |
| Fish hatchery | 616.84 |
| Total State selections pending | 2,018,700.41 |

## TIMBER-CULTURE ENTRIES.

Under acts of March 3, 1873 (17 Stats. L., 605), March 18, 1874 (18 Stats. L., 21), and June 14, 1878 20 Stats. L., 113), repealed by act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats. L., 1095), there were made 65,543 final and commuted entries, aggregating, approximately, 9,785,594 acres. Of such entries there were still pending, on July 1, 1906, unadjusted, about 569 entries, practically all of which were made long after the expiration of the statutory period, and nearly all in the Dodge City and Wakeeney, Kans., and Akron, Colo., land districts, and investigations as to them are in progress.

Of original entries made under said acts, on which final or commutation proof has not been made, there have been canceled during the

year 3,775 entries, leaving still intact on July 1, 1906, about 745 entries, as to which reports of the service of notices on the respective entrymen have not been received from the district land officers, although the officers in the districts in which such entries are situated have repeatedly been instructed to make the necessary service of notices and to report evidence of service.

### DESERT-LAND ENTRIES.

On July 1, 1905, there were on hand 2,955 entries on which final proofs had been made, and there were received during the year final proofs on 1,368 entries, making a total of 4,323 entries. There were disposed of during the same period, by approval, 1,238 entries, and by cancellation 79, leaving on hand July 1, 1906, 3,006 such entries. Owing to more strict ruling as to the final proof required in such cases, especially in the matter of evidence of water right, the final adjustment of such entries has come to require much correspondence in nearly every case.

Of original desert-land entries, there were on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year 20,324, and there were received during the year 4,982, making a total of 25,306. During the same period there were disposed of 3,278 such entries by cancellations and relinquishments, and final proofs were received on 1,368, total 4,646, leaving on hand July 1, 1906, 20,660 such entries. There were also received and examined during the year annual proofs on 8,338 such entries, and assignments of 760 entries. New rulings, as to requirements in annual proofs in such entries, have also entailed necessity for much correspondence in regard to them.

### TOWN-SITE AND TOWN-LOT ENTRIES.

At the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there were pending 32 town-site entries and 21 town-lot entries. During the year 9 town-site and 282 town-lot entries were received, and 18 town-site and 19 town-lot entries were approved, leaving pending 23 of the former and 284 of the latter. Two Oklahoma municipal reservation entries were received and approved.

Three town sites have been reserved during the year by President's proclamation under section 2380, to be disposed of under section 2381, United States Revised Statutes. There are three town sites, about 40 acres in another, and the reappraisement of the unsold suburban lots in Port Angeles town site, Washington, awaiting appraisement and sale under said sections. No appropriation has been made or is available for the survey, appraisement, and sale of town sites under said sections.

## INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

The last report showed 693 Indian allotments on hand June 30, 1905. Four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven were received and 3,692 disposed of by approval during the year, leaving a total of 1,338 allotments on hand at the close of the fiscal year. The total acreage of the allotments disposed of is 716,503 acres.

The allotments on hand are chiefly Turtle Mountain selections, for the patenting of which no provision was made by Congress, and allotments on the public domain, which were approved by the Department, but later suspended for purposes of investigation, and have been carried from year to year as allotments on hand. The balance are allotments made for unsurveyed lands which are awaiting survey and adjustment of the allotments thereto.

## CONTESTED CASES.

There have been 1,195 cases appealed from the decisions of the local land offices during the fiscal year, an increase of 229 over the preceding year. Decisions have been rendered by this Office in 1,260 cases, a decrease of 164 from the year 1905. There were 327 appealed cases pending, awaiting decision, on July 1, 1906.

There were 4,735 unappealed cases examined and closed during the year, a decrease of 131 from the preceding year, leaving 809 unappealed cases pending on July 1, 1906.

Of the appeals to the Secretary of the Interior from the decisions of this Office, 794 were received, a decrease of 28 from the preceding fiscal year. There were 842 cases forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior on appeal during the year, an increase of 85 over the preceding year. There were 196 motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari filed; 240 applications to contest final entries received; 116 hearings authorized and 79 denied; 4,703 original and 62 final entries canceled. This branch of the work is practically up to date.

## SWAMP LANDS AND SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

New claims to swamp land in place were reported during the year ended June 30, 1906, in favor of the several States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended, but principally in Florida, Louisiana, and Minnesota, amounting to 322,519.85 acres, but this includes a considerable amount of claims filed several years ago but not heretofore reported in the annual reports. The amount patented during the year was 92,901.94 acres, a decrease from last year's patents—which was inordinately large—of 492,605.17 acres. The practical suspension of the swamp-land work in Minnesota, growing out of the controversy as to whether or not certain selections in the Chippewa Indian reservations are in reality swamp lands, is the

principal cause of the falling off in the final disposition of swamp-land claims by patent. Claims of the several States to the amount of 368,140 acres were rejected as against 458,228.09 acres rejected in the previous fiscal year.

Swamp-land indemnity lands were patented to the amount of 1,070.48 acres, and the rejections of cash and land indemnity claims amounted to 145,280 acres, as against 337,600 acres rejected during the previous fiscal year.

The number of contests against swamp-land claims decided was 96, an increase of 51; and the number of entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims relieved or canceled was 171, an increase of 33.

On June 30, 1906, there were 62,046.26 acres (estimated) of swamp lands in place remaining unadjudicated, according to the monthly report for June, 1906, but it is thought that the amount is more by about 1,000,000 acres. The amount of swamp-land indemnity claims remaining unadjudicated was 1,713,431.11 acres. About 95 per cent of this amount is classified as land indemnity, and is claimed by States in which there remain no vacant public lands to satisfy the claims if any of them were allowed.

## MAPS AND TOWNSHIP PLATS.

During the year completed editions of the United States maps of 1904 and 1905 were received from the contracting lithographers in Philadelphia, the edition of the 1904 map being 68,500 copies and of the 1905 map 25,000 copies. The engraving of the copperplate base for the United States map of 1906 is now being done by a skilled engraver employed in the drafting division, a portion of whose time is occupied with this work.

Complete editions of 3,000 copies each of the maps of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington were received during the year, and compilations of the maps of California, Montana, and Nebraska are now in hand, and a completed tracing for a map of the proposed new State of Oklahoma is in the hands of the contracting photolithographer for reproduction.

Maps to accompany the reports of the governors of the Territories were edited and revised.

During the year there were made in the division 1,023 drawing-paper and other diagrams for surveyors-general, local officers, and bureaus connected with the Department; 140 diagrams, for which were collected fees to the amount of $393.47. Five hundred and forty-two tracings of maps, plats, and diagrams for official use, and 582 tracings for which fees were collected to the amount of $1,707.16, were also prepared. During the year, also, 1,237 photolithographic

copies of plats of survey were furnished for official use, 84 copies to surveyors-general, and 9,413 copies were sold to unofficial persons, the fees collected therefor being $2,588.37.

Through mutual agreement, as to the base maps to be used in the calculations of areas of States, Territories, and insular possessions, between the geographer of the Geological Survey, the geographer of the Census Bureau, and the chief of the drafting division of this office, the recalculation of many areas heretofore in disagreement has been accomplished, and these areas and the small differences shown have been easily harmonized. The result is a new table in which the total area of the United States is not materially changed from that heretofore published.

### MINERAL ENTRIES AND CONTESTS.

On July 1, 1905, there were 1,275 mineral entries pending, 985 of which have been examined and further proof called for. During the year ended June 30, 1906, there were 1,512 new entries received, making a total of 2,787 entries. Of this number 1,298 have been approved for patent and 122 canceled, leaving pending on June 30, 1906, 1,367 mineral entries, of which 817 have been examined and further proof called for, and 550 have not been examined. A considerable number of the examined mineral entries are situated in forest reserves, and the work in this class of entries is increased to an appreciable extent by the necessary examination and report of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. There are 109 unexamined contests, 45 more than remained on June 30, 1905. Owing to the special examinations found necessary to be made in the field, there is an increase in the unexamined coal entries, but rapid progress on these is now being made. The division is about three months in arrears.

There were pending June 30, 1905, about 2,500 applications for patent for mining claims, the estimated area as stated in my last report being 62,500 acres. These cases were taken up during the year with a view to their rejection for laches in failing to make proof and payment within a reasonable time. The work has been fruitful and 921 applications were rejected during the year, thereby restoring approximately 23,000 acres to public domain. This work will be continued.

### PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS.

On July 1, 1905, there were pending in this division 16,552 entries and filings awaiting reports from special agents or action upon reports already received or hearings had under such reports. During the past year there have been received in the division 8,517 entries and filings. Of the total number 2,360 entries were held for cancellation or suspended on special agents' reports; 469 hearings were

ordered on such reports; 2,070 entries were canceled for various reasons, and 3,289 entries were approved for patent; 6,928 entries were relieved from suspension and referred to other divisions for appropriate action, leaving 18,141 entries and filings in this division July 1, 1906.

With respect to unlawful inclosures 193 reports were received, showing an area of 2,091,275 acres of public lands unlawfully inclosed. Through the efforts of the special agents 66 unlawful inclosures, embracing 338,530 acres of public land, have been removed, and proceedings are pending to compel the removal of the remaining cases reported.

During the year 324 cases of timber trespass were reported, involving the value of $397,178.77; 63 civil suits were recommended for the recovery of damages for such trespasses; 172 propositions of settlement, involving $49,273.94, were accepted; the sales of timber unlawfully cut and seized by special agents as Government property amounted to $7,781.45, and 63 criminal prosecutions recommended for cutting and removing timber in violation of law.

## FOREST RESERVES.

Since the issuance of my last annual report 22 additional forest reserves have been established under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095); the areas of 3 have been reduced, 17 have been enlarged, and 2 have been consolidated, as follows: The Baker City Forest Reserve has been consolidated with the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, and the Logan Forest Reserve with the Bear River Forest Reserve. In effecting these consolidations several small areas were excluded and a large quantity of land added to the reserves.

There are now 106 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamation under said act of March 3, 1891, embracing 106,999,423 acres.

The total increase in the area of forest reserves since the issuance of my last annual report is 21,306,001 acres.

### LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL.

As rapidly as it can be determined by examination what portions of the areas temporarily withdrawn for proposed forest reserves are not needed for forestry purposes, such lands are released from withdrawal. Since the issuance of my last annual report 3,067,890 acres were restored to the public domain and thrown open to settlement and entry. By virtue of the authority vested in the Land Department and in accordance with the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, all lands of this character are thrown open to settlement as soon as restored to the public domain, but are not open to entry or selection until after notice to that effect has been published for ninety days.

### CLAIMS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Since the establishment, in 1891, of the first forest reserve, under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), all claims under the public land laws to lands within forest reserves have been made the subject of special investigation and consideration by this Office and, since the transfer of the administration of the reserves to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, by the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1296), by the officers of that Bureau upon the request of this Office.

Up to June 30, 1906, there were received here 4,401 special reports by agents of this Office or of the Forest Service, and these reports have aided largely in the consideration of such claims. These reports cover entries made under the various land laws and also such claims as may be held under settlement rights. Of these reports, 1,607 have been utilized in passing upon claims, while 2,794, most of which relate to settlement claims upon unsurveyed lands in the reserves, remain to be considered in connection with additional entries as they shall be presented here for adjudication.

### CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

During the fiscal year this Office has considered 18 bills, with their various amendments and substitutes, relating to forest reserves, national parks, and like matters, reports on the same having been called for by Congress. Of the subject-matter of this legislation, the following is the most important:

### ENTRY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

In the preliminary report by the Commission on the Public Lands, and again in the published report of that Commission, it was recommended, with a view to having all the lands within the borders of forest reserves to be put to the best use, that such lands be opened to agricultural entry, under suitable restrictions and limitations prescribed by law.

A bill (H. R. 13631, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) prepared in accordance with this recommendation, was introduced in Congress on March 8, 1904, but failed of action. During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress a like bill was presented for consideration. Said bill received favorable action by Congress, and was approved by the President on June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233). This action on the part of Congress will greatly mitigate one of the great objections to the permanent reservation of large areas for forestry purposes.

## NATIONAL PARKS.

### PROPOSED PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA.

A bill to establish this national park was passed by the House of Representatives in the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses. Such a bill was again introduced during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress (H. R. 8966), and was passed by the House, but failed of action in the Senate.

The preservation of the natural wonders of this region was provided for, however, by the passage of the act of June 8, 1906, for the preservation of American antiquities (S. 4698).

### MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

The proposition to establish the Mesa Verde National Park, in southwestern Colorado, to include a portion of the remarkable cliff dwellings and ancient ruins in that region, was pending before Congress as H. R. 15986, Fifty-eighth Congress. This measure was also introduced in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses.

During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress this measure was again introduced both in the Senate and in the House, in the Senate the bill being No. 3245 and in the House No. 5998. On January 25, 1906, and May 23, 1906, this Office reported favorably on said legislation, recommending certain minor amendments. Congress having acted favorably upon said measure, the President approved the act on June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 616), establishing the said national park.

Your Department has now under consideration the rules and regulations for the proper protection and administration of the said park. By said act of June 29, 1906, all prehistoric ruins that are situated within 5 miles of the boundaries of the park on Indian lands and on lands not alienated by patent from the United States are placed under the custodianship of the Secretary of the Interior to be administered by the same service that is established for the custodianship of the park.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS.

In my last annual report I again called attention to the great need of establishing additional national parks to protect those portions of the public lands which, for their scenic beauty, natural wonders or curiosities, ancient ruins or relics, or other objects of scientific or historic interest, or springs of medicinal or other properties, it is desirable to protect and utilize in the interest of the public, and I referred to the difficulty and delay thus far encountered in securing the establishment of such parks.

In view of these circumstances I recommended that H. R. 13478, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, authorizing the President to

establish national parks, be passed, with certain amendments, as a substitute for all other bills then pending on the subject. Said bill, however, failed to pass during said Congress.

During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress there was introduced Senate bill 4698, relating to the same subject-matter. On April 2, 1906, this Office reported favorably on said bill, recommending certain amendments. The bill, with amendments as suggested, passed both Houses and received the approval of the President on June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225). This Office now has under consideration the establishment of various parks to protect the prehistoric ruins and natural wonders situated on the public domain, among the most important being the various prehistoric ruins made the subject of a report issued by this Office and compiled in connection with Prof. Edgar L. Hewett, assistant ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology and fellow of the Archeological Institute of America. The issue of the circular prepared by this Office embracing the memorandum of Professor Hewett concerning the historic and prehistoric ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah is about exhausted, but I am given to understand that a more comprehensive treatise on this subject has been prepared by the Bureau of American Ethnology and will be soon ready for distribution.

## FOREST LIEU SELECTIONS.

[Act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. L. 36, and amendatory acts.]

All selections made under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), and amendatory acts, received in this Office prior to March 1, 1906, have been considered where not suspended for cause. Under the rules governing the disposition of such cases patents can not issue until four months have elapsed from the date the applications therein were filed in the local land office. Therefore this class of work was brought to date at the close of this fiscal year.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264), repealed the acts of June 4, 1897, June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, in so far as they provided for the relinquishment, etc., of land situated within forest reserves and the selections of other lands in lieu thereof, but provides:

> The validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired, * * * and if, for any reason not the fault of the party making the same, any pending selection is held invalid, another selection for like quantity of land may be made in lieu thereof.

In a circular issued May 16, 1905, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, construing the above-cited act of March 3, 1905, it was declared:

> In providing that "the validity of contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the passage of this act shall not be impaired" Congress referred to, recognized, and authorized the consummation of certain agreements entered into between the Secre-

tary of the Interior and the owners of certain odd-numbered sections of land in the San Francisco Mountains and Grand Canyon forest reserves in Arizona and the owners of certain lands not theretofore reserved but included by the President's proclamation of December 22, 1903, within the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve in California. Under this provision selections are still authorized to be made in satisfaction of tracts relinquished or to be relinquished as follows: First, of odd-numbered sections within the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States either by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company, William F. Baker, or E. B. Perrin; second, of odd-numbered sections within the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona, relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company; and third, lands of both even and odd numbered sections within the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, California, as defined by the President's proclamation of December 22, 1903, but which were not included within the former Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, nor within the former Santa Ynez Forest, and relinquished or to be relinquished to the United States by either the Santa Barbara Water Company or Jed L. Washburn.

The acreage of the class of lands represented by selections now pending, which, upon cancellation thereof, the lands assigned as bases therefor may become available in making other selections, is very small, as the right is restricted to cases wherein the selection is held to be invalid, "for any reason not the fault of the party making the same." The area remaining unrelinquished to the United States of lands owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company within the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona, is so small that it may be disregarded in this report. It is estimated, however, that on July 1, 1906, there was available as selection bases, 155,439.26 acres situated within the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, and 5,430.90 acres located in the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve (Rancho Los Prietos y Najalayegua), California.

Senate resolution of March 19, 1906, resolved:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and six, the names of the persons, firms, and corporations who conveyed or relinquished to the Government of the United States lands within the limits of Government forest reserves, and who duly recorded the same in the proper county prior to the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, and who had prior to said act failed to select other public lands in lieu of the lands so conveyed or relinquished, or who have failed, thru no fault of their own, to obtain patents to lands selected by them in lieu of lands so conveyed or relinquished, as provided by the act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and who can not on account of said act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, make such selection, and also report the number of acres so conveyed or relinquished.

That in order to procure such information the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to require all such persons, firms, and corporations to file in the Land Department, within a time to be by him designated, such proofs of their conveyance or relinquishment as he may prescribe; and he is further authorized and directed to make such further orders, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to procure the information hereby required.

Pursuant to the provision of the said resolution and the directions contained in your letter of April 12, 1906, instructions were duly issued to the local land officers, directing what should be done by

interested parties in order that this office could in due time report to the Department to enable you to carry out the instructions contained in the resolution.

Reports are being received from those who had relinquished land to the United States situated within forest reserves, and who had duly recorded the deeds of relinquishment in the county where the relinquished lands are situated, but had failed to make selections in lieu thereof prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1905. The matter will be fully reported to the Department in due time for you to comply with the resolution of March 19, 1906.

SELECTIONS UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 21, 1904 (33 STAT. L., 189-211).

Instructions have been duly prepared providing for selections under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189–211), in lieu of private lands within Indian Reservations extended by Executive order.

In conformity with the instructions prepared under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189–211), application has been made to select 214,987.51 acres of land in the Clayton, N. Mex., land district, in lieu of lands situated within the Zuni and Navajo Indian reservations in said Territory of New Mexico, as extended by Executive order, the application above referred to having been made by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company.

## MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

The determination of all questions affecting military bounty land warrants, Revolutionary bounty land scrip, agricultural college scrip, surveyor-general scrip and all Indian and private land scrip, including old Virginia military bounty land warrants, and the books and records concerning the same, have been transferred to one division. Satisfactory progress has been made in the adjudication of these cases and many old controversies closed.

In the consideration of military bounty land warrants the same policy has been pursued as set forth in the report of last year, which has resulted in the removal of the suspension of many cases which have been passed to patent or otherwise adjusted. This policy was set forth as follows:

> It has been found that many cases have stood suspended for more than fifty years and patents withheld frequently because of some technical objection to the assignment of the warrants. The policy now adopted is to pass such cases to patent in the absence of caveat or protest on the theory that if actual fraud had been perpetrated it would have been discovered before this time; moreover, that the great lapse of time should, in the absence of other objections, cure or waive purely formal defects.
>
> The issuance of patents in the cases above mentioned closes ancient controversies, enables the warrantees and their assignees to secure legal bases for their titles to the lands, and

defeats the scheme which appears to have been developed within the last few years by certain scrip dealers wherein they obtain possession of warrants in old suspended cases by securing from the record holders of the land assignments thereof, substituting cash at the minimum price of $1.25 per acre for the lands, and withdrawing the warrants from the files of this Office subsequent to such substitutions, and thereafter establish purported titles in themselves through court decrees or otherwise to such warrants and either sell the warrants at an enormous profit or else relocate them on lands greatly exceeding in value the price received by the Government for those originally located, thus securing in the name of the original warrantee or his assignee, by the payment of the minimum price for one tract, double the amount of land called for in the satisfaction of the warrant.

## RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS OF UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

In my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I recommended, for the reasons then given, that the office of receiver of public moneys be abolished and approximately a quarter of a million dollars per annum saved to the Government. I renew the recommendation then made, and have to suggest that at the proper time the matter be submitted to Congress with favorable recommendation. The compensation paid to receivers during the fiscal year was $281,500.

## NEEDED LEGISLATION.

In my last annual report, and subsequent thereto, recommendations were made for legislation on several subjects. Some of these recommendations have been enacted into laws and some are embraced in bills now pending before Congress and need not be repeated here; but it is urged that such matters as have not been finally considered by Congress should receive attention during the approaching session.

In addition to those recommendations, I desire to call attention to the act of June 11, 1906, which authorizes the entry of lands in forest reserves, and respectfully recommend that that act be amended by adding thereto a section authorizing the subdivision of quarter quarter sections or lotted tracts into tracts containing 2½ acres, or any multiple thereof, in order that entrymen may be relieved of the expense of having subdivisional surveys made in the field.

Experience in the administration of the act referred to shows that many of the lands listed are listed by the Secretary of Agriculture in tracts of 2½ acres or multiples thereof which form regular rectangular subdivisions of quarter quarter sections, and unless the legislation suggested is enacted it will be necessery for entrymen who have been permitted to make entry of tracts of less than 40 acres to incur the expense of having the lands entered by them regularly surveyed and lotted. Subdivisional tracts of the character referred to may be easily identified on the ground and described in the patent as parts of quarter quarter sections, and the making of a subdivisional survey

would therefore impose a largely unnecessary burden upon the entrymen.

Under the existing laws this Office is not authorized to issue patent for any tract less than a quarter quarter section or smaller legal lotted subdivision.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. RICHARDS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF BUSINESS BY DIVISIONS.

### RECORDER'S DIVISION (B).

The recorder is required by statute, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a land patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, to countersign the same and affix the seal of the General Land Office thereto.

Under the above statutory requirements and official regulations the following work was performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patents issued: | | Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1905 | 1,930 |
| Cash | 23,599 | Cases approved for patenting during the year | 64,504 |
| Homestead | 29,899 | Total | 66,434 |
| Forest reserve lieu selection | 2,222 | | |
| Military bounty land warrants | 233 | Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1906 | 5,073 |
| Timber culture | 63 | Exemplified copies furnished | 15,364 |
| Agricultural college scrip | 9 | Fees for copies | $23,778.49 |
| Surveyor-general's scrip | 55 | | |
| Supreme Court scrip | 4 | Letters pending July 1, 1905 | 280 |
| Sioux half-breed scrip | 36 | Letters received during the year | 28,976 |
| Valentine scrip | 5 | Total | 29,256 |
| Arredonda scrip | 2 | | |
| Red Lake and Pembina scrip | 3 | Letters answered | 19,785 |
| Choctaw scrip | 2 | Letters referred to other divisions | 1,649 |
| State desert land segregation | 2 | Letters, no answer required | 7,508 |
| Special act | 4 | Letters pending June 30, 1906 | 314 |
| Mineral | 1,239 | Total | 29,256 |
| Coal | 58 | | |
| Private land claims | 221 | Attorneys cards received and answered | 38,498 |
| Indian | 3,591 | Index cards written | 43,532 |
| Swamp | 37 | Letters written | 28,859 |
| Railroad | 77 | | |
| Total | 61,361 | | |

### PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION (C).

This division has charge of the permanent tract books, in which space is allowed for the posting of each legal subdivision established by surveys and shown by the official plats which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain. In these books are noted

descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by action of this Office, and all restorations to the public domain. Therefore all claims to public lands must be recorded in these books, as well as every conflict and anything affecting the status of any tract, to the end that the status of any particular tract, entry, filing, selection, grant, or reservation may be known upon reference to these records.

It devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of all entries made with regard to the regularity of the entry papers, the qualifications of the entrymen, and the final papers as to the sufficiency of the proofs submitted, and to furnish the status showing any apparent conflicts at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications which are referred to other divisions for final action. All final and commuted homesteads, timber-land, cash, private-cash, and various other classes of entries are, if contested, finally adjudicated and disposed of by this division.

This division also prepares instructions to the district land officers in regard to the reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), and passes upon entries of such lands. It also has charge of the sales of timber on ceded Chippewa lands, and of the logging operations on said lands, under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400).

During the past year 51,516 final homestead and cash entries have been approved for patenting, and 34,977 letters and decisions have been written in this division.

Instructions and schedules were prepared and issued for the sale and disposal of agricultural lands in the following Indian reservations, viz:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Round Valley, Cal. | 62,419.14 |
| Crow, Mont. | 969,656.58 |
| Shoshone or Wind River, Wyo. | 1,438,633.66 |
| Total | 2,470,709.38 |

Instructions have also been issued for the sale, on the grounds, November 1, 1906, of 2,560 acres, comprising the Fort Elliott abandoned military reservation, located in Wheeler County, Tex.

The undisposed of lands in the Fort Dodge abandoned military reservation, Kansas, aggregating 1,882.93 acres, were appraised and instructions given for their sale at public auction by the register and receiver of the United States land office at Dodge City, Kans., on November 14, 1906.

There have been logged the past year on ceded Chippewa lands, Minnesota, 173,560,998 feet of timber, valued at $1,122,918.93. This timber has been logged under the direction of the superintendent of logging at an expense to the Indians of $35,592.84, or less than 3⅛ per cent of the value of the timber logged.

A circular of instructions has been issued in regard to applications for water rights under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

*Work performed in Division C during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters pending June 30, 1905 | 4,768 | |
| Letters received during the year | 52,816 | |
| | | 57,584 |
| Letters disposed of during the year | | 50,153 |
| Balance pending June 30, 1906 | | 7,431 |
| Letters and decisions written | | 34,977 |
| Appeals transmitted to Secretary | | 326 |

POSTINGS, EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Entries, filings, and selections posted | 261,145 |
| Cancellations and relinquishments noted | 46,780 |

| | Original entries. | Final entries. |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 | 265,220 | 20,578 |
| Received during the year | 92,277 | 49,291 |
| | 357,497 | 69,869 |
| Canceled during the year | 35,462 | 303 |
| Sent to other divisions for action | 12,925 | 4,179 |
| Disposed of by final entry | 37,932 | ..... |
| Approved for patenting | ..... | 51,516 |
| | 86,319 | 55,998 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 | 271,178 | 13,871 |

CLASSIFICATION OF PENDING FINAL ENTRIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commuted and final homesteads | 9,368 |
| Other cash | 4,446 |
| Miscellaneous | 57 |
| Total | 13,871 |

FINAL HOMESTEADS.

*Final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1906.*

| Fiscal year ending June 30— | Number. | Acres. | Fiscal year ending June 30— | Number. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | 2,772 | 355,086.04 | 1889 | 25,549 | 3,681,708.80 |
| 1869 | 3,965 | 504,301.97 | 1890 | 28,080 | 4,060,592.77 |
| 1870 | 4,041 | 519,727.84 | 1891 | 27,686 | 3,954,587.77 |
| 1871 | 5,087 | 629,162.25 | 1892 | 22,822 | 3,259,897.07 |
| 1872 | 5,917 | 707,409.83 | 1893 | 24,204 | 3,477,231.63 |
| 1873 | 10,311 | 1,224,890.93 | 1894 | 20,544 | 2,929,947.41 |
| 1874 | 14,129 | 1,585,781.56 | 1895 | 20,922 | 2,980,809.30 |
| 1875 | 18,293 | 2,068,537.74 | 1896 | 20,099 | 2,790,242.55 |
| 1876 | 22,530 | 2,590,552.81 | 1897 | 20,115 | 2,778,404.20 |
| 1877 | 19,900 | 2,407,828.19 | 1898 | 22,281 | 3,095,017.75 |
| 1878 | 22,460 | 2,662,980.82 | 1899 | 22,812 | 3,134,149.44 |
| 1879 | 17,391 | 2,070,842.39 | 1900 | 25,286 | 3,477,842.71 |
| 1880 | 15,441 | 1,938,234.89 | 1901 | 37,568 | 5,241,120.76 |
| 1881 | 15,077 | 1,928,004.76 | 1902 | 31,627 | 4,342,747.70 |
| 1882 | 17,174 | 2,219,453.80 | 1903 | 26,373 | 3,576,964.14 |
| 1883 | 18,998 | 2,504,414.51 | 1904 | 23,932 | 3,232,716.75 |
| 1884 | 21,843 | 2,945,574.72 | 1905 | 24,621 | 3,419,387.15 |
| 1885 | 22,066 | 3,032,679.11 | 1906 | 25,546 | 3,526,748.58 |
| 1886 | 19,356 | 2,663,531.83 | | | |
| 1887 | 19,866 | 2,749,037.48 | Total | 769,097 | 103,441,550.59 |
| 1888 | 22,413 | 3,175,400.64 | | | |

*List of United States district land offices June 30, 1906.*

| Location of office. | Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment. | Date of opening.[a] |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama: | | |
| Montgomery | July 10, 1832 | [b]Jan. 1, 1834 |
| Alaska: | | |
| Juneau | Apr. 2, 1902 | June 20, 1902 |
| Arizona: | | |
| Phoenix | July 25, 1905 | Oct. 2, 1905 |
| Arkansas: | | |
| Camden | Jan. 10, 1871 | Mar. 20, 1871 |
| Dardanelle | July 14, 1870 | May 31, 1871 |
| Harrison | ....do.... | Feb. 27, 1871 |
| Little Rock | Feb. 17, 1818 | Sept. 1, 1821 |
| California: | | |
| Eureka | Mar. 29, 1858 | July 24, 1858 |
| Independence | Apr. 22, 1886 | Mar. 22, 1887 |
| Los Angeles | June 12, 1869 | Sept. 22, 1869 |
| Oakland | Jan. 16, 1857 | Nov. 3, 1857 |
| Redding | May 13, 1890 | July 15, 1890 |
| Sacramento | July 26, 1866 | Nov. 12, 1867 |
| Susanville | Feb. 10, 1871 | Mar. 2, 1871 |
| Visalia | Mar. 29, 1858 | July 10, 1858 |
| Colorado: | | |
| Del Norte | June 20, 1874 | Mar. 22, 1875 |
| Denver | June 4, 1864 | Aug. 15, 1864 |
| Durango | Apr. 20, 1882 | Oct. 2, 1882 |
| Glenwood Springs | July 3, 1884 | Nov. 10, 1884 |
| Gunnison | Oct. 20, 1882 | Apr. 2, 1883 |
| Hugo | Feb. 6, 1890 | Sept. 7, 1890 |
| Lamar | Aug. 4, 1886 | Jan. 3, 1887 |
| Leadville | Apr. 5, 1879 | July 1, 1879 |
| Montrose | Jan. 4, 1888 | Sept. 1, 1888 |
| Pueblo | May 27, 1870 | Jan. 16, 1871 |
| Sterling | Feb. 6, 1890 | Aug. 1, 1890 |
| Florida: | | |
| Gainesville | June 8, 1872 | Apr. 30, 1873 |
| Idaho: | | |
| Blackfoot | Sept. 3, 1886 | Nov. 16, 1886 |
| Boise | July 26, 1866 | Jan. 13, 1868 |
| Coeur d'Alene | July 14, 1884 | Dec. 21, 1885 |
| Hailey | Jan. 24, 1883 | July 16, 1883 |
| Lewiston | July 26, 1866 | Sept. 26, 1871 |
| Iowa: | | |
| Des Moines | Aug. 2, 1852 | Jan. 28, 1853 |
| Kansas: | | |
| Colby | Dec. 20, 1893 | Feb. 5, 1894 |
| Dodge City | ....do.... | Feb. 3, 1894 |
| Topeka | July 24, 1861 | Sept. 10, 1861 |
| Louisiana: | | |
| Natchitoches | July 7, 1838 | Oct. 12, 1838 |
| New Orleans | Mar. 3, 1811 | [b]Jan. 1, 1812 |
| Michigan: | | |
| Marquette | Mar. 19, 1857 | July 14, 1857 |
| Minnesota: | | |
| Cass Lake | Apr. 1, 1903 | July 1, 1903 |
| Crookston | Apr. 29, 1878 | May 5, 1879 |
| Duluth | Mar. 27, 1862 | Jan. 15, 1863 |
| St. Cloud | Feb. 23, 1858 | Apr. 29, 1858 |
| Mississippi: | | |
| Jackson | June 23, 1836 | July 25, 1836 |
| Missouri: | | |
| Springfield | June 26, 1834 | Oct. 4, 1838 |
| Montana: | | |
| Billings | Feb. 5, 1906 | July 2, 1906 |
| Bozeman | June 20, 1874 | Oct. 5, 1874 |
| Great Falls | May 8, 1902 | Aug. 1, 1902 |
| Helena | Mar. 2, 1867 | Apr. 27, 1867 |
| Kalispell | Mar. 2, 1897 | July 1, 1897 |
| Montana—Cont'd. | | |
| Lewistown | Apr. 1, 1890 | Nov. 26, 1890 |
| Miles City | Apr. 30, 1880 | Oct. 19, 1880 |
| Missoula | Apr. 1, 1890 | Apr. 20, 1891 |
| Nebraska: | | |
| Alliance | Apr. 16, 1890 | July 1, 1890 |
| Broken Bow | ....do.... | July 7, 1890 |
| Lincoln | July 7, 1868 | Sept. 7, 1868 |
| North Platte | Apr. 22, 1872 | Apr. 11, 1873 |
| O'Neill | Apr. 7, 1888 | July 16, 1888 |
| Valentine | June 19, 1882 | July 7, 1883 |
| Nevada: | | |
| Carson City | July 2, 1862 | Mar. 1, 1864 |
| New Mexico: | | |
| Clayton | Dec. 18, 1888 | Aug. 12, 1889 |
| Lascruces | Mar. 10, 1883 | May 1, 1883 |
| Roswell | Mar. 1, 1889 | Dec. 9, 1889 |
| Santa Fe | May 24, 1858 | Nov. 24, 1858 |
| North Dakota: | | |
| Bismarck | Apr. 24, 1874 | Oct. 12, 1874 |
| Devils Lake | Mar. 3, 1883 | Aug. 24, 1883 |
| Dickinson | Mar. 16, 1904 | July 1, 1904 |
| Fargo | Dec. 29, 1873 | Sept. 1, 1874 |
| Minot | Sept. 26, 1890 | Oct. 1, 1891 |
| Williston | Apr. 26, 1906 | Aug. 1, 1906 |
| Oklahoma: | | |
| Alva | Aug. 25, 1893 | Sept. 16, 1893 |
| Elreno | July 4, 1901 | Aug. 6, 1901 |
| Guthrie | Mar. 3, 1889 | Apr. 22, 1889 |
| Lawton | July 4, 1901 | Aug. 6, 1901 |
| Woodward | Aug. 25, 1893 | Sept. 16, 1893 |
| Oregon: | | |
| Burns | June 1, 1889 | Sept. 2, 1889 |
| Lagrande | July 3, 1866 | Nov. 15, 1867 |
| Lakeview | June 6, 1877 | Aug. 6, 1877 |
| Portland | Mar. 25, 1905 | July 1, 1905 |
| Roseburg | Sept. 15, 1859 | Jan. 3, 1860 |
| The Dalles | Jan. 11, 1875 | June 1, 1875 |
| South Dakota: | | |
| Aberdeen | Mar. 23, 1882 | Oct. 2, 1882 |
| Chamberlain | Feb. 10, 1890 | Apr. 3, 1890 |
| Huron | Mar. 23, 1882 | Oct. 9, 1882 |
| Mitchell | July 14, 1880 | Jan. 3, 1882 |
| Pierre | Feb. 10, 1890 | May 12, 1890 |
| Rapid City | Dec. 13, 1888 | Jan. 15, 1889 |
| Watertown | Apr. 5, 1879 | May 1, 1880 |
| Utah: | | |
| Salt Lake City | July 16, 1868 | Nov. 1, 1868 |
| Vernal | May 9, 1905 | July 1, 1905 |
| Washington: | | |
| North Yakima | Apr. 11, 1885 | Apr. 24, 1885 |
| Olympia | May 16, 1890 | Oct. 1, 1890 |
| Seattle | June 27, 1887 | Dec. 3, 1887 |
| Spokane | June 23, 1883 | Oct. 1, 1883 |
| Vancouver | May 16, 1860 | July 3, 1861 |
| Walla Walla | Mar. 3, 1871 | July 17, 1871 |
| Waterville | May 16, 1890 | Nov. 6, 1890 |
| Wisconsin: | | |
| Wausau | June 19, 1872 | Aug. 19, 1872 |
| Wyoming: | | |
| Buffalo | Mar. 3, 1887 | May 1, 1888 |
| Cheyenne | Feb. 5, 1870 | Aug. 10, 1870 |
| Douglas | Apr. 23, 1890 | Nov. 1, 1890 |
| Evanston | Aug. 9, 1876 | Aug. 13, 1877 |
| Lander | Apr. 23, 1890 | Nov. 8, 1890 |
| Sundance | Apr. 3, 1890 | Oct. 27, 1890 |

[a] Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given.
[b] About.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

## VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables are based on reports furnished by the district land offices, and are arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands. No more specific description of the character of the land, climate, water, or timber can be given by the General Land Office. Counties and States in which there are no unappropriated lands are omitted.

A township diagram, showing entered lands only in any township, can be procured by sending $1 to the register and receiver of the land office for that district, specifying the diagram required by township and range number.

While the figures contained in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude, and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much or little public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein and in particular counties or localities.

Before entry personal inspection of the lands should be made to ascertain if they are suitable, and when satisfied on this point entry can be made at the local land office in the manner prescribed by law, under the direction of the local land officers, who will give the applicant full information. Should a party desire to obtain information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for a personal inspection he should address the register and receiver of the proper local land office, who will give him full information on that subject and as to the steps necessary to be taken in making entry.

All vacant, unappropriated public lands, nonmineral and nonsaline in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws.

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1906. Counties containing no unappropriated lands are omitted.*

ALABAMA.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Montgomery: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Autauga | 40 | | 40 | Pine lands, hilly. |
| Baldwin | 5,000 | | 5,000 | Marshy pine lands. |
| Barbour | 280 | | 280 | Agricultural lands, hilly. |
| Bibb | 320 | | 320 | Mountainous. |
| Blount | 640 | | 640 | Do. |
| Bullock | 40 | | 40 | Pine lands, sandy soil. |
| Butler | 240 | | 240 | Pine lands, hilly, sandy. |
| Calhoun | 5,160 | | 5,160 | Hilly, diversity of soil. |
| Chambers | 40 | | 40 | Mountainous. |
| Cherokee | 2,000 | | 2,000 | Do. |
| Chilton | 880 | | 880 | Pine lands, sandy. |
| Choctaw | 3,600 | | 3,600 | Timbered, sandy soil. |
| Clarke | 1,880 | | 1,880 | Pine and agricultural. |
| Clay | 4,440 | | 4,440 | Hilly and broken, mountainous. |
| Cleburne | 8,920 | | 8,920 | Do. |
| Coffee | 160 | | 160 | Timbered, level, sandy. |
| Colbert | 1,840 | | 1,840 | Mountainous. |
| Conecuh | 120 | | 120 | Oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam. |
| Coosa | 3,640 | | 3,640 | Uneven, sandy soil. |
| Covington | 960 | | 960 | Level, sandy. |
| Crenshaw | 400 | | 400 | Hilly, sandy. |
| Cullman | 1,040 | | 1,040 | Mountainous. |
| Dale | 480 | | 480 | Pine lands, level, sandy. |
| Dallas | 40 | | 40 | |
| Dekalb | 120 | | 120 | Mountainous. |
| Elmore | 120 | | 120 | Pine lands, varied soil. |
| Escambia | 300 | | 300 | Pine lands, light, sandy. |
| Etowah | 200 | | 200 | Mountainous. |
| Fayette | 1,360 | | 1,360 | Mountainous, hilly. |
| Franklin | 4,040 | | 4,040 | Mountainous. |
| Geneva | 320 | | 320 | Pine lands, light, sandy. |
| Greene | 440 | | 440 | Black prairie. |
| Hale | 120 | | 120 | Hilly, broken, sandy. |
| Henry | 920 | | 920 | Broken, sandy soil. |
| Houston | 720 | | 720 | Do. |
| Jackson | 13,560 | | 13,560 | Mountainous. |
| Lamar | 1,720 | | 1,720 | Do. |
| Lauderdale | 6,760 | | 6,760 | Barren. |
| Lawrence | 19,680 | | 19,680 | Mountainous. |
| Lee | 400 | | 400 | |
| Limestone | 240 | | 240 | Barren. |
| Macon | 40 | | 40 | Hilly, sandy soil. |
| Madison | 6,680 | | 6,680 | Barren. |
| Marengo | 440 | | 440 | Pine land, level, sandy. |
| Marion | 12,080 | | 12,080 | Mountainous. |
| Marshall | 1,920 | | 1,920 | Do. |
| Mobile | 2,500 | | 2,500 | Flat, sandy, part marshy. |
| Monroe | 1,000 | | 1,000 | Broken, hilly, sandy. |
| Morgan | 1,440 | | 1,440 | Mountainous. |
| Perry | 240 | | 240 | Hilly, pine lands. |
| Pickens | 2,040 | | 2,040 | Pine lands, hilly, sandy. |
| Pike | 240 | | 240 | |
| Randolph | 680 | | 680 | Mountainous, hilly, rocky. |
| Russell | 120 | | 120 | Pine lands, undulating. |
| St. Clair | 1,520 | | 1,520 | Mountainous, hilly; varied soil. |
| Shelby | 2,560 | | 2,560 | Hilly, rough; varied soil. |
| Sumter | 280 | | 280 | Undulating; soil sandy and red. |
| Talladega | 3,080 | | 3,080 | Mountainous, hilly; varied soil. |
| Tallapoosa | 680 | | 680 | Hilly; red and gray sandy soil. |
| Tuscaloosa | 1,960 | | 1,960 | Hilly, broken, diversified soil. |
| Walker | 480 | | 480 | Do. |
| Washington | 9,000 | | 9,000 | Pine lands, rolling. |
| Wilcox | 160 | | 160 | Uneven pine lands, sandy. |
| Winston | 26,200 | | 26,200 | Mountainous. |
| State total | 168,520 | | 168,520 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

ARIZONA.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Phoenix: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Apache | 1,031,522 | 662,148 | 1,693,670 | Mountainous, arid; grazing and timber. |
| Cochise | 1,595,529 | 1,385,474 | 2,981,003 | Mountainous and grazing lands. |
| Coconino | 2,190,678 | 2,798,280 | 4,988,958 | Mountainous, grazing, timber. |
| Gila | 65,798 | 1,351,396 | 1,417,194 | Arid and broken. |
| Graham | 849,337 | 1,274,028 | 2,123,365 | Mountainous, grazing, and arid lands. |
| Maricopa | 1,186,425 | 3,502,197 | 4,688,622 | Arid, grazing, broken. |
| Mohave | 984,722 | 7,391,932 | 8,376,654 | Do. |
| Navajo | 1,291,709 | 643,820 | 1,935,529 | Do. |
| Pima | 1,100,792 | 3,871,832 | 4,972,624 | Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands. |
| Pinal | 561,051 | 1,914,383 | 2,475,434 | Arid and grazing lands. |
| Santa Cruz | 196,888 | 80,713 | 277,601 | Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands. |
| Yavapai | 982,025 | 3,103,029 | 4,085,054 | Mountainous, timber, grazing. |
| Yuma | 602,870 | 4,952,727 | 5,555,597 | Arid, grazing, broken. |
| Territory total | 12,639,346 | 32,931,959 | 45,571,305 | |

ARKANSAS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camden: | | | | |
| Ashley | 229 | | 229 | Rolling, second and third rate soil. |
| Bradley | 2,475 | | 2,475 | Swampy. |
| Calhoun | 2,398 | | 2,398 | Do. |
| Clark | 4,317 | | 4,317 | Broken. |
| Cleveland | 1,742 | | 1,742 | Rolling, second and third rate soil. |
| Columbia | 132 | | 132 | Rolling. |
| Dallas | 84 | | 84 | Swampy. |
| Drew | 2,120 | | 2,120 | Rolling. |
| Garland | 29,124 | | 29,124 | Mountainous. |
| Hempstead | 1,049 | | 1,049 | Timber. |
| Hot Spring | 7,390 | | 7,390 | Mountainous. |
| Howard | 26,607 | | 26,607 | Very broken. |
| Lafayette | 1,846 | | 1,846 | Level and poor. |
| Little River | 823 | | 823 | Swampy. |
| Miller | 1,919 | | 1,919 | Do. |
| Montgomery | 140,528 | | 140,528 | Mountainous. |
| Nevada | 659 | | 659 | Timber. |
| Ouachita | 468 | | 468 | Do. |
| Pike | 13,951 | | 13,951 | Mountainous. |
| Polk | 124,787 | | 124,787 | Do. |
| Saline | 4,928 | | 4,928 | Do. |
| Scott | 17,942 | | 17,942 | Very mountainous. |
| Sevier | 5,158 | | 5,158 | Swampy. |
| Union | 5,177 | | 5,177 | Flat and swampy. |
| Total | 395,853 | | 395,853 | |
| Dardanelle: | | | | |
| Conway | 12,319 | | 12,319 | The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and iron in Pope, Yell, and Scott counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, Yell, and Sebastian counties. |
| Crawford | 13,522 | | 13,522 | |
| Franklin | 17,889 | | 17,889 | |
| Garland | 50,196 | | 50,196 | |
| Johnson | 70,259 | | 70,259 | |
| Logan | 23,036 | | 23,036 | |
| Montgomery | 45,700 | | 45,700 | |
| Perry | 102,778 | | 102,778 | |
| Polk | 195 | | 195 | |
| Pope | 101,081 | | 101,081 | |
| Saline | 48,818 | | 48,818 | |
| Scott | 132,829 | | 132,829 | |
| Sebastian | 1,112 | | 1,112 | |
| Yell | 64,460 | | 64,460 | |
| Total | 684,194 | | 684,194 | |
| Harrison: | | | | |
| Baxter | 36,200 | | 36,200 | Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral. |
| Benton | 8,160 | | 8,160 | Do. |
| Boone | 8,120 | | 8,120 | Do. |
| Carroll | 15,500 | | 15,500 | Do. |
| Crawford | 640 | | 640 | Do. |
| Franklin | 400 | | 400 | Do. |
| Fulton | 10,860 | | 10,860 | Do. |
| Independence | 1,200 | | 1,200 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Harrison—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Izard | 8,000 | | 8,000 | Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral. |
| Johnson | 3,600 | | 3,600 | Do. |
| Madison | 23,800 | | 23,800 | Do. |
| Marion | 11,820 | | 11,820 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Newton | 142,900 | | 142,900 | Productive; mountainous, timbered. and mineral. |
| Searcy | 73,150 | | 73,150 | Do. |
| Stone | 82,800 | | 82,800 | Do. |
| Van Buren | 13,160 | | 13,160 | Productive; mountainous. |
| Washington | 8,080 | | 8,080 | Productive; timbered. |
| Total | 448,390 | | 448,390 | |
| Little Rock: | | | | |
| Ashley | 117 | | 117 | Timber lands. |
| Chicot | 2,755 | | 2,755 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Clay | 549 | | 549 | Broken, timbered. |
| Cleburne | 44,381 | | 44,381 | Mountainous, timbered. |
| Cleveland | 680 | | 680 | Broken, timbered. |
| Conway | 5,642 | | 5,642 | Do. |
| Craighead | 682 | | 682 | Do. |
| Crittenden | 320 | | 320 | Swampy. |
| Cross | 900 | | 900 | Partly broken, partly swampy. |
| Dallas | 2,420 | | 2,420 | Level, sandy, broken. |
| Desha | 120 | | 120 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Faulkner | 4,499 | | 4,499 | Broken, timbered. |
| Fulton | 23,878 | | 23,878 | Do. |
| Garland | 565 | | 565 | Do. |
| Grant | 1,990 | | 1,990 | Level, timbered. |
| Greene | 267 | | 267 | Broken, timbered. |
| Hot Spring | 321 | | 321 | Do. |
| Independence | 23,103 | | 23,103 | Do. |
| Izard | 4,471 | | 4,471 | Do. |
| Jackson | 40 | | 40 | Do. |
| Jefferson | 165 | | 165 | Level, timbered. |
| Lawrence | 3,680 | | 3,680 | Broken, timbered. |
| Lee | 680 | | 680 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Lincoln | 343 | | 343 | Do. |
| Lonoke | 285 | | 285 | Grazing. |
| Monroe | 1,210 | | 1,210 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Perry | 5,180 | | 5,180 | Broken, timbered. |
| Prairie | 400 | | 400 | Grazing. |
| Pulaski | 7,530 | | 7,530 | Broken, timbered. |
| Randolph | 17,103 | | 17,103 | Do. |
| St. Francis | 120 | | 120 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Saline | 28,023 | | 28,023 | Broken, timbered. |
| Sharp | 35,995 | | 35,995 | Do. |
| Van Buren | 109,579 | | 109,579 | Do. |
| White | 3,375 | | 3,375 | Do. |
| Woodruff | 4 | | 4 | Swampy, timbered. |
| Total | 331,373 | | 331,373 | |
| State total | 1,859,809 | | 1,859,809 | |

CALIFORNIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eureka: | | | | |
| Del Norte | 106,150 | 52,982 | 159,132 | Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land. |
| Humboldt | 10,073 | 93,186 | 103,259 | Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral. |
| Mendocino | 48,675 | | 48,675 | Mountainous; timber and grazing land. |
| Trinity | 166,027 | 29,982 | 196,009 | Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land. |
| Total | 330,925 | 176,150 | 507,075 | |
| Independence: | | | | |
| Alpine | 19,841 | | 19,841 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Inyo | 3,327,261 | 2,386,620 | 5,713,881 | Agricultural, mountainous. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Independence—Con. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Kern | 772,926 | 92,000 | 864,926 | Arid, mountainous, grazing. |
| Mono | 1,376,666 | 206,681 | 1,583,347 | Grazing, agricultural, mineral. |
| San Bernardino | 3,273,311 | 921,670 | 4,194,981 | Arid, mineral, mountainous. |
| Total | 8,770,005 | 3,606,971 | 12,376,976 | |
| Los Angeles: | | | | |
| Kern | 197,797 | 15,147 | 212,944 | Arid, level, desert, mountainous. |
| Los Angeles | 738,973 | 133,443 | 872,416 | Do. |
| Orange | 18,688 | 1,906 | 20,594 | Mountainous and hilly. |
| Riverside | 1,713,251 | 578,769 | 2,292,020 | Mountainous, rolling, and level desert. |
| San Bernardino | 3,644,198 | 922,837 | 4,567,035 | Do. |
| San Diego | 2,046,244 | 594,399 | 2,640,643 | Do. |
| Santa Barbara | 132,811 | 26,446 | 159,257 | Mountainous and rolling. |
| Ventura | 66,368 | 54,438 | 120,806 | Do. |
| Total | 8,558,330 | 2,327,385 | 10,885,715 | |
| Oakland: | | | | |
| Alameda | 2,769 | ..... | 2,769 | Mountain land. |
| Fresno | 78,299 | 2,560 | 80,859 | Do. |
| Kern | 7,316 | 14,447 | 21,763 | Do. |
| Kings | 2,035 | ..... | 2,035 | Do. |
| Lake | 150,907 | ..... | 150,907 | Do. |
| Mendocino | 448,977 | 55,882 | 504,859 | Do. |
| Merced | 53,565 | ..... | 53,565 | Do. |
| Monterey | 941,217 | 3,994 | 945,211 | Do. |
| Napa | 83,222 | 11,520 | 94,742 | Do. |
| San Benito | 331,821 | 5,115 | 336,936 | Do. |
| San Joaquin | 22,200 | ..... | 22,200 | Do. |
| San Luis Obispo | 637,900 | ..... | 637,900 | Do. |
| Santa Barbara | 37,856 | ..... | 37,856 | Do. |
| Santa Clara | 23,150 | 5,482 | 28,632 | Do. |
| Solano | 81,972 | ..... | 81,972 | Do. |
| Sonoma | 99,546 | 12,228 | 111,774 | Do. |
| Stanislaus | 28,701 | 5,737 | 34,438 | Do. |
| Tehama | 83,288 | 800 | 84,088 | Do. |
| Trinity | 8,360 | ..... | 8,360 | Do. |
| Ventura | 20,801 | ..... | 20,801 | Do. |
| Total | 3,143,902 | 117,765 | 3,261,667 | |
| Redding: | | | | |
| Butte | 2,840 | ..... | 2,840 | Mountainous land; timbered. |
| Modoc | 68,346 | 21,205 | 89,551 | Principally mountainous timber land. |
| Plumas | 2,500 | ..... | 2,500 | Do. |
| Shasta | 123,874 | 35,940 | 159,814 | Farming, grazing, timber, mineral. |
| Siskiyou | 347,511 | 120,797 | 468,308 | Do. |
| Tehama | 86,350 | 19,398 | 105,748 | Mostly foothill and grazing land. |
| Trinity | 97,705 | 8,119 | 105,824 | Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral. |
| Total | 729,126 | 205,459 | 934,585 | |
| Sacramento: | | | | |
| Alpine | 7,112 | ..... | 7,112 | Grazing, desert. |
| Amador | 86,687 | ..... | 86,687 | Grazing, timber, mineral. |
| Butte | 33,335 | 13,056 | 46,391 | Mountainous land; timbered. |
| Calaveras | 87,589 | 1,880 | 89,469 | Grazing, timber, mineral. |
| Colusa | 32,200 | 1,490 | 33,690 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Eldorado | 56,617 | ..... | 56,617 | Timber, grazing, and mineral. |
| Fresno | 95,726 | 14,560 | 110,286 | Mountain land. |
| Glenn | 80,373 | 960 | 81,333 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Lake | 9,239 | ..... | 9,239 | Hilly; agricultural and grazing. |
| Madeira | 99,394 | 1,000 | 100,394 | Hilly; farming, grazing, and mining. |
| Mariposa | 163,119 | 1,600 | 164,719 | Mountainous; mining, grazing, timber. |
| Merced | 7,972 | ..... | 7,972 | Rolling foothills; farming and grazing. |
| Mono | 10,000 | 4,380 | 14,380 | Grazing, mineral. |
| Napa | 14,240 | 664 | 14,904 | Hilly; mineral and grazing. |
| Nevada | 94,254 | 11,760 | 106,014 | Mineral, timber. |
| Placer | 67,046 | ..... | 67,046 | Mineral, timber, and grazing. |
| Sacramento | 1,700 | ..... | 1,700 | Grazing, farming. |
| Sierra | 26,755 | 34,200 | 60,955 | Grazing and timber. |
| Stanislaus | 28,884 | 831 | 29,715 | Foothills; farming and grazing. |
| Sutter | 2,141 | 630 | 2,771 | Mineral and timber. |
| Tehama | 70,724 | 4,075 | 74,799 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Tuolumne | 83,375 | 6,773 | 90,148 | Timber, grazing, mining. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Sacramento—Con. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Yolo | 40,031 | 880 | 40,911 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Yuba | 59,079 | ..... | 59,079 | Agricultural, timber, and mineral. |
| Total | 1,257,583 | 98,739 | 1,356,322 | |
| Susanville: | | | | |
| Lassen | 1,623,284 | 54,753 | 1,678,037 | Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral. |
| Modoc | 476,525 | 127,615 | 604,140 | Timber, desert, grazing, and farming. |
| Plumas | 52,829 | 60,854 | 113,683 | Mountainous, timber, mineral. |
| Sierra | 53,400 | ..... | 53,400 | Timber, mountainous, and mineral. |
| Tehama | 3,739 | 3,781 | 7,520 | Mountainous. |
| Total | 2,209,777 | 247,003 | 2,456,780 | |
| Visalia: | | | | |
| Fresno | 205,132 | 11,840 | 216,972 | Mountainous, grazing, timber. |
| Kern | 211,600 | 35,569 | 247,169 | Arid plains and mountainous. |
| Kings | 30,734 | ..... | 30,734 | Do. |
| Merced | 8,361 | ..... | 8,361 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Monterey | 2,560 | ..... | 2,560 | Do. |
| San Benito | 9,361 | ..... | 9,361 | Do. |
| San Luis Obispo | 29,955 | ..... | 29,955 | Do. |
| Tulare | 28,595 | 50,868 | 79,463 | Arid plains and mountainous; timber. |
| Total | 526,298 | 98,277 | 624,575 | |
| State total | 25,525,946 | 6,877,749 | 32,403,695 | |

COLORADO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Del Norte: | | | | |
| Chaffee | 4,000 | ..... | 4,000 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Conejos | 368,150 | ..... | 368,150 | Agricultural, farming, and mountainous. |
| Costilla | 85,642 | 267,160 | 352,802 | Mountainous, prairie, and farming. |
| Fremont | 1,280 | ..... | 1,280 | Mountainous and farming. |
| Hinsdale | 12,480 | ..... | 12,480 | Agricultural and mineral. |
| Huerfano | ..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | Farming and mountainous. |
| Las Animas | ..... | 29,440 | 29,440 | Agricultural. |
| Mineral | 29,723 | ..... | 29,723 | Agricultural and mineral. |
| Rio Grande | 118,571 | ..... | 118,571 | Do. |
| Saguache | 592,730 | ..... | 592,730 | Do. |
| Total | 1,212,576 | 311,600 | 1,524,176 | |
| Denver: | | | | |
| Adams | 171,756 | ..... | 171,756 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Arapahoe | 118,144 | ..... | 118,144 | Do. |
| Boulder | 199,361 | ..... | 199,361 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Clear Creek | 101,287 | 61,091 | 162,378 | Mountainous. |
| Douglas | 6,370 | ..... | 6,370 | Arid; grazing, broken. |
| Eagle | 78,475 | ..... | 78,475 | Mountainous, grazing, mineral. |
| Elbert | 101,088 | ..... | 101,088 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Gilpin | 24,515 | 37,612 | 62,127 | Mountainous, grazing, mineral. |
| Grand | 344,000 | ..... | 344,000 | Do. |
| Jefferson | 120,588 | ..... | 120,588 | Do. |
| Larimer | 1,029,520 | ..... | 1,029,520 | Do. |
| Morgan | 233,390 | ..... | 233,390 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Routt | 3,600 | 7,680 | 11,280 | Mountainous, grazing, mineral. |
| Summit | 50,530 | ..... | 50,530 | Do. |
| Weld | 575,493 | ..... | 575,493 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Total | 3,158,117 | 106,383 | 3,264,500 | |
| Durango: | | | | |
| Archuleta | 294,065 | ..... | 294,065 | Timber, agricultural, and mineral. |
| Dolores | 376,773 | ..... | 376,773 | Mountainous, agricultural, and mineral. |
| La Plata | 623,641 | ..... | 623,641 | Grazing, agricultural, and mineral. |
| Montezuma | 565,169 | ..... | 565,169 | Do. |
| Ouray | 3,002 | ..... | 3,002 | Mountainous and mineral. |
| San Juan | 160,057 | ..... | 160,057 | Do. |
| San Miguel | 13,256 | ..... | 13,256 | Mountainous, mineral, and agricultural. |
| Total | 2,035,963 | ..... | 2,035,963 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

COLORADO—continued.

| Land district and county | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Glenwood Springs: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Eagle | 101,187 | 204,074 | 305,261 | Grazing and mineral. |
| Garfield | 786,870 | 370,140 | 1,157,010 | Farming, grazing, mineral. |
| Gunnison | 27,638 | 12,929 | 40,567 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Larimer | 24,000 | ..... | 24,000 | Mountainous. |
| Mesa | 139,520 | 44,564 | 184,084 | Farming, grazing. |
| Pitkin | 17,854 | 9,381 | 27,235 | Grazing and mineral. |
| Rio Blanco | 1,365,512 | 138,616 | 1,504,128 | Farming and grazing. |
| Routt | 2,466,613 | 83,250 | 2,549,863 | Farming, grazing, mineral. |
| Total | 4,929,194 | 862,954 | 5,792,148 | |
| Gunnison: | | | | |
| Delta | 5,000 | ..... | 5,000 | Mountainous, grazing lands. |
| Gunnison | 378,202 | 72,358 | 450,560 | Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming grazing. |
| Hinsdale | 155,703 | 56,141 | 211,844 | Mountainous and mineral, timber. |
| Montrose | 14,340 | 64,060 | 78,400 | Mesa land or table-land, grazing, arid |
| Ouray | 8,800 | ..... | 8,800 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Saguache | 128,882 | ..... | 128,882 | Farming, grazing, mineral, timber. |
| Total | 690,927 | 192,559 | 883,486 | |
| Hugo: | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 313,525 | ..... | 313,525 | Land in this district is grazing, farming, and arid. |
| Kit Carson | 682,972 | ..... | 682,972 | |
| Lincoln | 487,483 | ..... | 487,483 | |
| Total | 1,483,980 | ..... | 1,483,980 | |
| Lamar: | | | | |
| Baca | 1,418,448 | ..... | 1,418,448 | Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming. |
| Bent | 462,889 | ..... | 462,889 | Undulating prairie and valley land. |
| Cheyenne | 182,346 | ..... | 182,346 | Prairie, grazing land. |
| Kiowa | 738,128 | ..... | 738,128 | Undulating prairie, grazing. |
| Las Animas | 302,062 | ..... | 302,062 | Broken, hilly, grazing land. |
| Lincoln | 40,040 | ..... | 40,040 | Level prairie, grazing land. |
| Prowers | 562,141 | ..... | 562,141 | Prairie and valley farming land. |
| Total | 3,706,054 | ..... | 3,706,054 | |
| Leadville: | | | | |
| Chaffee | 101,847 | ..... | 101,847 | Mineral and mountainous. |
| Fremont | 17,663 | 23,877 | 41,540 | Grazing. |
| Jefferson | 6,845 | ..... | 6,845 | Do. |
| Lake | 11,560 | ..... | 11,560 | Mineral, mountainous. |
| Park | 407,020 | ..... | 407,020 | Mineral and agricultural. |
| Summit | 3,040 | ..... | 3,040 | Mineral, mountainous. |
| Teller | 14,182 | ..... | 14,182 | Grazing. |
| Total | 562,157 | 23,877 | 586,034 | |
| Montrose: | | | | |
| Delta | 375,525 | 56,963 | 432,488 | Coal, agricultural, grazing, mineral. |
| Dolores | 37,060 | 40,320 | 77,380 | Mineral, grazing, arid. |
| Hinsdale | 6,000 | ..... | 6,000 | Mineral, mountainous. |
| Mesa | 847,954 | 238,320 | 1,086,274 | Coal, farming, mineral, and grazing. |
| Montrose | 563,096 | 73,425 | 636,521 | Do. |
| Ouray | 261,037 | ..... | 261,037 | Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal. |
| San Miguel | 546,398 | 133,240 | 679,638 | Do. |
| Total | 2,637,070 | 542,268 | 3,179,338 | |
| Pueblo: | | | | |
| Bent | 74,139 | ..... | 74,139 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Chaffee | 9,660 | ..... | 9,660 | Mountainous. |
| Costilla | 11,713 | ..... | 11,713 | Do. |
| Custer | 56,796 | ..... | 56,796 | Mountainous and grazing. |
| Elbert | 98,075 | ..... | 98,075 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| El Paso | 126,333 | 960 | 127,293 | One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural and grazing. |
| Fremont | 525,167 | ..... | 525,167 | Two-thirds mountainous; one-third agricultural and grazing. |
| Huerfano | 442,484 | 3,840 | 446,324 | One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural and grazing. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

COLORADO—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Pueblo—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Kiowa | 76,400 | | 76,400 | Grazing. |
| Las Animas | 1,342,645 | 12,640 | 1,355,285 | One-third mountainous; two-thirds agricultural. |
| Lincoln | 337,161 | | 337,161 | Grazing. |
| Otero | 699,905 | | 699,905 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Park | 240 | | 240 | Mineral and agricultural. |
| Pueblo | 490,835 | | 490,835 | Three-fourths agricultural; one-fourth mountainous. |
| Saguache | 16,921 | | 16,921 | Mountainous. |
| Teller | 5,753 | | 5,753 | Mountainous; largely mineral. |
| Total | 4,314,227 | 17,440 | 4,331,667 | |
| Sterling: | | | | |
| Logan | 310,085 | | 310,085 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Morgan | 130,105 | | 130,105 | Do. |
| Phillips | 35,560 | | 35,560 | Do. |
| Sedgwick | 11,170 | | 11,170 | Do. |
| Washington | 383,328 | | 383,328 | Do. |
| Weld | 354,534 | | 354,534 | Do. |
| Yuma | 459,905 | | 459,905 | Do. |
| Total | 1,684,687 | | 1,684,687 | |
| State total | 26,414,952 | 2,057,081 | 28,472,033 | |

FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered, and there are no mountains. There are some large swamp and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gainesville: | | | | |
| Alachua | 10,130 | | 10,130 | Low pine land. |
| Baker | 1,568 | | 1,568 | Do. |
| Bradford | 520 | | 520 | Do. |
| Brevard | 19,720 | 23,040 | 42,760 | Low pine and swamp land. |
| Calhoun | 1,200 | | 1,200 | Low pine land. |
| Citrus | 8,259 | | 8,259 | Do. |
| Clay | 17,750 | | 17,750 | Do. |
| Columbia | 1,387 | | 1,387 | Do. |
| Dade | 18,342 | 92,960 | 111,302 | Do. |
| De Soto | 61,984 | | 61,984 | Do. |
| Duval | 306 | 1,200 | 1,506 | Do. |
| Escambia | 3,908 | | 3,908 | Do. |
| Gadsden | 3,460 | | 3,460 | Do. |
| Hamilton | 2,542 | | 2,542 | Do. |
| Hernando | 1,162 | | 1,162 | Do. |
| Hillsboro | 1,132 | | 1,132 | Low pine and swamp land. |
| Holmes | 1,179 | | 1,179 | Low pine land. |
| Jackson | 118 | | 118 | Do. |
| Jefferson | 426 | | 426 | Do. |
| Lafayette | 16,944 | | 16,944 | Low pine and swamp land. |
| Lake | 41,851 | | 41,851 | Low pine land. |
| Lee | 28,256 | 12,800 | 41,056 | Low pine and swamp land. |
| Leon | 1,415 | | 1,415 | Low pine land. |
| Levy | 12,396 | | 12,396 | Do. |
| Liberty | 3,352 | | 3,352 | Do. |
| Madison | 639 | | 639 | Low pine land. |
| Manatee | 8,977 | | 8,977 | Do. |
| Marion | 5,465 | | 5,465 | Do. |
| Monroe | 3,722 | | 3,722 | Low pine and swamp land. |
| Nassau | 6,178 | | 6,178 | Low pine land. |
| Orange | 23,460 | 8,320 | 31,780 | Do. |
| Osceola | 14,890 | 2,408 | 17,298 | Do. |
| Pasco | 2,152 | | 2,152 | Do. |
| Polk | 20,076 | | 20,076 | Do. |
| Putnam | 13,239 | | 13,239 | Do. |
| St. John | 13,000 | | 13,000 | Do. |
| St. Lucie | 7,592 | 93,883 | 101,475 | Do. |
| Santa Rosa | 7,310 | | 7,310 | Do. |
| Sumter | 968 | | 968 | Do. |
| Suwanee | 1,309 | | 1,309 | Do. |
| Taylor | 2,936 | | 2,936 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

FLORIDA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Gainesville—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Volusia | 17,067 | 13,080 | 30,147 | Low pine land. |
| Wakulla | 960 | ..... | 960 | Do. |
| Walton | 9,242 | ..... | 9,242 | Do. |
| Washington | 1,320 | ..... | 1,320 | Do. |
| State total | 419,809 | 247,691 | 667,500 | |

IDAHO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfoot: | | | | |
| Bannock | 509,784 | 197,300 | 707,084 | Mountainous and agricultural lands. |
| Bear Lake | 135,597 | 113,714 | 249,311 | Do. |
| Bingham | 394,414 | 408,204 | 802,618 | Do. |
| Blaine | ..... | 39,500 | 39,500 | Do. |
| Fremont | 445,958 | 305,144 | 751,102 | Do. |
| Lemhi | ..... | 103,000 | 103,000 | Do. |
| Oneida | 98,853 | 600,138 | 698,691 | Do. |
| Total | 1,584,606 | 1,767,000 | 3,351,606 | |
| Boise: | | | | |
| Ada | 338,425 | 244,914 | 583,339 | Arid, mountainous, timbered. |
| Boise | 327,112 | 151,000 | 478,112 | Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing. |
| Canyon | 233,569 | 153,038 | 386,607 | Arid and grazing. |
| Custer | ..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | Mountainous and grazing. |
| Elmore | 577,035 | 74,140 | 651,175 | Arid, mountainous, mineral. |
| Idaho | 19,871 | 662,478 | 682,349 | Mountainous, mineral, timber. |
| Owyhee | 1,005,010 | 3,033,138 | 4,038,148 | Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing. |
| Washington | 321,457 | 279,992 | 601,449 | Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral. |
| Total | 2,822,479 | 4,608,700 | 7,431,179 | |
| Coeur d'Alene: | | | | |
| Kootenai | 471,518 | 1,119,108 | 1,590,626 | Agricultural and timbered. |
| Latah | 8,841 | 1,193 | 10,034 | Mountainous, timbered, agricultural. |
| Shoshone | 339,994 | 713,309 | 1,053,303 | Agricultural, timbered, mineral. |
| Total | 820,353 | 1,833,610 | 2,653,963 | |
| Hailey: | | | | |
| Bingham | 6,520 | 69,000 | 75,520 | Lava and sagebrush plains. |
| Blaine | 717,711 | 1,977,678 | 2,695,389 | Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains. |
| Cassia | 1,179,190 | 851,085 | 2,030,275 | Grazing, sagebrush plains. |
| Custer | 166,348 | 2,605,994 | 2,772,342 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Elmore | 115,081 | 92,777 | 207,858 | Do. |
| Fremont | 18,080 | 65,000 | 83,080 | Lava and sagebrush plains. |
| Idaho | 2,544 | 929,573 | 932,117 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Lemhi | 148,595 | 2,404,525 | 2,553,120 | Mountainous and arid prairie. |
| Lincoln | 839,132 | 985,672 | 1,824,804 | Lava and sagebrush plains. |
| Owyhee | 86,924 | 501,712 | 588,636 | Do. |
| Total | 3,280,125 | 10,483,016 | 13,763,141 | |
| Lewiston: | | | | |
| Idaho | 271,840 | 2,852,088 | 3,123,928 | Mountainous, timbered, agriculture. |
| Latah | 18,072 | 2,347 | 20,419 | Do. |
| Nez Perces | 482,004 | 150,000 | 632,004 | Do. |
| Shoshone | 13,600 | ..... | 13,600 | Do. |
| Total | 785,516 | 3,004,435 | 3,789,951 | |
| State total | 9,293,079 | 21,696,761 | 30,989,840 | |

KANSAS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colby: | | | | |
| Cheyenne | 38,598 | ..... | 38,598 | Farming, grazing. |
| Decatur | 120 | ..... | 120 | Do. |
| Ellis | 805 | ..... | 805 | Broken. |
| Gove | 2,865 | ..... | 2,865 | Agricultural. |
| Logan | 7,620 | ..... | 7,620 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

KANSAS—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Colby—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Rawlins | 4,118 | | 4,118 | Farming, grazing. |
| Rooks | 428 | | 428 | Broken, grazing. |
| Sherman | 1,470 | | 1,470 | Farming, grazing. |
| Thomas | 40 | | 40 | Do. |
| Trego | 560 | | 560 | Agricultural. |
| Wallace | 8,741 | | 8,741 | Do. |
| Total | 65,375 | | 65,375 | |
| Dodge City: | | | | |
| Barber | 8,000 | | 8,000 | Broken. |
| Clark | 10,000 | | 10,000 | Broken, sandy. |
| Comanche | 241 | | 241 | Do. |
| Edwards | 1,000 | | 1,000 | Do. |
| Finney | 13,810 | | 13,810 | Do. |
| Grant | 10,160 | | 10,160 | Grazing. |
| Gray | 650 | | 650 | Part grazing, part broken and sandy. |
| Greeley | 6,578 | | 6,578 | Agriculture. |
| Hamilton | 74,653 | | 74,653 | Part grazing, part broken and sandy. |
| Haskell | 4,640 | | 4,640 | Grazing. |
| Hodgeman | 160 | | 160 | Broken. |
| Kearny | 20,436 | | 20,436 | Part grazing, part broken and sandy. |
| Kiowa | 720 | | 720 | Grazing, broken. |
| Lane | 2,910 | | 2,910 | Agricultural. |
| Meade | 1,724 | | 1,724 | Grazing. |
| Morton | 135,032 | | 135,032 | Do. |
| Pratt | 196 | | 196 | Broken, sandy. |
| Scott | 965 | | 965 | Agricultural. |
| Seward | 44,321 | | 44,321 | Grazing, part broken and sandy. |
| Stanton | 58,117 | | 58,117 | Grazing. |
| Stevens | 19,810 | | 19,810 | Do. |
| Wichita | 301 | | 301 | Agricultural. |
| Total | 414,424 | | 414,424 | |
| Topeka: | | | | |
| Mitchell | 80 | | 80 | Very rough and stony. |
| Osborne | 440 | | 440 | Very stony and rough. |
| Russell | 120 | | 120 | Very rough and stony. |
| Total | 640 | | 640 | |
| State total | 480,439 | | 480,439 | |

LOUISIANA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Natchitoches: | | | | |
| Bienville | 3,840 | 16,500 | 20,340 | The character of the land in this district is sandy and clay soil and timbered principally with pine. |
| Bossier | 6,220 | 3,094 | 9,314 | |
| Caddo | 4,242 | 12,912 | 17,154 | |
| Claiborne | 820 | | 820 | |
| De Soto | 420 | 8,633 | 9,053 | |
| Grant | 360 | | 360 | |
| Natchitoches | 8,542 | 7,550 | 16,092 | |
| Rapides | 860 | | 860 | |
| Red River | 942 | 7,787 | 8,729 | |
| Sabine | 10,440 | | 10,440 | |
| Vernon | 6,420 | | 6,420 | |
| Webster | 2,820 | 8,542 | 13,362 | |
| Winn | 1,660 | | 1,660 | |
| Total | 49,586 | 65,018 | 114,604 | |
| New Orleans: | | | | |
| Acadia | 40 | | 40 | Prairie. |
| Assumption | 55 | | 55 | Swampy. |
| Avoyelles | 500 | | 500 | Prairie and pine woods. |
| Bienville | 715 | | 715 | High pine woods. |
| Calcasieu | 3,000 | | 3,000 | Prairie and pine woods. |
| Caldwell | 500 | | 500 | High pine woods. |
| Catahoula | 1,500 | | 1,500 | Pine woods. |
| Claiborne | 100 | | 100 | High pine woods. |
| East Carroll | 135 | | 135 | Low pine woods. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

LOUISIANA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| New Orleans—Cont'd. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Grant | 2,300 | | 2,300 | Pine woods. |
| Iberia | 1,000 | | 1,000 | Agricultural. |
| Jefferson | 1,760 | | 1,760 | Low, swampy. |
| Lafourche | 160 | | 160 | Agricultural. |
| Lincoln | 795 | | 795 | Pine woods. |
| Livingston | 500 | | 500 | Hard woods. |
| Morehouse | 500 | | 500 | Pine woods. |
| Plaquemines | 3,639 | | 3,639 | Ordinary farming and pine land. |
| Pointe Coupee | 95 | | 95 | Do. |
| Rapides | 3,070 | | 3,070 | Pine woods and agricultural. |
| St. Bernard | 2,020 | | 2,020 | Farming and swampy. |
| St. Landry | 1,200 | | 1,200 | Prairie and pine woods. |
| St. Martin | 348 | | 348 | Prairie land. |
| St. Mary | 85 | | 85 | Do. |
| Tangipahoa | 200 | | 200 | Pine woods. |
| Tensas | 117 | | 117 | Alluvial soil. |
| Terrebonne | 858 | | 858 | Low, swampy. |
| Union | 400 | | 400 | Pine woods and agricultural. |
| Vermilion | 300 | | 300 | Prairie land. |
| Vernon | 3,000 | | 3,000 | Pine woods. |
| Washington | 160 | | 160 | Pine woods and alluvial soil. |
| West Feliciana | 70 | | 70 | Do. |
| Winn | 1,395 | | 1,395 | Do. |
| Total | 30,517 | | 30,517 | |
| State total | 80,103 | 65,018 | 145,121 | |

MICHIGAN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marquette: | | | | |
| Alcona | 9,361 | | 9,361 | Light soil. |
| Alger | 3,026 | | 3,026 | Fair farming land. |
| Alpena | 3,707 | | 3,707 | Do. |
| Antrim | 160 | | 160 | Do. |
| Arenac | 321 | | 321 | Good farming land. |
| Baraga | 7,593 | | 7,593 | Timbered farming land. |
| Benzie | 1,024 | | 1,024 | Good farming land. |
| Charlevoix | 1,444 | | 1,444 | Fair farming land. |
| Cheboygan | 4,061 | | 4,061 | Do. |
| Chippewa | 47,826 | | 47,826 | Timbered farming land. |
| Clare | 3,575 | | 3,575 | Fair farming land. |
| Delta | 8,208 | | 8,208 | Timbered farming land. |
| Dickinson | 1,128 | | 1,128 | Do. |
| Gladwin | 360 | | 360 | Light farming land. |
| Gogebic | 80 | | 80 | Third-rate farming land. |
| Grand Traverse | 600 | | 600 | Good farming land. |
| Houghton | 673 | | 673 | Timbered farming land. |
| Iosco | 37,251 | | 37,251 | Light farming land. |
| Iron | 5,222 | | 5,222 | Timbered, sandy loam. |
| Kalkaska | 2,917 | | 2,917 | Light soil; some timber. |
| Keweenaw | 12,566 | | 12,566 | Do. |
| Lake | 2,307 | | 2,307 | Very light soil. |
| Leelanau | 2,081 | | 2,081 | Good farming land. |
| Luce | 14,568 | | 14,568 | Fair farming land; some timber. |
| Mackinac | 5,218 | | 5,218 | Do. |
| Manistee | 1,615 | | 1,615 | Fair farming land. |
| Marquette | 22,866 | | 22,866 | Timbered farming land |
| Mason | 1,914 | | 1,914 | Fair farming land. |
| Mecosta | 142 | | 142 | Do. |
| Menominee | 1,297 | | 1,297 | Timbered farming land. |
| Missaukee | 2,520 | | 2,520 | Good farming land. |
| Montmorency | 18,714 | | 18,714 | Fair farming land. |
| Newaygo | 282 | | 282 | Do. |
| Oceana | 1,771 | | 1,771 | Good farming land. |
| Ogemaw | 3,773 | | 3,773 | Do. |
| Ontonagon | 1,880 | | 1,880 | Timbered farming land. |
| Oscoda | 40,657 | | 40,657 | Mostly light soil. |
| Otsego | 1,600 | | 1,600 | Good farming land. |
| Presque Isle | 11,565 | | 11,565 | Fair farming land. |
| Schoolcraft | 20,130 | | 20,130 | Fair farming land; some timber. |
| Wexford | 205 | | 205 | Good farming land. |
| State total | 306,208 | | 306,208 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Cass Lake: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Beltrami | 208,820 | | 208,820 | Timbered agricultural; swampy. |
| Cass | 7,750 | | 7,750 | Timber, brush, and swamp. |
| Hubbard | 2,010 | | 2,010 | Timber and prairie. |
| Itasca | 334,150 | 205,155 | 539,305 | Timbered agricultural; swampy. |
| Total | 552,730 | 205,155 | 757,885 | |
| Crookston: | | | | |
| Beltrami | 295,400 | 322,000 | 617,400 | Brush and timber; some swamp. |
| Clearwater | 1,000 | | 1,000 | Brush, timber, and swamp. |
| Kittson | 10,024 | 5,760 | 15,784 | Good land; some swamp. |
| Marshall | 43,000 | | 43,000 | Do. |
| Polk | 800 | | 800 | Level, low; some swamp. |
| Red Lake | 42,300 | | 42,300 | Do. |
| Roseau | 258,000 | | 258,000 | Brush land; some swamp. |
| Total | 650,524 | 327,760 | 978,284 | |
| Duluth: | | | | |
| Aitkin | 560 | | 560 | Agricultural and timber. |
| Carlton | 4,000 | | 4,000 | Do. |
| Cook | 188,500 | 46,853 | 235,353 | Timber, iron, nickel; light soil. |
| Itasca | 33,000 | 22,000 | 55,000 | Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west. |
| Lake | 75,000 | 69,000 | 144,000 | Timber; light soil; iron. |
| St. Louis | 275,000 | 46,000 | 321,000 | Iron, timber, and agricultural. |
| Total | 576,060 | 183,853 | 759,913 | |
| St. Cloud: | | | | |
| Aitkin | 2,382 | | 2,382 | Timber and swamp. |
| Cass | 3,780 | | 3,780 | Timber, brush, and swamp. |
| Crow Wing | 1,904 | | 1,904 | Do. |
| Douglas | 40 | | 40 | Swampy. |
| Grant | 40 | | 40 | Meadow. |
| Houston | 80 | | 80 | Broken. |
| Hubbard | 334 | | 334 | Sandy. |
| Kanabec | 80 | | 80 | Brush. |
| Millelacs | 160 | | 160 | Timber. |
| Morrison | 240 | | 240 | Brush and sandy. |
| Ottertail | 37 | | 37 | Low. |
| Pine | 1,701 | | 1,701 | Broken. |
| Wabasha | 40 | | 40 | Low bottom. |
| Wadena | 549 | | 549 | Brush. |
| Wilkin | 80 | | 80 | Low. |
| Yellow Medicine | 21 | | 21 | Do. |
| Total | 11,468 | | 11,468 | |
| State total | 1,790,782 | 716,768 | 2,507,550 | |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson: | | | | |
| Amite | 720 | | 720 | Agricultural and timber lands. |
| Attala | 448 | | 448 | Do. |
| Choctaw | 600 | | 600 | Do. |
| Clarke | 504 | | 504 | Do. |
| Copiah | 240 | | 240 | Do. |
| Franklin | 2,866 | | 2,866 | Do. |
| Greene | 2,724 | | 2,724 | Do. |
| Grenada | 760 | | 760 | Do. |
| Hancock | 640 | | 640 | Do. |
| Harrison | 120 | | 120 | Do. |
| Jackson | 1,800 | | 1,800 | Do. |
| Jasper | 320 | | 320 | Do. |
| Jefferson | 120 | | 120 | Do. |
| Jones | 440 | | 440 | Do. |
| Kemper | 1,780 | | 1,780 | Do. |
| Lafayette | 480 | | 480 | Do. |
| Leake | 2,400 | | 2,400 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Jackson—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Leflore | 640 | | 640 | Agricultural and timber lands. |
| Monroe | 2,700 | | 2,700 | Do. |
| Montgomery | 1,480 | | 1,480 | Do. |
| Neshoba | 4,052 | | 4,052 | Do. |
| Newton | 1,000 | | 1,000 | Do. |
| Noxubee | 840 | | 840 | Do. |
| Perry | 120 | | 120 | Do. |
| Rankin | 40 | | 40 | Do. |
| Scott | 2,000 | | 2,000 | Farming and timber land. |
| Tallahatchie | 320 | | 320 | Agricultural and timber lands. |
| Wayne | 3,220 | | 3,220 | Do. |
| Webster | 700 | | 700 | Do. |
| Wilkinson | 380 | | 380 | Do. |
| Winston | 9,600 | | 9,600 | Do. |
| Yalobusha | 320 | | 320 | Do. |
| Yazoo | 440 | | 440 | Do. |
| State total | 44,834 | | 44,834 | |

MISSOURI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Springfield: | | | | |
| Barry | 3,363 | | 3,363 | Broken timber land. |
| Benton | 311 | | 311 | Do. |
| Bolinger | 900 | | 900 | Broken lands. |
| Butler | 260 | | 260 | Low level lands. |
| Camden | 5,124 | | 5,124 | Broken timber land. |
| Carter | 860 | | 860 | Timbered land. |
| Crawford | 1,200 | | 1,200 | Broken land. |
| Dallas | 3,620 | | 3,620 | Timber land. |
| Dent | 2,137 | | 2,137 | Do. |
| Douglas | 2,820 | | 2,820 | Hilly. |
| Hickory | 1,260 | | 1,260 | Broken timbered land. |
| Howell | 1,224 | | 1,224 | Rolling. |
| Iron | 5,360 | | 5,360 | Timbered; hilly. |
| Laclede | 1,533 | | 1,533 | Timbered land. |
| McDonald | 873 | | 873 | Broken timber land. |
| Madison | 3,864 | | 3,864 | Timbered; hilly. |
| Maries | 1,357 | | 1,357 | Broken timber land. |
| Miller | 1,370 | | 1,370 | Timber lands, broken. |
| Oregon | 3,550 | | 3,550 | Broken. |
| Ozark | 32,306 | | 32,306 | Timbered, hills and valleys. |
| Perry | 300 | | 300 | Broken. |
| Phelps | 6,072 | | 6,072 | Do. |
| Pulaski | 6,234 | | 6,234 | Broken. |
| Reynolds | 911 | | 911 | Timbered. |
| Ripley | 2,210 | | 2,210 | Broken. |
| St. Clair | 950 | | 950 | Broken timber land. |
| Ste. Genevieve | 569 | | 569 | Broken. |
| Shannon | 3,028 | | 3,028 | Hilly and timbered. |
| Stone | 1,208 | | 1,208 | Broken timbered land. |
| Taney | 2,020 | | 2,020 | Timber land, hills, and valleys. |
| Texas | 7,655 | | 7,655 | Hilly farm lands. |
| Wayne | 2,396 | | 2,396 | Broken. |
| Webster | 63 | | 63 | Broken timber land. |
| Wright | 630 | | 630 | Hilly farm land. |
| State total | 107,538 | | 107,538 | |

MONTANA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bozeman: | | | | |
| Broadwater | 58,914 | 9,346 | 68,260 | Principally arid. |
| Carbon | 602,034 | 17,753 | 619,787 | One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous. |
| Gallatin | 289,148 | 51,998 | 341,146 | One-fourth good farm land, three-fourths mountainous. |
| Jefferson | 53,053 | 20,218 | 73,271 | Principally arid. |
| Madison | 385,848 | 213,543 | 599,391 | One-fourth arid; three-fourths mountainous. |
| Park | 228,524 | 587,477 | 816,001 | One-third good farm land, two-thirds arid and mountainous. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

MONTANA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Bozeman—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Sweet Grass | 470,946 | 192,217 | 663,163 | Grazing and mountainous. |
| Yellowstone | 248,447 | 80,290 | 328,737 | Arid and mountainous. |
| Total | 2,336,914 | 1,172,842 | 3,509,756 | |
| Great Falls: | | | | |
| Cascade | 473,621 | 130,194 | 603,815 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Chouteau | 3,825,430 | 2,421,038 | 6,246,468 | Do. |
| Fergus | 9,105 | 13,078 | 22,183 | Grazing. |
| Lewis and Clarke | 15,598 | 14,557 | 30,155 | Mountainous and agricultural. |
| Teton | 1,614,623 | 45,090 | 1,659,713 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Valley | 1,611,722 | 3,948,464 | 5,560,186 | Do. |
| Total | 7,550,099 | 6,572,421 | 14,122,520 | |
| Helena: | | | | |
| Beaverhead | 324,669 | 1,397,403 | 1,722,072 | Mountainous and grazing. |
| Broadwater | 127,309 | 139,741 | 267,048 | Mountainous and agricultural. |
| Cascade | 37,330 | 17,182 | 54,512 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Deerlodge | 28,267 | 119,453 | 147,720 | Mountainous, some agricultural. |
| Gallatin | 2,120 | ..... | 2,120 | Mountainous. |
| Granite | 137,864 | 88,168 | 226,032 | Do. |
| Jefferson | 8,047 | 199,580 | 207,627 | Mountainous, grazing, agricultural. |
| Lewis and Clarke | 801,350 | 281,005 | 1,082,355 | Do. |
| Madison | 365,691 | 515,708 | 881,399 | Do. |
| Meagher | 251,727 | 52,090 | 303,817 | Do. |
| Park | 8,936 | 20,424 | 29,360 | Do. |
| Powell | 86,080 | 224,963 | 311,043 | Mountainous, some agricultural. |
| Silverbow | 115,941 | 33,105 | 149,046 | Do. |
| Sweet Grass | 5,152 | ..... | 5,152 | Do. |
| Teton | 27,540 | 84,800 | 112,340 | Do. |
| Total | 2,328,021 | 3,173,622 | 5,501,643 | |
| Kalispell: | | | | |
| Flathead | 423,171 | 2,314,577 | 2,737,748 | Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing. |
| Missoula | ..... | 91,000 | 91,000 | Timbered valleys and mountains. |
| Teton | ..... | 640,310 | 640,310 | Subject to location and entry under the mineral laws only. |
| Total | 423,171 | 3,045,887 | 3,469,058 | |
| Lewistown: | | | | |
| Chouteau | 4,548 | 18,844 | 23,392 | Broken, grazing. |
| Dawson | 167,152 | 415,213 | 582,365 | Do. |
| Fergus | 1,876,031 | 1,898,575 | 3,774,606 | Grazing, farming, timber, and mountainous. |
| Meagher | 230,699 | 69,671 | 300,370 | Farming and grazing. |
| Rosebud | 34,685 | 201,484 | 236,169 | Broken, grazing. |
| Sweet Grass | 65,459 | 56,392 | 121,851 | Farming and grazing. |
| Yellowstone | 176,521 | 98,601 | 275,122 | Grazing. |
| Total | 2,555,095 | 2,758,780 | 5,313,875 | |
| Miles City: | | | | |
| Carbon | ..... | 70,000 | 70,000 | Mountainous. |
| Custer | 1,536,174 | 4,757,820 | 6,293,994 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Dawson | 986,623 | 5,849,664 | 6,836,287 | Do. |
| Rosebud | 1,166,648 | 1,823,122 | 2,989,770 | Do. |
| Yellowstone | 137,972 | 454,100 | 592,072 | Do. |
| Total | 3,827,417 | 12,954,706 | 16,782,123 | |
| Missoula: | | | | |
| Beaverhead | 38,866 | 527,904 | 566,770 | Arid and grazing. |
| Granite | 38,524 | 29,196 | 67,720 | Mountains, timber, mineral. |
| Missoula | 304,697 | 1,535,086 | 1,839,783 | Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral. |
| Powell | 12,086 | 19,320 | 31,406 | Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral. |
| Ravalli | 10,805 | 97,654 | 108,459 | Do. |
| Sanders | 45,611 | 30,407 | 76,018 | Agricultural, timber, mineral, mountainous. |
| Silverbow | ..... | 95,000 | 95,000 | Mountainous, mineral. |
| Total | 450,589 | 2,249,067 | 2,699,656 | |
| State total | 19,471,306 | 31,927,325 | 51,398,631 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Alliance: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Boxbutte | 15,252 | | 15,252 | Level prairie. |
| Cheyenne | 162,441 | | 162,441 | Sand hills |
| Dawes | 8,875 | | 8,875 | Table and broken timber. |
| Deuel | 398,666 | | 398,666 | Sand hills. |
| Scotts Bluff | 86,530 | | 86,530 | Prairie and sandy. |
| Sheridan | 187,845 | | 187,845 | Prairie, table, and sand hills. |
| Sioux | 377,057 | | 377,057 | Sandy and rough timber. |
| Total | 1,236,666 | | 1,236,666 | |
| Brokenbow: | | | | |
| Blaine | 8,000 | | 8,000 | Grazing, sandy. |
| Brown | 85,640 | | 85,640 | Do. |
| Cherry | 334,160 | | 334,160 | Do. |
| Custer | 5,000 | | 5,000 | Do. |
| Grant | 245,840 | | 245,840 | Do. |
| Hooker | 156,440 | | 156,440 | Do. |
| Logan | 56,400 | | 56,400 | Do. |
| McPherson | 209,120 | | 209,120 | Do. |
| Thomas | 144,040 | | 144,040 | Do. |
| Total | 1,244,640 | | 1,244,640 | |
| Lincoln: | | | | |
| Chase | 6,241 | | 6,241 | Broken and sandy; grazing land. |
| Dundy | 7,817 | | 7,817 | Do. |
| Hayes | 1,400 | | 1,400 | Broken and grazing lands. |
| Hitchcock | 878 | | 878 | Rough and sandy; grazing land. |
| Redwillow | 63 | | 63 | Broken and grazing lands. |
| Valley | 57 | | 57 | Sandy and rough. |
| Total | 16,456 | | 16,456 | |
| North Platte: | | | | |
| Banner | 70,020 | | 70,020 | Grazing. |
| Cheyenne | 120,830 | | 120,830 | Do. |
| Custer | 1,040 | | 1,040 | Grazing, sandy. |
| Deuel | 88,040 | | 88,040 | Grazing. |
| Keith | 41,867 | | 41,867 | Do. |
| Kimball | 65,594 | | 65,594 | Do. |
| Lincoln | 33,070 | | 33,070 | Broken and grazing. |
| Logan | 6,282 | | 6,282 | Grazing, broken, and sandy. |
| McPherson | 67,682 | | 67,682 | Grazing and sandy. |
| Perkins | 1,806 | | 1,806 | Do. |
| Scotts Bluff | 22,980 | | 22,980 | Grazing. |
| Total | 519,211 | | 519,211 | |
| O'Neill: | | | | |
| Boone | 560 | | 560 | Sandy, grazing. |
| Boyd | 480 | | 480 | Rough land. |
| Brown | 240 | | 240 | Sandy. |
| Garfield | 7,000 | | 7,000 | Sandy and broken. |
| Holt | 16,400 | | 16,400 | Do. |
| Keyapaha | 120 | | 120 | Broken. |
| Knox | 240 | | 240 | Do. |
| Loup | 26,920 | | 26,920 | Sandy and broken |
| Rock | 6,400 | | 6,400 | Sandy. |
| Wheeler | 4,280 | | 4,280 | Sandy, grazing. |
| Total | 62,640 | | 62,640 | |
| Valentine: | | | | |
| Brown | 64,507 | | 64,507 | Rough, grazing, and small valleys. |
| Cherry | 980,162 | | 980,162 | Do. |
| Keyapaha | 2,430 | | 2,430 | Do. |
| Rock | 23,589 | | 23,589 | Do. |
| Total | 1,070,688 | | 1,070,688 | |
| State total | 4,150,301 | | 4,150,301 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

NEVADA.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Carson City: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Churchill | 1,268,503 | 1,349,357 | 2,617,860 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber. |
| Douglas | 249,945 | 62,961 | 312,906 | Do. |
| Elko | 7,928,353 | 442,462 | 8,370,815 | Do. |
| Esmeralda | 2,934,503 | 2,320,831 | 5,255,334 | Do. |
| Eureka | 907,781 | 1,326,614 | 2,234,395 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber. |
| Humboldt | 3,694,246 | 4,459,612 | 8,153,858 | Do. |
| Lander | 1,212,360 | 1,843,935 | 3,056,295 | Do. |
| Lincoln | 5,584,518 | 5,835,308 | 11,419,826 | Do. |
| Lyon | 243,046 | 304,914 | 547,960 | Do. |
| Nye | 4,292,355 | 6,757,226 | 11,049,581 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber. |
| Ormsby | 8,452 | ..... | 8,452 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth. |
| Storey | 73,897 | 4,024 | 77,921 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber. |
| Washoe | 1,299,082 | 1,238,583 | 2,537,665 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth. |
| White Pine | 2,955,409 | 2,605,810 | 5,561,219 | Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber. |
| State total | 32,652,450 | 28,551,637 | 61,204,087 | |

NEW MEXICO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clayton: | | | | |
| Colfax | 367,063 | ..... | 367,063 | Arid, broken, and grazing. |
| Guadalupe | 145,652 | 38,741 | 184,393 | Grazing and broken. |
| Mora | 288,379 | ..... | 288,379 | Grazing mostly, some broken. |
| Quay | 1,171,595 | 40,620 | 1,212,215 | Grazing and broken. |
| Roosevelt | 417,688 | 13,360 | 431,048 | Do. |
| San Miguel | 715,753 | ..... | 715,753 | Grazing. |
| Union | 2,751,891 | 307,123 | 3,059,014 | Grazing and broken. |
| Total | 5,858,021 | 399,844 | 6,257,865 | |
| Lascruces: | | | | |
| Donna Ana | 1,410,956 | 516,554 | 1,927,510 | Grazing, mountainous. |
| Grant | 2,945,518 | 805,622 | 3,751,140 | Mountainous, some plains for grazing. |
| Luna | 966,633 | 616,000 | 1,582,633 | Grazing lands. |
| Otero | 1,321,910 | 1,144,660 | 2,466,570 | Mountainous and broken. |
| Sierra | 1,396,374 | 274,379 | 1,670,753 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Socorro | 4,375,934 | 1,962,117 | 6,338,051 | Mountainous, table-lands for grazing. |
| Total | 12,417,325 | 5,319,332 | 17,736,657 | |
| Roswell: | | | | |
| Chaves | 2,851,903 | 2,016,673 | 4,868,576 | Grazing, rolling prairie. |
| Eddy | 1,494,451 | 2,206,640 | 3,701,091 | Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains. |
| Guadalupe | 50,432 | ..... | 50,432 | Undulating grazing prairie. |
| Lincoln | 1,848,913 | 32,047 | 1,880,960 | Do. |
| Otero | 43,071 | 1,377,549 | 1,420,620 | Grazing land. |
| Roosevelt | 537,603 | 77,600 | 615,203 | Do. |
| Torrance | 250,474 | ..... | 250,474 | Prairie grazing land. |
| Total | 7,076,847 | 5,710,509 | 12,787,356 | |
| Santa Fe: | | | | |
| Bernalillo | 74,337 | 140,547 | 214,884 | Mountainous, timber, and grazing. |
| Colfax | 98,047 | 23,040 | 121,087 | Mountainous, grazing. |
| Guadalupe | 1,315,365 | 5,825 | 1,321,190 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| McKinley | 845,208 | 38,924 | 884,132 | Mountainous and grazing. |
| Mora | 331,571 | 82,670 | 414,241 | Do. |
| Rio Arriba | 1,615,581 | 722,748 | 2,338,329 | Do. |
| Sandoval | 457,897 | 233,807 | 691,704 | Do. |
| San Juan | 984,812 | 480,280 | 1,465,092 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| San Miguel | 687,362 | 39,192 | 726,554 | Do. |
| Santa Fe | 443,424 | 18,603 | 462,027 | Mountainous and grazing. |
| Socorro | 1,008,935 | 70,192 | 1,079,127 | Do. |
| Taos | 352,222 | 266,222 | 618,444 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Santa Fe—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Torrance | 1,197,212 | 581,440 | 1,778,652 | Timber, agricultural, grazing, and salt lands. |
| Valencia | 959,768 | 33,528 | 993,296 | Grazing and agricultural. |
| Total | 10,371,741 | 2,737,018 | 13,108,759 | |
| Territory total | 35,723,934 | 14,166,703 | 49,890,637 | |

NORTH DAKOTA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bismarck: | | | | |
| Burleigh | 21,960 | | 21,960 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Emmons | 22,040 | | 22,040 | Do. |
| Kidder | 53,480 | | 53,480 | Do. |
| Logan | 30,120 | | 30,120 | Do. |
| McIntosh | 24,560 | | 24,560 | Do. |
| McLean | 25,800 | | 25,800 | Do. |
| Mercer | 81,880 | | 81,880 | Do. |
| Morton | 292,800 | | 292,800 | Do. |
| Oliver | 14,800 | | 14,800 | Do. |
| Stutsman | 10,360 | | 10,360 | Do. |
| Wells | 2,320 | | 2,320 | Do. |
| Total | 580,120 | | 580,120 | |
| Devils Lake: | | | | |
| Benson | 17,600 | | 17,600 | Prairie, farming. |
| Eddy | 7,500 | | 7,500 | Do. |
| McHenry | 23,360 | | 23,360 | Do. |
| McLean | 22,000 | | 22,000 | Grazing and farming. |
| Pierce | 8,000 | | 8,000 | Do. |
| Total | 78,460 | | 78,460 | |
| Dickinson: | | | | |
| Billings | 700,281 | 46,080 | 746,361 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| McKenzie | 143,090 | 368,640 | 511,730 | |
| Stark | 1,109,899 | 103,680 | 1,213,579 | Do. |
| Total | 1,953,270 | 518,400 | 2,471,670 | |
| Fargo: | | | | |
| Barnes | 4 | | 4 | Farming and grazing lands. |
| Dickey | 3,360 | | 3,360 | Do. |
| Eddy | 60 | | 60 | Do. |
| Griggs | 137 | | 137 | Do. |
| Ransom | 160 | | 160 | Do. |
| Richland | 920 | | 920 | Do. |
| Stutsman | 1,120 | | 1,120 | Do. |
| Total | 5,761 | | 5,761 | |
| Minot: | | | | |
| McKenzie | 427,620 | 46,720 | 474,340 | Grazing and broken farming lands. |
| McLean | 3,680 | | 3,680 | Do. |
| Ward | 133,120 | 40,600 | 173,720 | Do. |
| Williams | 246,120 | | 246,120 | Do. |
| Total | 810,540 | 87,320 | 897,860 | |
| State total | 3,428,151 | 605,720 | 4,033,871 | |

OKLAHOMA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alva: | | | | |
| Woods | 56,327 | | 56,327 | Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands. |
| Elreno: | | | | |
| Blaine | 416 | | 416 | Broken. |
| Caddo | 2,961 | | 2,961 | Mountainous and sandy. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Elreno—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Canadian | 440 | ..... | 440 | Broken. |
| Custer | 638 | ..... | 638 | Do. |
| Kiowa | 2,385 | ..... | 2,385 | Mountainous. |
| Total | 6,840 | ..... | 6,840 | |
| Guthrie: | | | | |
| Blaine | 160 | ..... | 160 | Broken. |
| Custer | 276 | ..... | 276 | Broken and rocky. |
| Day | 14,251 | ..... | 14,251 | Grazing lands. |
| Dewey | 2,972 | ..... | 2,972 | Do. |
| Roger Mills | 2,763 | ..... | 2,763 | Do. |
| Total | 20,422 | ..... | 20,422 | |
| Territory total | 83,589 | ..... | 83,589 | |

OREGON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burns: | | | | |
| Baker | 154,840 | ..... | 154,840 | Principally grazing; some timber. |
| Crook | 101,400 | ..... | 101,400 | Do. |
| Grant | 263,096 | 2,880 | 265,976 | Grazing, timber, farming. |
| Harney | 3,208,644 | 1,549,755 | 4,758,399 | Do. |
| Malheur | 3,144,942 | 2,232,684 | 5,377,626 | Do. |
| Wheeler | 29,610 | ..... | 29,610 | Do. |
| Total | 6,902,532 | 3,785,319 | 10,687,851 | |
| Lagrande: | | | | |
| Baker | 705,598 | 18,112 | 723,710 | 55 per cent timbered mountains, 10 per cent arid, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming. |
| Grant | 337,290 | 20,363 | 357,653 | 50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming. |
| Morrow | 18,233 | ..... | 18,233 | 25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per cent farming. |
| Umatilla | 108,245 | 539 | 108,784 | 30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 35 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming. |
| Union | 9,723 | 18,358 | 28,081 | 75 per cent timbered mountains, 15 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming. |
| Wallowa | 317,333 | 263,674 | 581,007 | 50 per cent timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming. |
| Total | 1,496,422 | 321,046 | 1,817,468 | |
| Lakeview: | | | | |
| Crook | 370,135 | ..... | 370,135 | One-tenth mountains, two-tenths agricultural, seven-tenths grazing. |
| Klamath | 185,641 | 100,000 | 285,641 | Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural, five-tenths grazing. |
| Lake | 1,772,786 | 682,505 | 2,455,291 | Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing. |
| Total | 2,328,562 | 782,505 | 3,111,067 | |
| Portland: | | | | |
| Benton | 8,510 | 440 | 8,950 | Broken grazing lands. |
| Clackamas | 42,434 | 37 | 42,471 | Timbered, farming, and grazing lands. |
| Clatsop | 15,072 | 4,920 | 19,992 | Timbered and grazing lands. |
| Columbia | 2,206 | ..... | 2,206 | Rolling and broken timber lands. |
| Lincoln | 98,822 | 68,276 | 167,098 | Timber and grazing lands, broken. |
| Linn | 10,333 | 17,000 | 27,333 | Timber and grazing lands. |
| Marion | 6,855 | ..... | 6,855 | Farming and timber lands, broken. |
| Multnomah | 1,014 | ..... | 1,014 | Timber lands. |
| Polk | 1,216 | 5,640 | 6,856 | Broken, timber, and grazing lands. |
| Tillamook | 87,357 | 3,680 | 91,037 | Timber and grazing lands, broken. |
| Washington | 3,469 | ..... | 3,469 | Rolling, timber, and grazing lands. |
| Yamhill | 34,452 | ..... | 34,452 | Do. |
| Total | 311,740 | 99,993 | 411,733 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

OREGON—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Roseburg: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Benton | 2,407 | ..... | 2,407 | Timber and grazing lands. |
| Coos | 45,346 | 62,377 | 107,723 | Timber, agricultural. |
| Curry | 157,337 | 59,683 | 217,020 | Mountainous, timber. |
| Douglas | 104,910 | 52,644 | 157,554 | Mineral, grazing, and agricultural. |
| Jackson | 220,741 | 77,275 | 298,016 | Timber, grazing, fruit. |
| Josephine | 78,506 | 15,739 | 94,245 | Fruit, farming, and mining. |
| Klamath | 5,910 | 27,253 | 33,163 | Timber. |
| Lane | 254,603 | 75,517 | 330,120 | Timber, farming, and mining. |
| Lincoln | 44,565 | 6,019 | 50,584 | Broken, grazing. |
| Linn | 13,967 | 42,656 | 56,623 | Hilly, grazing. |
| Total | 928,292 | 419,163 | 1,347,455 | |
| The Dalles: | | | | |
| Crook | 1,146,867 | 125,467 | 1,272,334 | Lands in district are broken and hilly, and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands which constitute good farming lands. Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous. |
| Gilliam | 176,288 | 28,741 | 204,969 | |
| Grant | 58,699 | ..... | 58,699 | |
| Morrow | 82,339 | ..... | 82,339 | |
| Sherman | 988 | ..... | 988 | |
| Wasco | 139,993 | 105,751 | 245,744 | |
| Wheeler | 498,802 | 200 | 499,002 | |
| Total | 2,103,916 | 260,159 | 2,364,075 | |
| State total | 14,071,464 | 5,668,185 | 19,739,649 | |

SOUTH DAKOTA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen: | | | | |
| Brown | 37 | ..... | 37 | Swampy. |
| Campbell | 11,532 | ..... | 11,532 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Edmunds | 280 | ..... | 280 | Do. |
| McPherson | 4,412 | ..... | 4,412 | Do. |
| Walworth | 6,626 | ..... | 6,626 | Do. |
| Total | 22,887 | ..... | 22,887 | |
| Chamberlain: | | | | |
| Brule | 2,560 | ..... | 2,560 | Broken and grazing lands. |
| Buffalo | 280 | ..... | 280 | Do. |
| Lyman | 140,660 | ..... | 140,660 | Rough and rolling grazing lands. |
| Stanley | 205,740 | ..... | 205,740 | Do. |
| Total | 349,240 | ..... | 349,240 | |
| Huron: | | | | |
| Hand | 604 | ..... | 604 | Lake beds and stony. |
| Hyde | 1,154 | ..... | 1,154 | Grazing lands. |
| Potter | 16,091 | ..... | 16,091 | Broken. |
| Spink | 680 | ..... | 680 | Lake beds and stony. |
| Total | 18,529 | ..... | 18,529 | |
| Mitchell: | | | | |
| Charles Mix | 600 | ..... | 600 | Mountainous. |
| Gregory | 72,000 | ..... | 72,000 | Broken and grazing lands. |
| Total | 72,600 | ..... | 72,600 | |
| Pierre: | | | | |
| Hughes | 766 | ..... | 766 | Farming and grazing lands. |
| Lyman | 10,608 | ..... | 10,608 | Grazing lands. |
| Stanley | 838,119 | ..... | 838,119 | Do. |
| Sully | 940 | ..... | 940 | Farming and grazing lands. |
| Total | 850,433 | ..... | 850,433 | |
| Rapid City: | | | | |
| Butte | 4,190,845 | ..... | 4,190,845 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Custer | 250,055 | 129,277 | 379,332 | Broken, agricultural, mineral, timber, and grazing. |
| Fall River | 674,653 | 8,100 | 682,753 | Part hilly; agricultural, grazing, and timbered. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Rapid City—continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Meade | 1,438,134 | ..... | 1,438,134 | Part hilly and part prairie; mineral, agricultural, and timber land. |
| Pennington | 668,934 | ..... | 668,934 | Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered; partly mountainous. |
| Total | 7,222,621 | 137,377 | 7,359,998 | |
| Watertown: | | | | |
| Clark | 40 | ..... | 40 | |
| Total | 40 | ..... | 40 | |
| State total | 8,536,350 | 137,377 | 8,673,727 | |

UTAH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Lake City: | | | | |
| Beaver | 340,840 | 1,088,522 | 1,429,362 | Generally arid, grazing, and mountainous. |
| Boxelder | 1,764,663 | 663,712 | 2,428,375 | Do. |
| Cache | 77,048 | 239,057 | 316,105 | Do. |
| Carbon | 510,764 | 296,248 | 807,012 | Do. |
| Davis | 33,362 | 10,964 | 44,326 | Do. |
| Emery | 386,507 | 2,011,266 | 2,397,773 | Do. |
| Garfield | 412,879 | 2,303,620 | 2,716,499 | Do. |
| Grand | 367,495 | 1,797,163 | 2,164,658 | Do. |
| Iron | 432,297 | 1,177,017 | 1,609,314 | Do. |
| Juab | 706,834 | 1,203,786 | 1,910,620 | Do. |
| Kane | 402,180 | 2,041,035 | 2,443,215 | Do. |
| Millard | 1,294,004 | 2,453,346 | 3,747,350 | Do. |
| Morgan | 85,189 | 62,056 | 147,245 | Do. |
| Piute | 147,367 | 75,865 | 222,232 | Do. |
| Rich | 370,689 | 21,487 | 392,176 | Do. |
| Salt Lake | 38,117 | 31,880 | 69,997 | Do. |
| San Juan | 240,193 | 4,172,843 | 4,413,036 | Do. |
| Sanpete | 328,622 | 18,327 | 346,949 | Do. |
| Sevier | 537,776 | 214,799 | 752,575 | Do. |
| Summit | 197,022 | 7,557 | 204,579 | Do. |
| Tooele | 1,035,338 | 2,991,800 | 4,027,138 | Do. |
| Utah | 247,634 | 372,594 | 620,228 | Do. |
| Wasatch | 2,533 | 311,040 | 313,573 | Do. |
| Washington | 319,864 | 657,780 | 977,644 | Do. |
| Wayne | 224,356 | 1,216,396 | 1,440,752 | Do. |
| Weber | 85,276 | 29,818 | 115,094 | Do. |
| Total | 10,587,849 | 25,469,978 | 36,057,827 | |
| Vernal: | | | | |
| Uintah | 1,015,829 | 505,877 | 1,521,706 | Arid, mountainous, mineral, agricultural, grazing. |
| Wasatch | 700,098 | ..... | 700,098 | Do. |
| Total | 1,715,927 | 505,877 | 2,221,804 | |
| State total | 12,303,776 | 25,975,855 | 38,279,631 | |

WASHINGTON.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Yakima: | | | | |
| Benton | 33,839 | ..... | 33,839 | |
| Douglas | 40,830 | 19,760 | 60,590 | Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing. |
| Kittitas | 170,268 | 310,856 | 481,124 | Grazing, prairie, hilly, and timber. |
| Yakima | 176,311 | 297,460 | 473,771 | Grazing, arid prairie, and timber. |
| Total | 421,248 | 628,076 | 1,049,324 | |
| Olympia: | | | | |
| Chehalis | 2,272 | ..... | 2,272 | Mountainous timbered lands. |
| Jefferson | 1,622 | ..... | 1,622 | Do. |
| King | 7,640 | 83,150 | 90,790 | Do. |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

WASHINGTON—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Olympia—Continued. | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Kitsap | 401 | ..... | 401 | Mountainous timbered lands. |
| Lewis | 440 | ..... | 440 | Do. |
| Mason | 6,653 | 640 | 7,293 | Do. |
| Pacific | 1,080 | ..... | 1,080 | Do. |
| Pierce | 1,497 | ..... | 1,497 | Do. |
| Thurston | 693 | ..... | 693 | Do. |
| Total | 22,298 | 83,790 | 106,088 | |
| Seattle: | | | | |
| Clallam | 12,977 | ..... | 12,977 | Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber. |
| Jefferson | 723 | ..... | 723 | Broken and mountainous. |
| King | 2,777 | 11,680 | 14,457 | Do. |
| San Juan | 3,048 | ..... | 3,048 | Broken, with little timber. |
| Skagit | 25,581 | 26,000 | 51,581 | Broken, heavily timbered, and mountainous. |
| Snohomish | 1,080 | 12,880 | 13,960 | Do. |
| Whatcom | 8,875 | 43,080 | 51,955 | Do. |
| Total | 55,061 | 93,640 | 148,701 | |
| Spokane: | | | | |
| Adams | 786 | ..... | 786 | Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain. |
| Douglas | ..... | 1,500 | 1,500 | Arid lands. |
| Ferry | 117,062 | 501,683 | 618,745 | Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral. |
| Lincoln | 43,532 | 4,448 | 47,980 | Farming and grazing. |
| Okanogan | 20,914 | 114,756 | 135,670 | Farming, grazing, and mineral. |
| Spokane | 20,481 | 3,094 | 23,575 | Do. |
| Stevens | 492,143 | 745,568 | 1,237,711 | Mountainous, farming, and mineral. |
| Whitman | 3,823 | ..... | 3,823 | Grazing lands. |
| Total | 698,741 | 1,371,049 | 2,069,790 | |
| Vancouver: | | | | |
| Clarke | 12,922 | ..... | 12,922 | Timbered and agricultural. |
| Cowlitz | 6,302 | 9,280 | 15,582 | Do. |
| Klickitat | 13,703 | 35,023 | 48,726 | Timbered, agricultural, grazing. |
| Lewis | 12,440 | ..... | 12,440 | Timbered and agricultural. |
| Pacific | 59,126 | ..... | 59,126 | Do. |
| Skamania | 65,853 | 34,291 | 100,144 | Do. |
| Wahkiakum | 1,351 | ..... | 1,351 | Timbered |
| Total | 171,697 | 78,594 | 250,291 | |
| Walla Walla: | | | | |
| Adams | 22,858 | ..... | 22,858 | Prairie, farming, and grazing lands. |
| Asotin | 137,276 | 13,293 | 150,569 | Mountainous, some timber, and prairie. |
| Benton | 43,941 | ..... | 43,941 | Desert, grazing, some timber, prairie, and farming. |
| Columbia | 7,021 | 166,458 | 173,479 | Mountainous, some timber, and prairie. |
| Franklin | 64,569 | ..... | 64,569 | Prairie, grazing lands; no timber. |
| Garfield | 9,774 | 75,108 | 84,882 | Farming, grazing, and timber. |
| Klickitat | 97,231 | ..... | 97,231 | Grazing and farming; some timber. |
| Wallawalla | 8,443 | ..... | 8,443 | Do. |
| Whitman | 10,850 | ..... | 10,850 | Prairie, farming, and grazing lands. |
| Total | 401,963 | 254,859 | 656,822 | |
| Waterville: | | | | |
| Chelan | 350,204 | 96,700 | 446,904 | Mountainous, timber, farming. |
| Douglas | 528,815 | 172,926 | 701,741 | Prairie, farming, and grazing. |
| Kittitas | 1,465 | ..... | 1,465 | Mountainous, timber, and farming. |
| Okanogan | 470,682 | 359,172 | 829,854 | Do. |
| Total | 1,351,166 | 628,798 | 1,979,964 | |
| State total | 3,122,174 | 3,138,806 | 6,260,980 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Wausau: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Adams | 480 | ..... | 480 | Scrubby oak openings, sandy. |
| Ashland | 720 | ..... | 720 | Farming and timber lands. |
| Barron | 160 | ..... | 160 | Level timber lands. |
| Bayfield | 7,040 | ..... | 7,040 | Farming and timber lands. |
| Buffalo | 320 | ..... | 320 | Broken agricultural lands. |
| Burnett | 4,440 | ..... | 4,440 | Ordinary agricultural lands. |
| Chippewa | 240 | ..... | 240 | Timber and agricultural lands. |
| Clark | 280 | ..... | 280 | Do. |
| Crawford | 40 | ..... | 40 | Farming, timbered, rolling. |
| Douglas | 3,960 | ..... | 3,960 | Farming and timbered lands. |
| Dunn | 440 | ..... | 440 | Timbered, broken agricultural lands. |
| Eau Claire | 400 | ..... | 400 | Agricultural lands. |
| Florence | 160 | ..... | 160 | Broken timbered lands. |
| Forest | 580 | ..... | 580 | Heavily timbered lands. |
| Gates | 120 | ..... | 120 | Timber and farm lands. |
| Grant | 40 | ..... | 40 | Broken farming land. |
| Iron | 840 | ..... | 840 | Timbered and swamp lands. |
| Jackson | 1,640 | ..... | 1,640 | Agricultural lands. |
| Juneau | 240 | ..... | 240 | Do. |
| La Crosse | 40 | ..... | 40 | Agricultural land. |
| Langlade | 40 | ..... | 40 | Hard-wood timber. |
| Lincoln | 80 | ..... | 80 | Heavily timbered, some swampy. |
| Marathon | 160 | ..... | 160 | Swampy. |
| Marinette | 1,760 | ..... | 1,760 | Swampy, timbered lands. |
| Monroe | 640 | ..... | 640 | Agricultural and grazing. |
| Oconto | 80 | ..... | 80 | Timbered lands. |
| Oneida | 3,280 | ..... | 3,280 | Heavily timbered, part swampy. |
| Pepin | 40 | ..... | 40 | Agricultural. |
| Polk | 680 | ..... | 680 | Broken timber. |
| Price | 2,080 | ..... | 2,080 | Timbered lands. |
| Sauk | 120 | ..... | 120 | Broken, sandy. |
| Sawyer | 2,440 | ..... | 2,440 | Timbered, farming, swampy. |
| Taylor | 240 | ..... | 240 | Timbered lands. |
| Trempealeau | 40 | ..... | 40 | Broken lands. |
| Vilas | 2,000 | ..... | 2,000 | Heavily timbered, part swampy. |
| Washburn | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | Timbered, agricultural lands. |
| Wood | 40 | ..... | 40 | Swampy. |
| State total | 36,900 | ..... | 36,900 | |

WYOMING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo: | | | | |
| Bighorn | 2,434,856 | 560,577 | 2,995,433 | Grazing, mountainous, timber, agricultural. |
| Converse | 11,200 | ..... | 11,200 | Grazing. |
| Crook | 308,228 | ..... | 308,228 | Do. |
| Fremont | 12,896 | ..... | 12,896 | Do |
| Johnson | 2,213,218 | 35,200 | 2,248,418 | Agricultural, grazing, timber, mountainous. |
| Natrona | 71,605 | ..... | 71,605 | Grazing. |
| Sheridan | 821,293 | 173,120 | 994,413 | Timber, grazing, agricultural, mountainous. |
| Weston | 304,276 | ..... | 304,276 | Grazing. |
| Total | 6,177,572 | 768,897 | 6,946,469 | |
| Cheyenne: | | | | |
| Albany | 1,510,372 | 21,581 | 1,531,953 | About one-half county broken, mountainous land. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams. |
| Carbon | 3,304,690 | 10,701 | 3,315,391 | Greater portions broken, mountainous land; some timber; agricultural land along streams. |
| Fremont | 199,873 | 32,979 | 232,852 | Mountainous, arid, timber. |
| Laramie | 2,761,291 | ..... | 2,761,291 | Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated. |
| Sweetwater | 708,936 | ..... | 708,936 | Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains. |
| **Total** | 8,485,162 | 65,261 | 8,550,423 | |

*Statement by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, etc.*—Continued.

WYOMING—continued.

| Land district and county. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | | Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. | |
| Douglas: | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | |
| Converse | 3,531,846 | 6,400 | 3,538,246 | Grazing, mountainous, and mineral. |
| Fremont | 815,900 | 104,362 | 920,262 | Grazing and mountainous. |
| Natrona | 2,955,665 | 116,236 | 3,071,901 | Grazing, mineral, and mountainous. |
| Total | 7,303,411 | 226,998 | 7,530,409 | |
| Evanston: | | | | |
| Fremont | 606,926 | 583,377 | 1,190,303 | Mountainous. |
| Sweetwater | 3,845,396 | 338,947 | 4,184,343 | Do. |
| Uinta | 1,801,931 | 611,960 | 2,413,891 | Do. |
| Total | 6,254,253 | 1,534,284 | 7,788,537 | |
| Lander: | | | | |
| Bighorn | 1,002,183 | 109,667 | 1,111,850 | Mountainous, farming, grazing, and timber. |
| Fremont | 801,334 | 22,981 | 824,315 | Arid, mountainous, grazing, and farming. |
| Total | 1,803,517 | 132,648 | 1,936,165 | |
| Sundance: | | | | |
| Converse | 91,322 | ..... | 91,322 | Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming. |
| Crook | 1,977,373 | ..... | 1,977,373 | Semimountainous, with fertile valleys. |
| Weston | 1,905,639 | ..... | 1,905,639 | Timber, grazing, and farming lands. |
| Total | 3,974,334 | ..... | 3,974,334 | |
| State total | 33,998,249 | 2,728,088 | 36,726,337 | |

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| State or Territory. | Area unappropriated and unreserved. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Surveyed. | Unsurveyed. | Total. |
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 168,520 | ..... | 168,520 |
| Alaska | 7,125 | [a]368,028,850 | 368,035,975 |
| Arizona | 12,639,346 | 32,931,959 | 45,571,305 |
| Arkansas | 1,859,809 | ..... | 1,859,809 |
| California | 25,525,946 | 6,877,749 | 32,403,695 |
| Colorado | 26,414,952 | 2,057,081 | 28,472,033 |
| Florida | 419,809 | 247,691 | 667,500 |
| Idaho | 9,293,079 | 21,696,761 | 30,989,840 |
| Kansas | 480,439 | ..... | 480,439 |
| Louisiana | 80,103 | 65,018 | 145,121 |
| Michigan | 306,208 | ..... | 306,208 |
| Minnesota | 1,790,782 | 716,768 | 2,507,550 |
| Mississippi | 44,834 | ..... | 44,834 |
| Missouri | 107,538 | ..... | 107,538 |
| Montana | 19,471,306 | 31,927,325 | 51,398,631 |
| Nebraska | 4,150,301 | ..... | 4,150,301 |
| Nevada | 32,652,450 | 28,551,637 | 61,204,087 |
| New Mexico | 35,723,934 | 14,166,703 | 49,890,637 |
| North Dakota | 3,428,151 | 605,720 | 4,033,871 |
| Oklahoma | 83,589 | ..... | 83,589 |
| Oregon | 14,071,464 | 5,668,185 | 19,739,649 |
| South Dakota | 8,536,350 | 137,377 | 8,673,727 |
| Utah | 12,303,776 | 25,975,855 | 38,279,631 |
| Washington | 3,122,174 | 3,138,806 | 6,260,980 |
| Wisconsin | 36,900 | ..... | 36,900 |
| Wyoming | 33,998,249 | 2,728,088 | 36,726,337 |
| Grand total | 246,717,134 | 545,521,573 | 792,238,707 |

[a] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

## DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS (E).

This division is charged with the supervision of all work relating to the public-land surveys under the rectangular system which came in with the birth of the public domain, and is its foundation work.

Upon this division by law is devolved the survey and subdivision of all Indian reservations for allotment purposes and all ceded Indian lands in preparation for their opening to the public. It is also empowered to subdivide for disposal all abandoned military reservations.

It includes in its jurisdiction the surveys of all fragmentary portions of the public domain, such as islands, isolated tracts, mission lands, donation claims, private land claims, town sites, and lands in Alaska allowed to be entered under special laws.

It has charge also of the establishment of boundary lines between States and Territories by astronomical determination and the survey of boundaries of national parks and Indian reservations.

All settlers' applications for surveys of public lands are referred to this division and examined in the field as to the bona fides of settlement, prior to the authorization of the survey.

The operations of the corps of examiners of surveys—about 15 in number—are directed by this division.

Other items of business transacted by this division are as follows:

(1) Preparation of instructions to surveyors-general in the 17 districts in matters pertaining to the survey of public lands and private land claims.

(2) Examination of all contracts for surveys, writing letters of approval or disapproval, or requiring emendations; recording the contracts in an appropriate volume, showing number and date of the contract, date of approval, amount of contract, and appropriation out of which the same is payable; noting the surveys to be made under each contract upon maps kept for the purpose, showing at a glance all surveys under contract for the time being.

(3) Correspondence with surveyors-general in matters pertaining to the details of the service.

(4) Issue of instructions to examiners of surveys and correspondence in matters pertaining to their duties.

(5) Careful scrutiny of all plats and field notes of surveys.

(6) Consideration of reports of inspections in the field by examiners of surveys in connection with the plats and field notes of the surveys inspected.

(7) Writing letters of acceptance or rejection of surveys, in which are given résumés of the findings of the examiners. In case of rejection the particulars wherein the surveys fail to meet the requirements of law and regulations are itemized, in order that the same may be placed upon record and to enable the surveyor-general to acquaint the contracting deputy with the reasons which induced the rejection of his work.

(8) Issue of instructions for the survey of Indian and abandoned military reservations.

(9) Preparation of contracts and instructions for the survey of State and Territorial boundaries and for surveys in the Indian Territory, and examination of returns of survey upon the completion thereof.

(10) Letters of advice to surveyors-general and local land offices in regard to all Executive orders reserving land for Indian, military, naval, or light-house purposes, or in regard to the modification or revocation of such orders; noting of Executive orders establishing, modifying, or relinquishing reservations in appropriate volumes and upon the maps of the several surveying districts.

(11) Replies to numerous letters from county surveyors and others in all the public-land States and Territories seeking information and advice in regard to the restoration of lost or obliterated corners of the public land surveys and the subdivision of sections.

(12) Preparation of certified copies of field notes and other records required by individuals or for use as evidence in judicial proceedings.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters: | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | 260 | |
| Received during the year | 6,062 | |
| | | 6,322 |
| Letters disposed of: | | |
| By answer | 4,092 | |
| By reference | 323 | |
| By filing (no answer) | 1,679 | |
| Balance on hand July 1, 1906 | 228 | |
| | | 6,322 |
| Letters written, not answers | | 1,240 |
| Surveying returns: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 104 | |
| Received during the year | 189 | |
| | | 293 |
| Acted on during the year | 201 | |
| On hand July 1, 1906 | 92 | |
| | | 293 |
| Reports of examinations of surveys: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 103 | |
| Received during the year | 211 | |
| | | 314 |
| Acted on during the year | 239 | |
| On hand July 1, 1906 | 75 | |
| | | 314 |
| Surveying contracts: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 0 | |
| Received during the year | 94 | |
| Approved during the year | | 94 |
| Special instructions: | | |
| Received | | 111 |
| Acted upon and approved during the year | | 111 |
| Contracts pending July 1, 1906 | | 0 |

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general instructions dated May 27, 1905, issued to the surveyors-general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the instructions to the surveyor-general of Idaho being taken as an example:

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 (33 Stat. L., 1184), there was appropriated:

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, four hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation

preference shall be given, first, in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the acts approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety; and, second, to surveying under such other acts as provide for land grants to the several States and Territories, except railroad land grants and such indemnity lands as the several States and Territories may be entitled to in lieu of lands granted them for educational and other purposes which may have been sold or included in some reservation or otherwise disposed of, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except forest reservations, and lands within boundaries of forest reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided further*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the district of Alaska, there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and eleven, Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing allowance for surveys in California and Oregon, are hereby extended to all of the above-named States and Territories and district. And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, or by such competent surveyors as he may authorize the surveyor-general to select, at such compensation not exceeding six dollars per day, and such per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars, while engaged in field examinations, as he may prescribe, said per diem allowance to be also made to such clerks who are competent surveyors who may be detailed to make field examinations, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making by such competent surveyors fragmentary surveys, office examination of surveying returns, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, and from the amount hereby appropriated there may be expended for surveys in the mining regions of Nevada, situated south of the first standard parallel north of Mount Diablo base line, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Deducting from the $400,000 appropriated the sum of $80,000 set aside for examinations in the field there remains available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of $320,000.

From the $320,000 available there is hereby apportioned to the district of Idaho the sum of $37,000.

The fund set aside for examinations will be retained under the control of this office and expended for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners of surveys, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this office, who are competent and experienced public land surveyors, will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course may be necessary to expedite the work in this branch of the service. It is the intention of this office to have all examinations in the field made by regular examiners of surveys, or office employees detailed for the purpose, except where exigencies arise making this course impracticable.

The annual instructions issued under date of August 13, 1902, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were full and explicit, and the surveying rates for the fiscal year 1906. being the same as for the

fiscal year 1903, the said instructions dated August 13, 1902, except as modified by that part of the annual instructions dated July 26, 1904, relating to the transmission and investigation of settlers' applications for survey and subsequent action thereon by this office are hereby made applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and you will be governed accordingly.

Your special attention is called to circular of May 6, 1905, directing you to at once call the attention of all deputy surveyors under your supervision to the fact that the act of March 3, 1905, Public No. 217 (33 Stat. L., 1257), forbids the creation of deficiencies in appropriations, and that, therefore, this office will not hereafter recommend appropriations to cover any amounts claimed by them in excess of the maximum amount of the Government's liability under their respective contracts.

This office has experienced very considerable difficulty in adjusting the accounts of deputy surveyors, in accordance with the compensation justly earned by them under the rates of mileage prescribed by law for the survey of different classes of the public lands, and, with a view to the proper settlement of such accounts, it is hereby required that in all contracts involving rates not in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7), both the minimum rates ($9, $7, $5) and the intermediate ($13, $11, $7), shall invariably be named in the contracts, and where, owing to the character of the country to be surveyed, "exceptional difficulties" are to be encountered by the surveyor, and rates of mileage in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7) must be paid in order to secure the execution of the surveys, there must be inserted in the contracts:

First. The minimum rates ($9, $7, $5).

Second. The intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7), applicable to lands "heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth," but not exceptionally difficult to survey, and therefore not entitling the deputy surveyor to rates in excess of the intermediate rate.

Third. The rates per mile for the different classes of lines, in excess of the intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7), named in the proposal of the lowest acceptable bidder, to whom, under existing regulations, the contract is to be awarded.

Under existing departmental and official regulations, it is held that the maximum rates of mileage ($18, $15, $12) can be allowed only in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys where the work can not be contracted for at the minimum ($9, $7, $5) and intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7), and said ruling is also held applicable to the special maximum rates ($25, $23, $20). In other words, "exceptional difficulties" must prevail in order to entitle a surveyor to any rates in excess of the intermediate ($13, $11, $7).

It is especially essential that the descriptions given in the field notes at the end of each mile of line shall state the exact character of the country over which the line may pass, in order that the accounting officers may be enabled to readily determine the rate of compensation to be allowed for such line or any part thereof, and the obligation to comply with this requirement should be specially impressed upon deputy surveyors.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FIMPLE,
*Acting Commissioner.*

## MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.*

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| ALASKA. | *Acres.* |
| Fort Wrangell: | |
| President's order, June 21, 1890. | |
| In the town of Fort Wrangell, a tract of land upon which are the buildings now occupied by the civil government, described as follows: Beginning on the south side of Main street, at the northwest corner of the warehouse occupied by Sylvester & Reid; thence in a northwesterly direction by land occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 210 feet to a post in picket fence; thence in a northeasterly direction along said picket fence, old stockade blockhouse, and lands occupied by Rufus Sylvester, 214 feet to a post; thence in a northwesterly direction at a right angle with aforesaid line by lands of the United States, 240 feet to a post; thence in a southwesterly direction and parallel with the northwest wall of the old fort and 40 feet distant from said wall by lands of the United States, 550 feet to low tide-water mark; thence along low tide-water mark in a southeasterly direction by the sea 450 feet to the south side of Main street; thence along south side of Main street to place of beginning | [a] 4.00 |
| Sitka: | |
| President's order, June 21, 1890. | |
| The plat of ground marked No. 20 on the map, but more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northern corner of that plat of ground which we hereafter ask shall be reserved as a public common and now known as the "parade ground," near the Presbyterian Church, and running N. 33° E. 64.68 feet; thence W. 35° N. 59.73 feet; thence N. 39° E. 87.79 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide, crossing this and continuing the line (N. 39° E.) 59.40 feet; thence E. 39° S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 104.28 feet; thence S. 30° W. 46.20 feet to a road 26.40 feet wide; thence on south side of said road E. 30° S. 86.46 feet; thence S. 29° W. 111.54 feet; thence W. 4° N. 150.40 feet to point of starting, for marine or military barracks and garden | [b] |
| Ten acres of land, including that now designated on the plat of land as surveyed and claimed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as the same appears of record in the office of the recorder ex officio for this district and marked "Military cemetery," and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at corner mark No. 8 on said plat, running northwesterly 660 feet; thence at right angles southwesterly 660 feet; thence southeasterly 660 feet; thence northeasterly 660 feet, for a military and naval cemetery, subject to any rights which said Board of Home Missions may have | 10.00 |
| Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay, on the south side thereof, on Baranoff Island, now used for watering purposes by the U. S. Navy and mercantile vessels, for a wharf and such other purposes as may be necessary for use of the U. S. Navy and mercantile marine; also all of that island situated directly opposite the town of Sitka, known as Japonsky Island, for naval and military purposes | [b] |
| Fort St. Michael: | |
| President's order June, 8, 1906, transfers lands heretofore reserved for use of Fort St. Michael except the post reserve; the Quartermaster's depot and ship yard; wireless telegraph station, and target range, all described by metes and bounds | [b] |
| In the vicinity of Dyea: | |
| President's order, Dec. 31, 1898. | |
| 1. Beginning at a point about 200 yards north of the dock of the Dyea Klondike Transportation Co.; thence northerly along the shore of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence south 2 miles, thence east 1 mile to point of beginning | [a] 1,280.00 |
| 2. Beginning at point on shore of Lynn Canal just north of where road from Haines Mission turns westerly toward Chilkat; thence southerly along coast line of Lynn Canal 2 miles; thence west 1 mile; thence northerly 2 miles; thence east 1 mile to point of beginning | [a] 1,280.00 |
| President's order, Nov. 21, 1902. | |
| 1. Beginning at northwest corner of said military reservation (corner 4 of existing reservation); thence south 2,007 feet to corner 2 on the east shore of Chilkat Inlet; thence meandering along the said shore of the Chilkat Inlet S. 41° 34′ E. 18,945 feet to corner 3; thence across the peninsula to the west shore of Lynn Canal, east 7,300 feet, more or less, to corner 4; thence meandering along the shore of Lynn Canal N. 41° 06′ W. 11,943 feet, more or less, to corner 5 (corner 2 of existing reservation); thence along the south boundary of said reservation west 5,280 feet to corner 6 (corner 3 of existing reservation; thence along the west boundary of said reservation N. 47° 08′ W. 10,560 feet to point of beginning | [a c] |
| 2. All the land within the following limits to secure a clay deposit for making roads on the reservation: Beginning at a post situated about 4,640 feet west of the approach to the present wharf at Haines, Alaska; thence east 500 feet to corner 2; thence north 500 feet to corner 3; thence west 500 feet to corner 4; thence south 500 feet to corner 1, the point of beginning | ..... |
| President's order, Nov. 27, 1905, reserves certain land, described by metes and bounds, on the west shore of Chilkat Inlet, for a water supply for Fort Wm. H. Seward | [b] |

[a] Approximately.
[b] Not known.
[c] Courses and distances do not close within 15 chains.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| ALASKA—continued. | *Acres.* |
| Fort Gibbon, at junction of the Tanana and Yukon rivers: President's order, July 10, 1899. Modified by President's order, July 19, 1905, by adding a strip of land along eastern boundary approximately 100 yards wide together with Bulls Island in Yukon River and excluding other described lands. Beginning at a post marked "U. S. M. R.," situated on the north or right bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River; thence running due north from said post 10 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due south to a point at low-water mark on the north bank of the Yukon River; thence easterly along the north bank of said Yukon River at low-water mark to a point due south of said beginning post; thence north to the place of beginning | [a] 64,000.00 |
| Fort Egbert: President's order, Jan. 25, 1904. Commencing at a post at the mouth of Mission Creek, marked "U. S. M. R.;" thence due west 2 miles; thence due south 2 miles; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north to the left bank of the Yukon River; thence along the left bank of said river to the place of beginning | [b] |
| President's order, Jan. 23, 1900. On recommendation contained in letter from the Secretary of War, so much of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer as lies north of the southern boundary as hereinafter described was reserved for public purposes, viz: Commencing at the extreme north end of the peninsula embracing Point Spencer, shown by the General Land Office map of Alaska, 1898, as being in approximate latitude 65° 17′ N., longitude 166° 45′ W. from Greenwich; thence to a point due south from Point Spencer, 2 miles to a point east or west from the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence to a point due east or west, as the case may be, to a point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay; thence due west, crossing said peninsula from the point at low-water mark on the west shore of Port Clarence Bay, to a point at low-water mark on Bering Sea, the last-named course to constitute the southern boundary of the tract | [b] |
| President's order, Mar. 3, 1906, modifies boundaries of Fort Egbert as declared by previous orders | [b] |
| Fort Liscum: President's order, Dec. 31, 1903. Beginning at an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, driven 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 1," which is near the center of a neck of land 24 feet wide, which connects Swanport Peninsula with the mainland, and which is N. 67° 50′ W., 26.50 chains distant from large rock about 12 by 12 by 14 feet above ground, standing in front of Fort Liscum, said iron post being situated at the initial point or northwest corner of the reservation as declared by Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 80° 30′ E. to the shore, and following the shore line of Valdez Bay at low water in an easterly direction to a point on the shore N. 9° 30′ E. from an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 2," placed 3 feet in the ground, on a bluff 30 feet above sea level; said post bearing S. 80° 30′ E., 2 miles distant from post No. 1, the place of beginning, and west 6.50 chains from the mouth of Solomons Gulch Creek, said point being also the northeast corner of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence S. 9° 30′ W., thru said post and along the eastern boundary of the original reservation, 43.05 chains from the said iron post No. 2 to corner No. 3, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 3;" thence N. 83° 20′ W., 160.32 chains to corner No. 4, which is an iron post 2 inches in diameter, 5 feet long, 3 feet in the ground, marked "U. S. M. R. Post No. 4," said corner being situated on the western line of the original reservation as declared by said Executive order of July 18, 1900; thence N. 9° 30′ E. along the original reservation 50.97 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning | 659.89 |
| A tract of land for military purposes, particularly as a site for a signal station and base of supply for Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line, viz: All that tract of land situate near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay, district of Alaska, bounded as follows: President's order, Mar. 10, 1903. Modified by President's order, June 30, 1904, by reserving certain land near the easterly shore of Valdez Bay for use of War Department and Department of Justice. Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of the present town of Valdez, situated, with respect to surrounding objects, as described in a survey of said tract made by George E. Baldwin, U. S. deputy surveyor, in January, 1903; thence N. 61° 27′ E., along the present northern boundary of the town of Valdez, 261 feet, to corner No. 2; thence N. 28° 33′ W., 92 feet, to corner No. 3; thence S. 61° 27′ W., 261 feet, to corner No. 4; thence S. 28° 33′ E., 92 feet, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning | [b] |
| A tract of land on Skagway River near Skagway, known as Survey No. 177, as surveyed by Alfred Williams, U. S. deputy surveyor, and shown upon a blue-print diagram accompanying the order, viz: President's order, May 21, 1903. Starting at Station Kean, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which Station Garb, of same survey, bears S. 3° 59′ W.; thence N. 52° 05′ E., 111.62 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning; thence N. 47° 12′ W., 80 chains, to corner No. 2; thence N. 42° 48′ E., 80 chains, to corner No. 3; thence S. 47° 11′ E., 48.79 chains, to corner No. 4; thence S. 30° 03′ W., 32.81 chains, to corner No. 5; thence S. 46° 27′ E., 0.37 chain, to corner No. 6; thence S. 43° 22′ W , 36.03 chains, to corner No. 7; thence S. 47° 12′ E., 24.30 chains, to corner No. 8; thence S. 44° 26′ W., 11.96 chains, to corner No. 1, the place of beginning. Variation at all corners, 32° 30′ E. The bearings are true | [a] 466.12 |

[a] Approximately. [b] Not known.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| ALASKA—continued. | *Acres.* |
| At Seward: | |
| President's order, July 3, 1905. | |
| Commencing 100 feet east of stone monument No. 2, south of Adams street, Seward, Alaska, and extending north about 2,700 feet to a point 100 feet east of stone monument No. 1 of the northeast corner of the Seward town site; thence east to the water line; thence southerly along the water line to a point directly east of stone monument No. 2; thence to the point of commencement | (a) |
| President's order, Dec. 7, 1905, reserves certain land at Keystone, described by metes and bounds, and situate in approximate latitude 61° 10′ N., longitude 145° 40′ W | (a) |
| President's order, Feb. 24, 1906, reserves all the public lands at Unalaklik within certain described limits for use of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army | b 6.26 |
| Total in Alaska, as far as known or estimated | 67,712.01 |
| ALABAMA. | |
| At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.: | |
| Cedar Point | 296.50 |
| President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. | |
| Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island | (a) |
| Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853. | |
| Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E | (a) |
| Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842. | |
| ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI. | |
| All of Ship Island, Hurricane, and Dog islands (Dog and Hurricane islands estimated at 100 acres) | 1,652.40 |
| President's order, Aug. 30, 1847. | |
| Total in Alabama and Mississippi, as far as known | 1,949.90 |
| ARIZONA TERRITORY. | |
| Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation | 7,421.14 |
| President's order, Feb. 1, 1877. | |
| Camp Grant (new), in Tps. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E | 42,341.00 |
| President's order, Apr. 17, 1876. | |
| Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims | 49,920.00 |
| President's orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883. | |
| Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W | 1,730.00 |
| President's orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201). | |
| Total in Arizona, so far as known | 101,412.14 |
| ARKANSAS. | |
| Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W | 14.81 |
| President's orders, May 22, 1871, and Dec. 3, 1876. (See act of Feb. 26, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 596.) | |
| Total in Arkansas | 14.81 |
| CALIFORNIA. | |
| Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay | (a) |
| President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 10, 1860. | |
| Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay | (c) |
| President's order, Nov. 6, 1850. | |
| Drum Barracks, at Wilmington | 55.00 |
| Deeded to the United States by private parties. | |
| Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W | 344.90 |
| President's order Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849. | |
| Deadmans Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian | 2.00 |
| President's order, Mar. 15, 1872. | |
| Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation | 451.50 |
| President's order, Apr. 2, 1869. | |
| Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey | (a) |
| President's order, Nov. 23, 1866. | |
| Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian | 7.52 |
| Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; President's order, Oct. 21, 1882. | |
| Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay | 1,479.94 |
| President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 52). | |

a Not known. b Approximately. c Unsurveyed.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA—continued. | *Acres.* |
| Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1)<br>President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 186). | 57.89 |
| Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor<br>President's order, Feb. 26, 1852.<br>"To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punta de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of 1½ miles above Punta de Guisanas." | (a) |
| San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M.<br>President's order, Sept. 14, 1888.<br>This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb. 2, 1848. | b 40.00 |
| Sausalito Bay Point<br>President's order, Nov. 6, 1850.<br>From southern boundary of Sausalito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific. | (a) |
| Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay<br>President's order, Oct. 25, 1867. | (c) |
| Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay<br>President's orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866. | (a) |
| Total in California, as far as known or estimated | 2,438.75 |
| FLORIDA. | |
| North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14 patented to D. L. Yulee Sept. 5, 1853. | 419.44 |
| Fort McRae, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842.<br>"All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank." | (a) |
| North Key, in Tps. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E | 159.48 |
| Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E | 52.17 |
| Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E<br>President's order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, altho Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay. | 842.29 |
| At Charlotte Harbor<br>Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882.<br>"The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E. | 2,143.38 |
| Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)<br>President's order, Sept. 17, 1845. | (a) |
| Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E | 377.77 |
| Flag Island, in St. George Sound<br>Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; President's order, Nov. 17, 1882. | (a) |
| Matanzas Inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E<br>Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. | (a) |
| Fort Barrancas, in fractional secs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., and fractional secs. 1, 3, 16, 27, and unsurveyed lands south of fractional secs. 16 and 27 north and east of claim of Joaquin Barilla, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W<br>Included in limits of naval reservation per act of Congress approved Apr. 22, 1826, and declared by President's order dated Jan. 10, 1838. President's order, May 11, 1844, transferred 1,667 acres to military authorities, and by President's orders, dated May 21, 1888, and Oct. 2, 1891, boundaries were enlarged by transferring sufficient land to form present area. | 2,500.00 |
| Anastasia Island<br>President's order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. ¼ sec. 21, all fractional sec. 22, NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 28, and all sec. 27, in T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. ¼ of sec. 21 and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec. 27. | (a) |
| Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island<br>Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; President's order, July 2, 1888. | (a) |
| At St. Andrew Sound<br>Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.<br>"The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast." | (a) |
| At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W<br>President's order, May 3, 1897. | d 1,483.84 |

a Not known.
b Approximately.
c Unsurveyed; area not known.
d Estimated.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| FLORIDA—continued. | *Acres.* |
| At St. Augustine: | |
| Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849. | |
| Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands | (a) |
| Spanish governor's house | (a) |
| Treasury lot | (a) |
| St. Francis barracks and grounds | (a) |
| Military hospital lot | (a) |
| Powder-house lot | (a) |
| Two small islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor | b 2.00 |
| President's order, May 31, 1892. | |
| At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity, or Point St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W. | 3,851.21 |
| Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. | |
| Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W." | 5,958.20 |
| President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. | |
| Santa Rosa Island: All that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island | (c) |
| President's order, July 2, 1888. | |
| Key West, or Thompson Island | (a) |
| Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat. L., 96.) | |
| Key West Shoals, SW. point of Key West | (a) |
| President's order, Sept. 17, 1845. | |
| Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E | (a) |
| President's order, Aug. 26, 1880. | |
| All lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne. President's order, Feb. 11, 1897. | |
| Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida | 270.39 |
| President's order, Aug. 21, 1897. | |
| Total in Florida, as far as known or estimated | 18,058.17 |
| IDAHO. | |
| Fort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City | 638.00 |
| President's order, Apr. 9, 1873. | |
| Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E | 646.50 |
| President's order, Oct. 12, 1870. | |
| Total in Idaho | 1,284.50 |
| ILLINOIS. | |
| Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian | b 750.00 |
| Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island R. R. Co. Act of Apr. 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W. | |
| Maple Island (within limits of two surveyed islands), in secs. 19 and 30, T. 5 N., R. 9 W., third principal meridian, in the Mississippi River, reserved in connection with the rectification and improvement of the channel of the river | (a) |
| President's order, June 13, 1895. | |
| Total in Illinois, as far as known or estimated | b 750.00 |
| KANSAS. | |
| Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E | b 2,750.00 |
| President's order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392). | |
| Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E | b 19,899.22 |
| President's order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573). | |
| Total in Kansas | 22,649.22 |

a Not known. b Approximately. c Unsurveyed.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| LOUISIANA. | *Acres.* |
| Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands, 1,200 yards each way from the fort"<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. | (a) |
| Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island<br>Purchased by United States in January, 1834. | 126.16 |
| Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. | 740.97 |
| Fort Pike, consisting of "the public lands within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike"<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp, except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known. | (a) |
| Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. | 556.12 |
| Tower Dupres:<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.<br>"All the public lands within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River | (a) |
| Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur:<br>President's order, Feb. 9, 1842. (See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquishing part of Fort Macomb.)<br>"All the public lands within 1,200 yards from the fort" | (a) |
| Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne<br>Purchased Mar 15, 1856. | b 92.00 |
| United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city<br>Purchased by United States, Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848. | (a) |
| Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge<br>Purchased in 1814. | (a) |
| Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated | 1,515.25 |
| MICHIGAN. | |
| Area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; 2, Area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant shown on diagram with order<br>President's order, May 9, 1885. | (a) |
| St. Marys Falls Canal Reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E<br>President's order, June 10, 1882. | 9.41 |
| Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel<br>President's order, Oct. 12, 1889. | (a) |
| Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2; and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E<br>President's order, Oct. 30, 1884. | b 145.90 |
| Fort Brady<br>President's order, Jan. 19, 1895. N. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 5, E. ½ and E. ½ W. ½ sec. 6, N. ½ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 28, S. ½ N. ½ and S. ½ sec. 29, S. ½ N. ½, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 30, S. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 31, W. ½ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ N. ½ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W. | 2,573.10 |
| The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E<br>Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885. President's order, Sept. 22, 1885. | (a) |
| Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit<br>Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844. | (a) |
| Total in Michigan, as far as known | 2,728.41 |
| MINNESOTA. | |
| Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers<br>Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov. 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, Jan. 1, 1874. | (a) |
| Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W<br>President's order, Mar. 13, 1854. | 7.32 |
| Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling | 7.32 |
| MISSOURI. | |
| Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E. of fifth principal meridian<br>President's order, Feb. 24, 1871. | (a) |
| Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W. of fifth principal meridian<br>President's order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W. | (a) |

a Not known. b Approximately.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| MISSOURI—continued. | *Acres.* |
| S. ½ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 15, and the NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 22, T. 33 N., R. 4 E. fifth principal meridian, Missouri, reserved as a target range for use of troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. | 160.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 19, 1898. | |
| Total in Missouri, as far as known or estimated | 160.00 |
| MONTANA. | |
| Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E. | 2,400.00 |
| President's order, May 16, 1871. | |
| Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River | a 57,619.00 |
| President's order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river. | |
| Fort Assinniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians | a 168,640.00 |
| President's orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881. | |
| Fort Missoula: | |
| Original reserve: Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W | 640.00 |
| President's order, Feb. 19, 1877. | |
| Additional reserve: S. ½ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, and W. ½ of SW. ¼, sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W. | 560.23 |
| President's order, Aug. 5, 1878. | |
| Timber reserve on unsurveyed land | 1,577.41 |
| President's order, June 10, 1879. | |
| National cemetery of Custer's battlefield | 640.00 |
| President's order, Dec. 7, 1886. | |
| Total in Montana, as far as known or estimated | 232,056.84 |
| NEBRASKA. | |
| Fort McPherson National Cemetery | 107.00 |
| President's orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887. | |
| Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek: | |
| Post reserve | 12,800.00 |
| President's orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879. | |
| Timber reserve, 4 miles square | 10,240.00 |
| President's order, Nov. 4, 1879. | |
| Fort Niobrara: | |
| President's order, Dec. 10, 1879. | |
| Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian | 5,474.84 |
| President's order, June 6, 1881. | |
| Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. ¼ of NE. ¼ sec. 28; the NW. ¼ of NW. ¼, and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. ¼ of SW. ¼; the W. ½ of SW. ¼, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 25; the E. ½ of NW. ¼; the E. ½ of SW. ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. ¼ of sec. 33 | |
| In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. ½ of SE. ¼, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. ½ of NW. ¼ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12 | 28,817.48 |
| President's order, Apr. 29, 1884. | |
| (To the above was added the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 30 of the same township and range) | |
| | 57,439.32 |
| President's order, May 7, 1896. | |
| Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. ¼ sec. 29, NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 30, and S. ½ sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884 | 720.00 |
| Total in Nebraska | a 56,719.32 |
| NEW MEXICO. | |
| Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W | a 8,840.00 |
| President's orders, Apr. 19, 1869, and July 14, 1906. | |
| Fort Sumner Post Cemetery, situated in NE. ¼ sec. 15 and NW. ¼ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E. | 320.00 |
| President's order, May 22, 1871. | |
| Fort Union (falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora): | |
| Post and timber reserve | 66,880.00 |
| President's order, Oct. 9, 1868. | |
| Fort Wingate, in Tps. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W | 83,200.00 |
| President's orders, Feb. 18, 1870, and Mar. 26, 1881. | |
| Total in New Mexico | 159,240.00 |

a Approximately.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| NORTH DAKOTA. | *Acres.* |
| Lot 11, sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., fifth principal meridian. President's order, May 17, 1899. | 8.00 |
| Lot 13 sec. 34, T. 138 N., R. 80 W., as an addition to Fort Lincoln. President's order, June 8, 1901. | 39.40 |
| Total in North Dakota | 47.40 |
| OREGON. | |
| Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W. President's order, Aug. 29, 1863. | 192.07 |
| Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. ½ secs. 7, 8, and 9. President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation. | 1,250.11 |
| For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2, and SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W. President's order, July 14, 1884. President's order, Nov. 13, 1889, reserves parts of secs. 27 and 31 and parts of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W. President's order, Dec. 19, 1899, restores to public domain for disposal so much of land reserved by President's order of Nov. 13, 1889, described as part of sec. 3 and secs. 4 and 9, and parts of secs. 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20; parts of secs. 21, 22, 28, and 29, T. 48 S., R. 13 W. | 174.27 |
| North side of Tillamook Head: Fractional SW. ¼ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W. President's order, Nov. 4, 1885. | 327.55 |
| Total in Oregon as far as estimated | 1,944.00 |
| OKLAHOMA. | |
| Fort Reno, in Tps. 12 and 13 N., R. 8 W., Indian meridian. President's order, July 17, 1883. | [a] 9,493.00 |
| Post reserve (unsurveyed). President's order, Oct. 7, 1871. | 23,040.00 |
| Post reserve (surveyed). President's order, Feb. 26, 1897. | 26,736.00 |
| Total in Oklahoma | 59,269.00 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA. | |
| Fort Meade: President's order, Dec. 18, 1878. Post reserve in Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian | 7,840.00 |
| Timber reserve: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. ½ sec. 18, and W. ½ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. ½ of secs. 24 and 25, and SE. ¼ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian. President's order, Apr. 18, 1881. Executive order, Sept. 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated Sept. 14, 1889. See also President's order, May 27, 1885. | 3,344.83 |
| Total in South Dakota as far as known or estimated | 11,184.83 |
| UTAH. | |
| Fort Douglas, in Tps. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E. President's order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres. | 2,388.19 |
| Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas. Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. President's order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; sec. 17; N. ½ sec. 18, and E. ½ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah, 600 acres. | 1,920.00 |
| Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas. President's order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. ¼ sec. 26; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ and lot 1, sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas. See act of May 16, 1906 (Public No. 167), granting about 32 acres in sec. 4, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., within Fort Douglas Military Reservation to University of Utah; also act of June 29 1906 (Public No. 346), authorizing Secretary of War to grant 42.3 acres within Fort Douglas Military Reservation to Le Grand Young, in exchange for lots 4, 5, and 6, sec. 2, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., and sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., subject to approval of title by Attorney-General. | 208.56 |
| Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uinta meridian, within the Uinta Indian Reservation. President's order, Sept. 1, 1887. | 3,840.00 |
| Total in Utah (estimated) | 8,356.75 |

[a] Approximately.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| WASHINGTON. | *Acres.* |
| Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Tps. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W. | (a) |
| President's orders, July 19, 1862, and Mar. 10, 1863. President's order, May 15, 1893, reserves blocks Nos. 32 and 53 within town site at Port Angeles for customs-service use. | |
| Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island. | 43.10 |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. | |
| Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby: | |
| President's order, Feb. 26, 1852. | |
| Fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes) and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W. | 536.20 |
| Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks. | 599.30 |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. | |
| Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. | 634.60 |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. | |
| These reserves are in Tps. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W. | |
| At Neah Harbor, Strait of Juan de Fuca: | |
| 1. Wa-addah Island. | b 29.00 |
| 2. Tract east side of harbor. | b 400.00 |
| 3. Tract west side of harbor. | b 400.00 |
| President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz, NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. | |
| At Narrows of Puget Sound: | |
| South end of Vashons Island. | 633.60 |
| President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz, NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. | |
| All in Tps. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E. | |
| President's order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz, NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. | |
| San Juan Island: | |
| Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W. | 640.00 |
| Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.) | 508.33 |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. President's order dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended President's order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., making an aggregate of 640 acres. | |
| Shaw Island: | |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. | |
| West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W. | 515.30 |
| President's order, July 2, 1875. | |
| Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W. | 594.90 |
| Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W. | 640.00 |
| President's order, July 31, 1865. | |
| Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E. | 639.54 |
| Order of Secretary of War, Oct. 29, 1853. President's order, Jan. 5, 1878 ($\frac{46}{100}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission). | |
| Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold. | 619.57 |
| President's order, May 13, 1859. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold. | |
| Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881. President's order, Jan. 12, 1882; President's order, Nov. 17, 1887. | |
| Fort Spokane, on Spokane River. | 640.00 |
| Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28, and 33, T. 30 N., R. 1 W. | 621.97 |
| President's order, Apr. 30, 1896, revokes order of Apr. 1, 1895, transferring the reservation declared by President's order of Jan. 29, 1859, to the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal, and again reserves the land. | |
| Chinook Point, also known as Scarborough Head or Hill. Lot 9, sec. 22, T. 9 N., R. 10 W., reserved in connection with existing reservation. | 33.00 |
| President's order, May 8, 1899. | |
| Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz: | |
| 1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W. | 258.63 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W. | 628.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W. | 614.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W. | c 404.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |

a Not known.
b Approximately.
c Excluding lands embraced in donation claim of George H. Gerrish, per President's order, Jan. 9, 1893.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| WASHINGTON—continued. | *Acres.* |
| Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz—Continued. | |
| 5. Clallam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W. | 614.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 6. Opposite Clallam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W. | 637.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W. | |
| All disposed of before order issued. | |
| 8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W. | 624.25 |
| President s order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W. | 603.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W. | 464.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W. | |
| All disposed of before order issued. | |
| 12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E. | 450.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W. | 590.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| N. ½ of SW. ¼ sec. 17, and that part of lot 6 of sec. 18, T. 30 N., R. 1 E., W. M., not already embraced in the reservation as per Executive order of Sept. 22, 1866, was reserved in connection with Marrowstone Point Reservation. | |
| President's order, Nov. 14, 1896. | [a] 58.00 |
| 14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E. | 550.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 15. South entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E. | 630.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E. | 140.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E. | 615.25 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E. | 614.25 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E. | 602.20 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 20. Double Bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N.. R. 2 E. | 626.25 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E. | 631.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| 25. Whidbeys Island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E. | 602.00 |
| President's order, Sept. 22, 1866. | |
| Goose Island, situate in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern part of San Juan Island, in the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W. | (b) |
| President's order, Jan. 9, 1889. | |
| On N. side of entrance of Gig Harbor, lots 5 and 6, sec. 5, and lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. | 81.80 |
| President's order, Apr. 3, 1901. | |
| Port Madison: | |
| President's order, July 29, 1905. | |
| Lots 4 and 5, sec. 21, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 28, T. 26 N., R. 2 E., W. M., formerly a part of the Port Madison Indian Reservation. | 70.50 |
| Total in Washington, as far as known or estimated | 19,840.54 |
| WISCONSIN. | |
| Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E. | 1,046.10 |
| Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 1, 1837. | |
| WYOMING. | |
| Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W. | 4,352.00 |
| President's order, June 28, 1869. | |
| Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (area included below). | |
| President's orders, Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880. | |
| Crow Creek Forest Reserve, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 71 and 72 W., transferred to control of War Department as a military reservation. | 56,132.96 |
| President's order, Oct. 9, 1903. This reservation includes secs. 20, 28, 30, and 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W. (2,540.64 acres), reserved by President's orders of Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880, as a wood and timber reservation in connection with Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot. | |
| Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery | (b) |
| Secretary of War, Nov. 19, 1886. | |
| Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation | [c] 1,405.00 |
| President's order, May 21, 1887. | |

[a] Estimated. [b] Not known. [c] Approximately.

*Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office*—Continued.

| Name and location of reservation, with date of President's order or other authority. | Area. |
|---|---|
| WYOMING—continued. | *Acres.* |
| In T. 56 N., R. 84 W., secs. 7 and 8; the NW. ¼ and the W. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 17; lots 1, 2, and 3 and E. ½ NW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 18; the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 20. Lot 1 and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 30, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 31 .... | 5,493.78 |
| In T. 56 N., R. 85 W., the W. ½ sec. 1. All of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of sec. 14, except the S. ½ SE. ¼ thereof..... | |
| President's orders, Nov. 2, 1898, and Dec. 13, 1898. | |
| E. ½ sec. 16, T. 56 N., R. 84 W..... | 320.00 |
| General Orders, No. 92, Aug. 7, 1902, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department. | |
| Total in Wyoming, as far as known or estimated..... | 67,703.64 |
| Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated..... | 838,088.90 |

*Acres of public lands surveyed to June 30, 1905, during the past fiscal year, and total public lands surveyed to June 30, 1906; also total area of public domain remaining unsurveyed.*

| Land States and Territories. | Acres (land surface). | Square miles. | Surveyed to June 30, 1905. | Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1905.[a] | Under contracts made for fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. | Total to June 30, 1906. | Area of public and Indian lands.[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama..... | 32,818,560 | 51,279 | 32,818,560 | ..... | ..... | 32,818,560 | ..... |
| Arkansas..... | 33,616,000 | 52,525 | 33,616,000 | ..... | ..... | 33,616,000 | ..... |
| California..... | 99,898,880 | 156,092 | 77,176,786 | 199,146 | ..... | 77,375,932 | 22,522,948 |
| Colorado..... | 66,341,120 | 103,658 | 62,565,647 | 614,904 | ..... | 63,180,551 | 3,160,569 |
| Florida..... | 35,111,040 | 54,861 | 30,854,561 | 21,315 | ..... | 30,875,876 | 4,235,164 |
| Illinois..... | 35,841,280 | 56,002 | 35,841,280 | ..... | ..... | 35,841,280 | ..... |
| Indiana..... | 22,966,400 | 35,885 | 22,966,400 | ..... | ..... | 22,966,400 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 35,575,040 | 55,586 | 35,575,040 | ..... | ..... | 35,575,040 | ..... |
| Idaho..... | 53,618,560 | 83,779 | 22,202,811 | 479,700 | ..... | 22,682,511 | 30,936,049 |
| Kansas..... | 52,335,360 | 81,774 | 52,335,360 | ..... | ..... | 52,335,360 | ..... |
| Louisiana..... | 29,061,760 | 45,409 | 27,176,996 | ..... | ..... | 27,176,996 | 1,884,764 |
| Michigan..... | 36,787,200 | 57,480 | 36,787,200 | ..... | ..... | 36,787,200 | ..... |
| Minnesota..... | 51,749,120 | 80,858 | 48,773,195 | 279,274 | ..... | 49,052,469 | 2,696,651 |
| Mississippi..... | 29,671,680 | 46,362 | 29,671,680 | ..... | ..... | 29,671,680 | ..... |
| Missouri..... | 43,985,280 | 68,727 | 43,985,280 | ..... | ..... | 43,985,280 | ..... |
| Montana..... | 93,296,640 | 145,776 | 42,235,097 | 1,899,834 | ..... | 44,134,931 | 49,161,709 |
| Nebraska..... | 49,157,120 | 76,808 | 49,157,120 | ..... | ..... | 49,157,120 | ..... |
| Nevada..... | 70,285,440 | 109,821 | 38,113,550 | 587,852 | ..... | 38,701,402 | 31,584,038 |
| North Dakota... | 44,917,120 | 70,183 | 41,244,216 | 346,261 | ..... | 41,590,477 | 3,326,643 |
| Ohio..... | 26,073,600 | 40,740 | 26,073,600 | ..... | ..... | 26,073,600 | ..... |
| Oregon..... | 61,188,480 | 95,607 | 47,867,048 | 213,557 | ..... | 48,080,605 | 13,107,875 |
| South Dakota... | 49,195,520 | 76,868 | 48,275,226 | ..... | ..... | 48,275,226 | 920,294 |
| Utah..... | 52,597,760 | 82,184 | 23,114,411 | 915,374 | ..... | 24,029,785 | 28,567,975 |
| Wisconsin..... | 35,363,840 | 55,256 | 35,363,840 | ..... | [c]64 | 35,363,840 | ..... |
| Washington..... | 42,775,040 | 66,836 | 28,949,665 | 768,115 | ..... | 29,717,780 | 13,057,260 |
| Wyoming..... | 62,460,160 | 97,594 | 55,697,520 | 1,584,940 | ..... | 57,282,460 | 5,177,700 |
| Alaska..... | 378,165,760 | 590,884 | 7,125 | 2,598 | ..... | 9,723 | 378,156,037 |
| Arizona..... | 72,857,600 | 113,840 | 19,442,995 | 382,870 | ..... | 19,825,865 | 53,031,735 |
| Indian Territory | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | ..... | (d) | (d) |
| New Mexico..... | 78,401,920 | 122,503 | 51,629,150 | 303,813 | ..... | 51,932,963 | 26,468,957 |
| Oklahoma..... | 44,424,960 | 69,414 | 44,424,960 | ..... | ..... | 44,424,960 | ..... |
| Total..... | 1,820,538,240 | 2,844,591 | 1,143,942,319 | 8,599,553 | ..... | 1,152,541,872 | [e]667 996,368 |

[a] Not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1905.
[b] Unsurveyed. Includes area of private land claims surveyed to June 30, 1906.
[c] This area appears to have been counted in former reports and is therefore not added in this column.
[d] See Oklahoma.
[e] This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp-land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

*Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1900, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1905.*

| Civil divisions. | Act organizing Territory | United States Statutes. | | Act admitting State. | United States Statutes. | | Area of States and Territories (land surface). | | Number of acres surveyed to June 30, 1906. | Area remaining unsurveyed June 30, 1906. | Population in 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vol. | Page. | | Vol. | Page. | Square miles. | Acres. | | | |
| THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | 9,031 | 5,779,840 | | | 411,588 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | 8,039 | 5,144,960 | | | 2,805,346 |
| Rhode Island | | | | | | | 1,067 | 682,880 | | | 428,556 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | 4,820 | 3,084,800 | | | 908,420 |
| New York | | | | | | | 47,654 | 30,498,560 | | | 7,268,894 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | 7,514 | 4,808,960 | | | 1,883,669 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | 44,832 | 28,692,480 | | | 6,302,115 |
| Delaware | | | | | | | 1,965 | 1,257,600 | | | 184,735 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | 9,941 | 6,362,240 | | | 1,188,044 |
| Virginia | | | | | | | 40,262 | 25,767,680 | | | 1,854,184 |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | 48,740 | 31,193,600 | | | 1,893,810 |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | 30,495 | 19,516,800 | | | 1,340,316 |
| Georgia | | | | | | | 58,725 | 37,584,000 | | | 2,216,331 |
| STATES ADMITTED. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | | | | Feb. 4,1791 | 1 | 189 | 40,181 | 25,715,840 | | | 2,147,174 |
| Vermont | | | | Feb. 18,1791 | 1 | 191 | 9,124 | 5,839,360 | | | 343,641 |
| Tennessee | | | | June 1,1796 | 1 | 491 | 41,687 | 26,679,680 | | | 2,020,616 |
| Maine | | | | Mar. 3,1820 | 3 | 544 | 29,895 | 39,132,800 | | | 694,466 |
| Texas | | | | [a]Dec. 29,1845 | 9 | 108 | 262,398 | 167,934,720 | | | 3,048,710 |
| West Virginia | | | | Dec. 31,1862 | 12 | 633 | 24,022 | 15,374,080 | | | 958,800 |
| PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | | | | Apr. 30,1802 | 2 | 173 | 40,740 | 26,073,600 | 26,073,600 | | 4,157,545 |
| Louisiana | Mar. 3,1805 | 2 | 331 | Apr. 8,1812 | 2 | 701 | 45,409 | 29,061,760 | 27,176,996 | 1,884,764 | 1,381,625 |
| Indiana | May 7,1800 | 2 | 58 | [a]Dec. 11,1816 | 3 | 399 | 35,885 | 22,966,400 | 22,966,400 | | 2,516,462 |
| Mississippi | Apr. 7,1798 | 1 | 549 | [a]Dec. 10,1817 | 3 | 472 | 46,362 | 29,671,680 | 29,671,680 | | 1,551,270 |
| Illinois | Feb. 3,1809 | 2 | 514 | [a]Dec. 3,1818 | 3 | 536 | 56,002 | 35,841,280 | 35,841,280 | | 4,821,550 |
| Alabama | Mar. 3,1817 | 3 | 371 | [a]Dec. 14,1819 | 3 | 608 | 51,279 | 32,818,560 | 32,818,560 | | 1,828,697 |
| Missouri | June 4,1812 | 2 | 743 | [b]Mar. 2,1821 | 3 | 645 | 68,727 | 43,985,280 | 43,985,280 | | 3,106,665 |
| Arkansas | Mar. 2,1819 | 3 | 493 | June 15,1836 | 5 | 50 | 52,525 | 33,616,000 | 33,616,000 | | 1,311,564 |
| Michigan | Jan. 11,1805 | 2 | 309 | Jan. 26,1837 | 5 | 144 | 57,480 | 36,787,200 | 36,787,200 | | 2,420,982 |
| Florida | Mar. 30,1822 | 3 | 654 | Mar. 3,1845 | 5 | 742 | 54,861 | 35,111,040 | 30,875,876 | 4,235,164 | 528,542 |
| Iowa | June 12,1838 | 5 | 235 | .....do..... | 5 | 742 | 55,586 | 35,575,040 | 35,575,040 | | 2,231,853 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin | Apr. 20,1836 | 5 | 10 | May 29,1848 | 9 | 233 | 55,256 | 35,363,840 | 35,363,840 | | 2,069,042 |
| California | | | | Sept. 9,1850 | 9 | 452 | 156,092 | 99,898,880 | 77,375,932 | 22,522,948 | 1,485,053 |
| Minnesota | Mar. 3,1849 | 9 | 403 | May 11,1858 | 11 | 285 | 80,858 | 51,749,120 | 49,052,469 | 2,696,651 | 1,751,394 |
| Oregon | Aug. 14,1848 | 9 | 323 | Feb. 14,1859 | 11 | 383 | 95,607 | 61,188,480 | 48,080,605 | 13,107,875 | 413,536 |
| Kansas | May 30,1854 | 10 | 277 | Jan. 29,1861 | 12 | 126 | 81,774 | 52,335,360 | 52,335,360 | | 1,470,495 |
| Nevada | Mar. 2,1861 | 12 | 209 | [c]Mar. 21,1864 | 13 | 30 | 109,821 | 70,285,440 | 38,701,402 | 31,584,038 | 42,335 |
| Nebraska | May 30,1854 | 10 | 277 | [d]Feb. 9,1867 | 14 | 391 | 76,808 | 49,157,120 | 49,157,120 | | 1,066,300 |
| Colorado | Feb. 28,1861 | 12 | 172 | [e]Mar. 3,1875 | 18 | 474 | 103,658 | 66,341,120 | 63,180,551 | 3,160,569 | 539,700 |
| Wyoming | July 25,1868 | 15 | 178 | July 10,1890 | 26 | 222 | 97,594 | 62,460,160 | 57,282,460 | 5,177,700 | 92,531 |
| Washington | Mar. 2,1853 | 10 | 172 | [f]Feb. 22,1889 | 25 | 676 | 66,836 | 42,775,040 | 29,717,780 | 13,057,260 | 518,103 |
| Montana | May 26,1864 | 13 | 85 | .....do.[b] | 25 | 676 | 145,776 | 93,296,640 | 44,134,931 | 49,161,709 | 243,329 |
| North Dakota | Mar. 2,1861 | 12 | 239 | .....do.[b] | 25 | 676 | 70,183 | 44,917,120 | 41,590,477 | 3,326,643 | 319,146 |
| South Dakota | .....do..... | 12 | 239 | .....do.[b] | 25 | 676 | 76,868 | 49,195,520 | 48,275,226 | 920,294 | 401,570 |
| Idaho | Mar. 3,1863 | 12 | 808 | July 3,1890 | 26 | 215 | 83,779 | 53,618,560 | 22,682,511 | 30,936,049 | 161,772 |
| Utah | Sept. 9,1850 | 9 | 453 | [g]July 16,1894 | 28 | 107 | 82,184 | 52,597,760 | 24,029,785 | 28,567,975 | 276,749 |
| *Territories.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | Sept. 9,1850 | 9 | 446 | | | | 122,503 | 78,401,920 | 51,932,963 | 26,468,957 | 195,310 |
| Arizona | Feb. 24,1863 | 12 | 664 | | | | 113,840 | 72,857,600 | 19,825,865 | 53,031,735 | 122,931 |
| District of Alaska | July 27,1868 | 15 | 240 | | | | 590,884 | 378,165,760 | 9,723 | 378,156,037 | 63,592 |
| Indian Territory. (See Oklahoma.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | July 16,1790<br>Mar. 3,1791 | 1<br>1 | 130<br>214 | | | | 60 | 38,400 | | | 278,718 |
| Oklahoma | May 2,1890 | 26 | 81 | [h] | | | 69,414 | 44,424,960 | 44,424,960 | | 790,391 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,565,043 | 2,281,627,520 | 1,152,541,872 | 667,996,368 | 76,058,167 |

[a] Joint resolution by Congress.
[b] See President's proclamation. (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2.)
[c] See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864. (13 Stat. L., 749.)
[d] See President's proclamation, Mar. 1, 1867. (14 Stat. L., 820.)
[e] See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1876. (19 Stat L., 665.)
[f] See President's proclamation. (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive.)
[g] See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896. (29 Stat. L., 876.)
[h] See President's proclamation. (26 Stat. L., 1544.)

## RAILROAD DIVISION (F).

*Tabulated statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

### DOCKET CASES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases pending July 1, 1905 | 1,132 | |
| Cases docketed and reinstated during the year | 1,327 | |
| Total | | 2,459 |
| Cases closed during the year | | 420 |
| Cases pending July 1, 1906 | | 2,039 |
| Including— | | |
| Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise | 251 | |
| Cases pending before this Office in which action has been had | 430 | |
| Cases suspended to await decisions in other cases and actions on adjustments of the railroad grants by the Department | 275 | |
| | | 959 |
| Leaving pending ready for action | | 1,080 |
| Cases transmitted to Secretary during the year: | | |
| Appeals, etc. | 125 | |
| Motions for review | 25 | |
| Applications for certiorari | 0 | |
| | | 150 |
| Office decisions rendered during the year | | 1,515 |
| Hearings ordered | | 43 |
| Secretary's decisions promulgated | | 198 |
| Reports to Congress | | 17 |
| Reports to the Secretary | | 66 |

### ENTRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending July 1, 1905: | | |
| Original entries | 527 | |
| Final entries | 548 | |
| | | 1,075 |
| Received during the year: | | |
| Original entries | 388 | |
| Final entries | 547 | |
| | | 935 |
| Total | | 2,010 |
| Disposed of during the year by decisions rendered and entries referred to other divisions, including canceled entries: | | |
| Original entries | 186 | |
| Final entries | 333 | |
| | | 519 |
| Pending July 1, 1906: | | |
| Original entries | 729 | |
| Final entries | 762 | |
| | | 1,491 |
| Included in docket cases | 1,342 | |
| Suspended | 56 | |
| | | 1,398 |
| Balance | | 93 |

Nearly all of which have received action.

LETTERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 898 | |
| Received during the year | 11,471 | |
| | | 12,369 |
| Disposed of during the year: | | |
| Answered | 4,079 | |
| Filed (no answer required) | 6,676 | |
| Referred to other divisions | 380 | |
| | | 11,135 |
| Pending unanswered July 1, 1906 [a] | | 1,234 |
| Letters written during the year | | 9,108 |
| Applications under acts of July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1901: | | |
| Pending and received | | 2,096 |
| Acted upon | 715 | |
| Closed | | 269 |
| Pending July 1, 1906 | | 1,827 |

RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | acres | 1,407,851.89 |
| Certified or patented | do | 1,979,412.02 |
| Canceled | do | 70,533.73 |

WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | acres | 320 |
| Certified or patented | do | 1,400 |
| Canceled | do | 0 |
| Number of patents issued | | 83 |

*Land certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

| Name of road. | Where located. | Number of acres. |
|---|---|---|
| RAILROADS. | | |
| State grants: | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | Michigan | 111.21 |
| Florida Central and Peninsular | Florida | 401.43 |
| Hastings and Dakota | Minnesota | 238.35 |
| Ontonagon and Brule River | Michigan | 997.52 |
| Pensacola and Georgia | Florida | 40.13 |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba— | | |
| Main line | | 1,390.29 |
| Brainerd Branch | | |
| St. Vincent extension | | |
| St. Paul and Northern Pacific | | |
| St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern | Arkansas | 54.10 |
| St. Joseph and Denver City | Kansas | 80.00 |
| Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific | Louisiana | 1,100.96 |
| Total of State grants | | 4,413.99 |
| Corporations: | | |
| Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) | Arizona | 32,262.94 |
| Do | New Mexico | 1,680.00 |
| Central Pacific | California | 8,857.09 |
| Do | Nevada | 136,221.83 |
| Do | Utah | 76,651.49 |
| Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon) | California | 14,290.43 |
| Central Pacific (successor to Western Pacific) | do | 77.27 |
| Union Pacific | Nebraska | 40.00 |
| Do | Utah | 80.00 |
| Do | Wyoming | 640.00 |
| Northern Pacific | Minnesota | 1,931.35 |
| Do | North Dakota. | 283,696.04 |

[a] One thousand two hundred of these letters received during the month of June are requests for consideration of cases under act of July 1, 1898, and cancellation of entries, and will be filed and disposed of with the cases to which they belong.

*Land certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906*—Continued.

| Name of road. | Where located. | Number of acres. |
|---|---|---|
| RAILROADS. | | |
| Corporations—Continued: | | |
| Northern Pacific | Montana | 830,726.17 |
| Do | Idaho | 45,843.59 |
| Do | Washington | 100,974.74 |
| Do | Oregon | 162,496.01 |
| Oregon and California | do | 200.04 |
| Southern Pacific (main line) | California | 270,649.94 |
| Southern Pacific (branch line) | do | 7,679.10 |
| Total of corporations | | 1,974,998.03 |
| WAGON ROADS. | | |
| California and Oregon Land Co. (successor to Oregon Central Military) | Oregon | 560.00 |
| The Dalles Military | do | 840.00 |
| Total of wagon roads | | 1,400.00 |

| RECAPITULATION. | |
|---|---|
| Total to State grants | 4,413.99 |
| Total to corporations | 1,974,998.03 |
| Total to wagon roads | 1,400.00 |
| Grand total | 1,980,812.02 |

ADJUSTMENTS.

The reexaminations of the entire grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad (now Railway) Company, covering a length of over 2,000 miles of road and involving an area of over 53,000,000 acres of land, to determine their status, referred to in my last annual report, were completed and the results submitted to the Department during the past year.

The business connected with the adjustment of this grant has very greatly increased during the past two years, resulting from decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *v.* The Company, wherein the contention of the Government that the odd-numbered sections of land lying north of Portland, Oreg., and within the overlapping limits of the grants to the company by the act of July 2, 1864, and the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, were forfeited and restored to the public domain by the act of September 29, 1890, because of the failure of the company to construct the line provided for by the prior act of 1864, was overruled (193 U. S., 11), in the case of Humbird *v.* Avery (195 U. S., 480); that the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 597–620), were applicable to patented as well as unpatented lands, whether the patents were issued before or after its passage, provided they were otherwise within its terms, and that the exception of lands sold or contracted to be sold by the company is not applicable to sales made subsequent to the acceptance by the company of the provisions of said act, and the action of the Department of Justice in dismissing the suit brought against the company to quiet title in the United States to a moiety of the odd-numbered sections within the overlap near Wallula, Wash., of the grants to the company for its main and branch lines, for the reason that it could not be successful.

Following these rulings, a large number of claims which had been asserted under the rulings of the Department respecting these overlaps, were filed for relief under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, supra, which provided for the adjustment of conflicting claims of the company and settlers and others to lands within the limits of

the company's grant, and during the year 715 of these claims have received action. Two hundred and sixty-nine cases were closed, and, after their examination and listing by this office and approval by the Department, the company relinquished and relieved from conflict lands covered by the claims of 251 settlers and entrymen embraced in 34 lists.

A large number, probably two-thirds, of the pending claims asserted under the act of 1898, having originated subsequent to January 1, 1898, and therefore not being under its provisions, were suspended to await legislation proposed by the Department for the relief of the claimants. The legislation contemplated was enacted by Congress and was approved by the President May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 197). This act extended the provisions of the act of 1898 and the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 950), to all bona fide settlements and entries made prior to May 31, 1905, within the overlaps above referred to, and the cases thereby relieved from suspension are being expeditiously disposed of.

During the past year the grant for the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Company in Oregon has been reexamined and 600 acres found to be vacant and subject to the grant, and as to these tracts the company was called upon to select the same with a view to the final closing of the grant.

The grant for the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad Company in Michigan was also reexamined, and all lands found available for the purposes of the grant certified for its benefit, which practically closed the grant, and the company will now be called upon to show cause why the grant should not be formally declared adjusted and closed.

Reexamination of the grant for the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road Company, now the California and Oregon Land Company, has been entered upon and is now well under way, and the company has been notified as directed in Departmental instructions of May 4, 1906, that no further indemnity selections will be submitted for approval until the company shall have complied with the requirements of this office in the matter of furnishing good and sufficient basis for all indemnity lands heretofore approved on account of the grant.

The cases of the 75 entrymen referred to in my last report as shown by an examination of the records to come within the provisions of the act of February 24, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 813), for the relief of certain homestead settlers in the State of Alabama, have all been disposed of excepting one which is awaiting the filing of supplementary proofs.

Upon the question as to the advisability of the institution of suits by the United States for the recovery of title to certain lands, situated in Dickinson and O'Brien counties, Iowa, from purchasers from the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company who had received patents under the provisions of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556), referred to in my report for the year ending June 30, 1905, there was submitted to the Department during the past year (October 27, 1905) with appropriate recommendations the answers of the patentees and their transferees to the rules laid upon them to show cause why such suits should not be instituted, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Knepper *v.* Sands (194 U. S., 476). The Department, on May 15, 1906, advised this office that its reports with the accompanying papers had been submitted to the Attorney-General for consideration by his Department.

The question as to the right of the Government to recover from a railroad company the amount received by it from the sale of lands erroneously patented under a railroad grant and sold by it to bona fide purchasers, not to exceed the Government minimum of such lands, has been finally established affirmatively after several years litigation, by decisions of the Supreme Court in the cases of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* United States (200 U. S., 341), in which the Government collected $40,890.53 and the same company *v.* United States (ibid., 354) wherein the Government collected $2,002.47.

RIGHT-OF-WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands. Right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramroads in Alaska was granted, upon certain conditions, by the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409).

Under the provisions of these acts and of special acts, 760 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 62 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. Right of way has been approved to 543 companies, 30 of which received their first approval during the same period.

There were received during the year 610 maps of locations of railroads, which, with those already pending, made a total of 677 maps on hand for action during the year; of these, 180 have been approved, 20 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 395 have been otherwise disposed of, 11 of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction, leaving 82 pending June 30, 1906, many of which are waiting reports from Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey which have been called for.

The following is a list of the companies whose maps under the above acts have been first approved during the year ended June 30, 1906:

| Name of company. | State or Territory. |
|---|---|
| Amador Rwy. Co | Montana. |
| Arizona Copper Range R. R | Arizona. |
| Beaver Valley and Denver R. R | Kansas and Colorado. |
| Cape Nome Toll Wagon Road (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409) | Alaska. |
| Columbia River and Oregon Central R. R | Oregon. |
| Copper River Rwy. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409) | Alaska. |
| Copper River and Northwestern Rwy. (act May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 409) | Do. |
| Denver, Enid and Gulf R. R | Oklahoma. |
| Diamond and Caldar Rwy | California. |
| El Paso and Durango R. R | New Mexico. |
| Florida, East Coast Rwy., successor to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Rwy. | Florida. |
| Goldfield R. R | Nevada. |
| Hetch-Hetchy and Yosemite Valleys Rwy | California. |
| Idaho and Eastern Rwy | Idaho. |
| Las Vegas and Tonopah R. R | Nevada. |
| Montana Northern Rwy | Montana. |
| Nevada Northern Rwy | Nevada. |
| Ocean Shore Rwy | California. |
| Portland and Seattle Rwy | Washington. |
| Santa Fe, Raton and Des Moines R. R | New Mexico. |
| Saratoga and Encampment Rwy | Wyoming. |
| Southeastern R. R | Arkansas. |
| Spokane and British Columbia Rwy | Washington. |
| St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific R. R | New Mexico. |
| Stone Canon Rwy | California. |
| Tacoma Eastern R. R | Washington. |
| Tonopah and Tidewater R. R | Nevada. |
| Torrance, Roswell and Gulf R. R | New Mexico. |
| White River Valley Rwy | South Dakota. |
| Yellowstone Park R. R | Idaho and Montana. |

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), as amended by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States for canals, ditches, and reservoirs for purposes of irrigation and for purposes of a public nature; also for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. Such rights of way may be applied for by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, in accordance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act and those of future settlers along the ditch or reservoir.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 764 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 114 received their first approval during the past year.

There have been received during the year 470 maps, which, with those already pending, made a total of 606 maps on hand for action during the year. Of these, 116 have been approved, 28 have been filed (not requiring approval), and 308 have been otherwise disposed of, 29 of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction, leaving 154 pending June 30, 1906, many of which are waiting reports from the Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey which have been called for.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

*Right of way granted during the year ended June 30, 1906, for irrigation canals and reservoirs under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and section 2, act May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404).*

| Name. | State or Territory. |
|---|---|
| Allam (Frank D.) Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Alta Reservoir | Do. |
| Arcadia Reservoir, Irrigation and Canal Co., (Limited) | Idaho. |
| Ash Creek Project | South Dakota. |
| Bailey Extension Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Bailey (Isaac L.) and Hack (Henry J. and Annie D.) Ditch | Do. |
| Bayless (Charles H.) Reservoir and Canal | Arizona. |
| Bear Lake Reservoir | Montana. |
| Birch Creek Reservoir | Do. |
| Blue Creek Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Bull Park Ditch and Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Burnett (Stella C.) Reservoir and Ditch | Do. |
| Cavanaugh (A.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Cave Reservoir System | Colorado. |
| Cedar Mesa Reservoir Co | Do. |
| Claim Creek Reservoir and Ditch | Montana. |
| Colorado Development and Ditch Co | Colorado. |
| Coulter (O. V.) Reservoir and Feeder | Do. |
| Demessmaeker (Jock) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Deschutes Irrigation and Power Co | Oregon. |
| Deserted Park Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Dolloff (J. B.) Ditch | Do. |
| Dreyfus Reservoir | Do. |
| Driscoll (Martin) Canal | Idaho. |
| Dunbar (Vina) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Egert (Emile) Reservoir and Ditch | Oregon. |
| Egry Mesa Ditch Enlarged | Colorado. |
| Enders (Theodore) Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Enterprise Ditch | Colorado. |
| Fairview Ditch and Reservoir | Do. |
| Flagler (Elizabeth R.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Fremont Irrigation Co | Utah. |

*Right of way granted during the year ended June 30, 1906, for irrigation canals and reservoirs under act of March 3, 1891, etc.*—Continued.

| Name. | State or Territory. |
|---|---|
| Fly (John C.) Ditch | Colorado. |
| Genevieve Reservoir and Ditch | Do. |
| Glen Lake Reservoir | Do. |
| Greasewood Reservoir | Do. |
| Greenway (Henry J.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Haller (Jesse J.) Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Hanson Reservoir No. 2 | Do. |
| Hardesty Reservoir, Canal, and Land Co | Do. |
| Hilltop Reservoir | Do. |
| Hostetter (Grant) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Howard Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Idaho-Iowa Lateral and Reservoir Co. (Limited) | Idaho. |
| Independent Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Jackson (F. B.) Reservoir and Ditch | Montana. |
| Jensen (Jacob) Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Johnson (Cassius M.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Killamacue Lake Reservoir and Rock Creek Irrigation Co | Oregon. |
| Kilpatrick (Jas. R.) Irrigation Reservoir and Canal | Colorado. |
| Laird Brothers Reservoir | Montana. |
| Lake Falls Reservoir and Pipe Line | Utah. |
| Lapham (Almon N.) Reservoir | Oregon. |
| Leighton (Chas. H.) Ditch | Colorado. |
| Little Giant Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2 | Do. |
| Little Lost River Canal and Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Little Willow Creek Reservoir | Do. |
| Lolita Land, Town, and Irrigation Co | Colorado. |
| Lone Star Reservoir and Canals | New Mexico. |
| Long Reservoir | Montana. |
| Longley (A. W.) Reservoir and Ditch | California. |
| Lower Big Lost River Reservoir and Canals | Idaho. |
| Lusch (Wm. J. F.) Reservoir and Ditch | Montana. |
| Mabee (Harriet M.) Ditch | Do. |
| Mabee (William W.) Ditches | Do. |
| McCabe (Charles R.) Ditches and Reservoirs | Colorado. |
| MacHale (Austin C.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Marcot Park Ditch and Reservoir Co | Colorado. |
| Marmon (Wm. S. E.) and Marelius (Geo.) Reservoir | North Dakota. |
| Martin (Michael) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Matthews (Sarah E.) Pipe Line | Idaho. |
| Middle Fork Irrigating Co | Oregon. |
| Morse (Justin E.) Reservoirs | Montana. |
| Mustang Reservoir, Canal and Land Co | Colorado. |
| Neponset Land and Live Stock Co | Utah. |
| Nutmeg Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Overland Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2 | Colorado. |
| Perry (Wm. M.) Reservoir and Canals | Idaho. |
| Poudre Valley Reservoir Co | Colorado. |
| Powers (Frank M.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Prairie Land and Irrigation Ditches and Reservoir | Colorado. |
| Primrose Ditch and Reservoir | Do. |
| Raltz (Lula May) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Rice (James L.) Reservoir | Do. |
| Roaring Fork Ditch | Colorado. |
| Rock Creek Reservoir | Do. |
| Sahara Ditch Co | Wyoming. |
| Secrist (Jedd L.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Sid White Reservoir | Washington. |
| Smith (John A.) and McMillen (John P.) Reservoir and Ditch | Colorado. |
| Spencer (Wm. R.) Reservoir | Montana. |
| Sprague (Myron B.) Reservoir | Do. |
| Springer Ditch and Reservoir | Wyoming. |
| Sullivan (J. W.) Reservoir Sites | Arizona. |
| Summit Ditch System | Colorado. |
| Summit Reservoir | Do. |
| Swanson (Andrew V.) Ditch | Montana. |
| Tank (Gus E.) Reservoir | Do. |
| Taylor (F. H.) Irrigation Ditch | Colorado. |
| Teachout Reservoirs | Do. |
| Trio Reservoir | Do. |
| Trull Creek Reservoir, No. 1, and Ditches | Do. |
| Tule Lake Land and Irrigation Co | California. |
| Turley (Jay) Canal | New Mexico. |
| Udall Reservoir Co | Arizona. |
| Uintah River Irrigation Co | Utah. |
| Underwood (Wm. C.) Reservoir | Idaho. |
| Vancleve-Fisher Ditches and Reservoirs | Colorado. |
| Wasesha (Martin) Reservoirs | Montana. |
| White Reservoir | Colorado. |
| White Water Reservoir | California. |
| Williams Fork Ditch | Colorado. |
| Woodward's (Jonas C.) Reservoir and Ditches | Oregon. |
| Y. and S. Reservoir | Colorado. |

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, ELECTRICAL PLANTS, CANALS, RESERVOIRS, TRAMROADS, ETC.

By the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands, forests, and other reservations of the United States, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, California, for telegraph and telephone lines, electrical and water plants, and canals, reservoirs, etc., for the storage and conveyance of water for all beneficial uses.

This act provides for every purpose contemplated by the acts of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 120), and section one of the act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 404), and for other purposes additional thereto, except for tramroads, the provisions relating to them contained in the said acts of 1895 and 1898 remaining unmodified and not being in any manner extended.

Although the act of 1901 does not expressly repeal any of these acts, yet, considering that this act covers the general scope and purpose of all the others, it is held to be proper, for administrative reasons, that the later act should control as to the granting of permission for the use of rights of way for the purposes specified in the act of 1901, under which it is therefore required that all such applications shall be made. Applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads will continue to be governed by the provisions of the aforesaid acts of 1895 and 1898.

Under the acts of 1896 and 1901, aforesaid, providing for permission to use rights of way for electrical purposes, applications have been approved to 60 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals.

There were received during the year 124 maps, which, with those pending July 1, 1905, made a total of 176 maps requiring action. Of these, 17 were approved and 108 otherwise disposed of, most of the latter by returning for correction, leaving 51 pending June 30, 1906, some of which are suspended.

Under the provisions of the tramroad act of 1895, as amended by the act of 1898, applications for permission to use right of way have been approved to 13 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals. There were received during the year, under these acts, three maps, one of which was approved and two otherwise disposed of, thus clearing the docket of maps of this character.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under the act of February 15, 1901, including also instructions for the preparation of applications for permission to use right of way for tramroads, will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

Section 4 of said act of February 1, 1905, grants rights of way through forest reserves for municipal or mining purposes and for the purposes of the milling and reduction of ores, during the period of their beneficial use, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under this act 11 applications have been filed during the year, 1 of which was approved, 2 filed (not requiring approval), and 2 otherwise disposed of, leaving 6 pending June 30, 1906, 3 of which are waiting reports from the Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey, which have been called for.

Instructions for preparing applications under this act will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

### RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands, not mineral or otherwise reserved, is permitted upon certain conditions.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending 2,970 reservoir declaratory statements under said act, and during the year there were received 1,040 new applications, making a total of 4,010 applications susceptible of being acted upon during the year. Of these, 1,430 were acted upon as follows: Canceled or relinquished, 1,297; held for rejection or amendment, 80; approved, 53. The foregoing number having been acted upon, there remained pending unacted upon on June 30, 1906, 2,580 applications, to which may be added the number (80) acted upon, but not finally disposed of, making a total of 2,660 applications pending at the close of the year.

During the past year the final proofs required by the law have been made in 53 cases, and have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The lands involved are now reserved "so long as such reservoir is kept in repair and water kept therein," and the applicants are required by the regulations to submit annual proof of compliance with the law in this respect.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of reservoir declaratory statements and the filing of proofs of construction and maintenance under the act will be found in the circular of September 28, 1905.

### STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATION.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413–434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patents shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or cultivation. A further amendment was made by section 3, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133–1188), by which it is provided that the time for the reclamation of the lands in each list shall be ten years from the date of its approval. If the lands shall not be irrigated and reclaimed in that time the Secretary of the Interior may continue the segregation of the lands for a period not exceeding five years, or he may restore such lands to the public domain.

Lists have been filed by the States during the year as follows: State of Colorado, 1, covering 16,277.52 acres; State of Oregon, 1, additional to list No. 14, covering 284.95 acres; State of Wyoming, 3, aggregating 81,114.04 acres.

Lists have been approved during the year as follows: State of Colorado, 1, covering 37,825.47 acres; State of Oregon, 3, aggregating 161,287.12 acres; State of Wyoming, 2, aggregating 16,007.11 acres.

Patents have been issued under said act during the year as follows: State of Idaho, 1, covering 41,650.53 acres; State of Montana, 1, covering 3,999.44 acres; State of Wyoming, 1, covering 883.83 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved January 15, 1902, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patents for the lands.

*Segregations applied for under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 172–422), and the acts amendatory thereof, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to July 1, 1906 (areas in acres).*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Applications filed and temporarily segregated: | | | |
| Colorado | | 59,807.94 | |
| Idaho | | 361,350.35 | |
| Montana | | 104,248.01 | |
| Nevada | | 12,644.61 | |
| Oregon | | 380,119.76 | |
| Utah | | 236,457.50 | |
| Washington | | 102,501.34 | |
| Wyoming | | 610,380.27 | |
| Total | | | 1,867,509.78 |
| Approved and patented: | | | |
| Idaho | | 41,650.53 | |
| Montana | | 14,103.47 | |
| Oregon | | 11,659.48 | |
| Wyoming | | 50,079.35 | |
| Total | | | 117,492.83 |
| Approved, not patented: | | | |
| Colorado | | 37,825.47 | |
| Idaho | | 296,215.64 | |
| Montana | | 83,426.75 | |
| Oregon | | 271,413.68 | |
| Wyoming | 503,802.17 | | |
| Less amount restored | 76,509.37 | | |
| | | 427,292.80 | |
| Total | | | 1,116,174.34 |
| Relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of: | | | |
| Colorado— | | | |
| Relinquished | 1,381.27 | | |
| Acted on | 20,601.20 | | |
| | | 21,982.47 | |
| Idaho— | | | |
| Relinquished | 18,738.69 | | |
| Rejected | 4,745.49 | | |
| | | 23,484.18 | |
| Montana— | | | |
| Relinquished | 160.00 | | |
| Rejected | 2,312.56 | | |
| Acted on | 4,245.23 | | |
| | | 6,717.79 | |
| Nevada— | | | |
| Rejected | 8,000.00 | | |
| Acted on | 4,644.61 | | |
| | | 12,644.61 | |
| Oregon— | | | |
| Relinquished | 45,481.65 | | |
| Rejected | 21,420.29 | | |
| Acted on | 30,144.66 | | |
| | | 97,046.60 | |
| Utah— | | | |
| Relinquished | 221,143.71 | | |
| Rejected | 15,313.79 | | |
| | | 236,457.50 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Relinquished, rejected, and otherwise disposed of—Continued. | | |
| Washington— | | |
| Relinquished | 2,666.23 | |
| Rejected | 55,904.93 | |
| Acted on | 43,930.18 | |
| | | 102,501.34 |
| Wyoming— | | |
| Relinquished | 9,706.82 | |
| Rejected | 29,516.12 | |
| Acted on | 93,785.18 | |
| | | 133,008.12 |
| Total | | 633,842.61 |
| Grand total | | 1,867,509.78 |

Wyoming list No. 27, covering 26,936.03 acres, pending on appeal from its rejection by the local office, is suspended awaiting report from the Director of the Geological Survey.

*Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1906.*

| Name of road, etc. | Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|
| State grants: | |
| Illinois— | |
| Illinois Central | 2,595,053.00 |
| Mississippi— | |
| Mobile and Ohio River | [a] 737,130.29 |
| Vicksburg and Meridian | 199,101.51 |
| Gulf and Ship Island | 139,113.22 |
| | 1,075,345.02 |
| Alabama— | |
| Mobile and Ohio River | [a] 419,528.44 |
| Alabama and Florida | 399,022.84 |
| Selma, Rome and Dalton | 858,555.82 |
| Coosa and Tennessee | 67,784.96 |
| Mobile and Girard | [b] 504,145.86 |
| Alabama and Chattanooga | 653,688.72 |
| South and North Alabama | 445,438.43 |
| | 3,348,165.07 |
| Florida— | |
| Florida Central and Peninsular | 439,629.71 |
| Florida and Alabama | 166,691.08 |
| Pensacola and Georgia | 1,279,236.70 |
| Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central | 29,384.18 |
| | 1,914,941.67 |
| Louisiana— | |
| North Louisiana and Texas | 463,746.78 |
| New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western | [c] 719,189.79 |
| | 1,182,936.57 |
| State grants—Continued. | |
| Arkansas— | |
| St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern | 1,325,195.46 |
| Little Rock and Fort Smith | 1,052,082.51 |
| Little Rock and Memphis | 184,657.33 |
| | 2,561,935.30 |
| Missouri— | |
| Southwest branch of the Pacific road | 1,161,284.51 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 611,323.35 |
| St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern | 65,120.31 |
| | 1,837,728.17 |
| Iowa— | |
| Burlington and Missouri River | 389,990.11 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | [d] 483,214.36 |
| | 161,532.81 |
| Cedar Rapids and Missouri River | [d] 922,813.67 |
| | 244,022.96 |
| Dubuque and Sioux City | [d] 556,406.74 |
| Iowa Falls and Sioux City | 683,057.34 |
| Des Moines Valley | 840,091.36 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. McGregor and Missouri River | 326,216.10 |
| Sioux City and St. Paul | 407,910.21 |
| | 5,015,255.66 |
| Michigan— | |
| Port Huron and Lake Michigan | 37,467.44 |
| Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw | 743,787.58 |
| Grand Rapids and Indiana | 852,521.10 |
| Flint and Pere Marquette | 512,877.03 |

[a] In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

[b] This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

[c] Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888.

[d] Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott *v.* Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

*Land concessions by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1906*—Continued.

| Name of road, etc. | Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|
| State grants—Continued. | |
| Michigan—Continued. | |
| Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon | 437,411.30 |
| Ontonagon and Brule River | 34,227.08 |
| Bay de Noquet and Marquette | 128,301.05 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 518,065.36 |
| | 3,264,657.94 |
| Wisconsin— | |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin) | 813,706.71 |
| Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co | 163,159.65 |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior) | 854,381.40 |
| Branch to Bayfield | 503,018.84 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 546,446.20 |
| Wisconsin Central | 838,227.69 |
| | 3,718,940.49 |
| Minnesota— | |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division, St. Paul and Pacific) | |
| Western Railroad (succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co.) | [a]3,810,820.55 |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific) | |
| Minnesota Central | 179,734.29 |
| Winona and St. Peter | 1,678,618.06 |
| St. Paul and Sioux City | 1,123,578.55 |
| St. Paul and Duluth | 860,973.62 |
| Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston | 546,564.69 |
| Southern Minnesota extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul) | |
| Hastings and Dakota | 377,696.15 |
| | 8,577,985.91 |
| Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington— | |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company | [b]30,070.76 |

| Name of road, etc. | Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|
| State grants—Continued. | |
| Kansas— | |
| Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston | [c]249,446.13 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | [d]976,593.22 |
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe | 2,944,788.14 |
| St. Joseph and Denver City | 462,933.24 |
| Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf | 22,887.80 |
| | 4,656,648.53 |
| Grand total of State grants | 39,779,664.09 |
| Corporation grants. | |
| Union Pacific | 11,914,518.68 |
| Central Pacific | 5,702,906.35 |
| Central Pacific (successor by consolidation with Western Pacific) | 458,147.97 |
| Central Branch Union Pacific | 223,080.50 |
| Union Pacific (Kansas division) | 6,175,620.63 |
| Union Pacific (successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co.) | 807,072.20 |
| Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska | 2,374,090.77 |
| Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co) | 42,610.95 |
| Northern Pacific | 29,850,889.82 |
| Oregon branch of the Central Pacific (California and Oregon) | 3,154,322.91 |
| Oregon and California | 2,765,657.10 |
| Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) | 2,741,211.90 |
| Southern Pacific (main line) | 3,211,561.71 |
| Southern Pacific (branch line) | 1,211,089.02 |
| Oregon Central | 128,618.13 |
| New Orleans Pacific | 1,001,017.33 |
| Grand total to corporations | 71,762,415.97 |
| Wagon roads: | |
| From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis | 302,930.96 |
| From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line | 221,013.35 |
| Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.) | 511,311.32 |
| Corvallis and Yaquina Bay | 81,113.22 |
| Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain | 861,611.86 |
| Dalles military road | 539,707.79 |
| Coos Bay military road | 105,240.11 |
| Grand total | 2,622,928.61 |

[a] Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21.
[b] See Minnesota for original grants.
[c] Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *v.* The United States (92 U. S., 733).
[d] Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note *c*.

RECAPITULATION.

| Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1906: | *Acres.* |
|---|---|
| Illinois | 2,595,053.00 |
| Mississippi | 1,075,345.02 |
| Alabama | 3,348,165.07 |
| Florida | 1,914,941.67 |
| Louisiana | 1,182,936.57 |
| Arkansas | 2,561,935.30 |
| Missouri | 1,837,728.17 |
| Iowa | 5,015,255.66 |
| Michigan | 3,264,657.94 |
| Wisconsin | 3,718,940.49 |
| Minnesota | 8,577,985.91 |
| Kansas | 4,656,648.53 |
| North Dakota | 30,070.76 |
| Total to States | 39,779,664.09 |

*Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1906.*

| State or Territory. | Name. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona | Atlantic and Pacific | 1,816,423.15 |
| Arkansas | Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco) | 23,249.94 |
| California | Central Pacific | 874,817.52 |
| Do | Central Pacific (successor to Western Pacific) | 458,147.97 |
| Do | Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon) | 3,154,322.91 |
| Do | Southern Pacific (main line) | 3,211,561.71 |
| Do | Southern Pacific (branch line) | 1,211,089.02 |
| Colorado | Union Pacific | 596,502.75 |
| Do | Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific) | 807,072.20 |
| Do | Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific) | 2,338,516.73 |
| Kansas | do | 3,837,103.90 |
| Do | Central Branch Union Pacific | 220,520.47 |
| Iowa | Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.) | 4,383.11 |
| Idaho | Northern Pacific | 759,111.27 |
| Do | Central Pacific | 9,545.59 |
| Louisiana | New Orleans Pacific | 1,001,017.33 |
| Minnesota | Northern Pacific | 1,820,545.52 |
| Missouri | Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco) | 490,039.12 |
| Montana | Northern Pacific | 8,158,939.93 |
| Nevada | Central Pacific | 3,534,640.54 |
| New Mexico | Atlantic and Pacific | 411,499.69 |
| North Dakota | Northern Pacific | 10,227,120.23 |
| Nebraska | Sioux City and Pacific | 38,227.84 |
| Do | Burlington and Missouri River | 2,374,090.77 |
| Do | Union Pacific | 4,846,108.18 |
| Do | Central Branch Union Pacific | 2,560.03 |
| Oregon | Northern Pacific | 453,289.94 |
| Do | Oregon and California | 2,765,657.10 |
| Do | Oregon Central | 126,908.02 |
| Utah | Union Pacific | 813,344.26 |
| Do | Central Pacific | 1,283,902.70 |
| Washington | Northern Pacific | 8,422,815.38 |
| Do | Oregon Central | 1,710.11 |
| Wisconsin | Northern Pacific | 9,067.55 |
| Wyoming | Union Pacific | 5,658,563.49 |
| Total | | 71,762,415.97 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total to corporations | 71 762,415.97 |
| Total to States | 39,779,664.09 |
| Total railroad grants | 111,542,080.06 |
| Total wagon-road grants | 2,622,928.61 |
| Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1906 | 114,165,008.67 |

## MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION (G).

Division G has charge of the examination of, and action upon, all claims to lands arising under the preemption, timber-culture, desert-land, town-site, and cemetery laws, and the grants to the States and Territories for educational, charitable, and other purposes, as well as the indemnity selections made by the States and Territories in lieu of school sections lost in place. This division has also charge of all claims to lands which had their origin in some form of concession from another Government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located and known as private land claims.

It also has charge of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments made in severalty, and Indian homesteads and all contests against Indian allotments, State selections, private land claims, or town sites.

The proofs in entries in Alaska for trade and manufacturing purposes are also examined in this division, and all questions except as to surveys adjudicated.

The following is a summary of the work done in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year | | 1,925 |
| Letters received during fiscal year | | 25,162 |
| Total | | 27,087 |
| Letters answered | 8,620 | |
| Letters referred to other divisions | 1,695 | |
| Letters otherwise disposed of | 14,217 | |
| Total number disposed of | | 24,532 |
| Letters pending July 1, 1906 | | 2,555 |
| Letters and decisions written | | 13,640 |
| Caveats and cancellation cards prepared | | 17,863 |
| Applications for amendments acted upon | | 191 |
| Appeals from registers and receivers decided (not contests) | | 150 |
| Appeals transmitted to Secretary | | 123 |
| Motions for review forwarded to Secretary | | 12 |
| Motions for review of office decisions acted upon | | 22 |
| Applications for certiorari forwarded to Secretary | | 2 |
| Secretary's decisions promulgated | | 121 |
| Reports made on bills pending in Congress | | 91 |
| Entries examined and approved for patenting: | | |
| Preemption and Osage trust and diminished reserve entries | | 527 |
| Desert lands | | 1,238 |
| Timber culture | | 57 |
| Commuted timber culture | | 5 |
| Town site | | 19 |
| Town lot | | 18 |
| Cemetery site | | 1 |
| Private land and donation claims | | 179 |
| Indian allotments | | 3,549 |
| Indian homestead entries | | -1 |
| Indian homestead entries (Santee Sioux) | | 5 |
| Indian cash entries (Pontotoc) | | 1 |
| Total | | 5,600 |
| Applications for scrip (act June 2, 1858) approved | | 1 |
| Assignments of scrip examined | | 20 |
| Original desert-land entries examined | | 8,398 |
| Yearly proofs examined | | 8,338 |
| Assignments of desert entries examined | | 760 |
| Desert-land entries canceled | | 3,278 |
| Timber-culture entries canceled | | 3,775 |
| Contests decided | | 31 |
| Contests closed | | 78 |
| Area of school-indemnity selections received | | 728,232.10 |
| Area of State selections (under quantity grants) received | | 79,397.72 |
| Area of selections under various State grants approved | | 160,463.06 |
| Area of selections under various State grants canceled | | 187,252.04 |

ENTRIES, CLAIMS, AND CONTESTS PENDING.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the following cases were pending in this division:

| | |
|---|---|
| Preemption entries, including Osage trust, etc., entries | 478 |
| Final desert-land entries | 3,006 |
| Final timber-culture entries | 559 |
| Commuted timber-culture entries | 10 |
| Town-site entries | 16 |
| Town-lot entries | 76 |
| Private land claims | 2,910 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Donation claims | 4 |
| Indian allotments | 1,126 |
| Original desert-land entries | 20,668 |
| Original timber-culture entries | 745 |
| Applications to amend | 113 |
| Appeals from registers and receivers | 84 |
| Appeals from Commissioner's decisions | 10 |

There were also pending the following State selections, the area of each class being given in acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| School indemnity | 1,443,912.01 |
| University selections | 140,078.16 |
| Agricultural college | 51,914.04 |
| Internal improvements | 17,942.27 |
| Penitentiaries | 2,950.04 |
| Public buildings | 38,575.79 |
| Insane asylums | 20,227.55 |
| Reformatories | 36,584.31 |
| Deaf and dumb asylums | 13,122.74 |
| Reform schools | 15,267.36 |
| School of mines | 23,733.41 |
| Normal schools | 41,964.23 |
| Scientific schools | 9,585.45 |
| Mining and mechanics arts college | 1,913.25 |
| Blind asylums | 17,185.61 |
| Reservoirs | 133,252.39 |
| Miners' hospital | 9,874.96 |
| Fish hatchery | 616.84 |
| Total State selections pending | 2,018,700.41 |

## CONTEST DIVISION (H).

The following is a report of the work performed during the year, and the condition of the contest work on June 30, 1906:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appealed (docket) cases: | | |
| Undecided cases on hand July 1, 1905 | 393 | |
| Received | 1,195 | |
| | | 1,588 |
| Referred to other divisions | 1 | |
| Decided | 1,260 | |
| | | 1,261 |
| Balance on hand | | 327 |
| Decided cases awaiting closing July 1, 1905 | 869 | |
| Decided or referred to other divisions | 1,261 | |
| Returned from the Department | 675 | |
| | | 2,805 |
| Transmitted to the Secretary on appeal | 842 | |
| Closed | 1,256 | |
| | | 2,098 |
| Balance on hand | | 707 |
| Unappealed cases: | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | 933 | |
| Received | 4,729 | |
| | | 5,662 |
| Referred to other divisions | 18 | |
| Examined and remanded | 100 | |
| Examined and closed | 4,735 | |
| | | 4,853 |
| Balance on hand | | 809 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appeals from actions of registers and receivers on interlocutory matters: | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | 12 | | |
| Received | 230 | | |
| | | 242 | |
| Examined and decided | 225 | | |
| Referred to other divisions | 1 | | |
| | | 226 | |
| Balance on hand | | | 16 |
| Total appealed and unappealed cases on hand | | | 1,152 |
| Appeals from the decisions of the Commissioner: | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | | 138 | |
| Received | | 794 | |
| | | | 932 |
| Transmitted to the Secretary | | 842 | |
| Disposed of by dismissal and by declining to forward to the Secretary | | 37 | |
| | | | 879 |
| Balance on hand | | | 63 |
| Motions for review, rehearing, and certiorari: | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | | 5 | |
| Received | | 196 | |
| | | | 201 |
| Acted on | | 36 | |
| Transmitted to the Secretary | | 164 | |
| | | | 200 |
| Balance on hand | | | 1 |
| Applications to contest final entries: | | | |
| Balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | 5 | |
| Received | | 240 | |
| | | | 245 |
| Hearings authorized | | 116 | |
| Hearings denied | | 79 | |
| Referred to other divisions | | 47 | |
| | | | 242 |
| Balance on hand | | | 3 |
| Decisions of the Secretary: | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1905 | | 29 | |
| Received | | 865 | |
| | | | 894 |
| Promulgated | | | 885 |
| On hand | | | 9 |
| Entries: | | | |
| Canceled— | | | |
| Original | | | 4,703 |
| Final | | | 62 |
| Total entries canceled | | | 4,765 |
| Approved for patent | | | 20 |
| Letters: | | | |
| Received | | | 14,567 |
| Referred to other divisions | | | 274 |
| Written in the division | | | 14,311 |

## DIVISION OF SWAMP LANDS (K).

The division of swamp lands has charge of all claims reported under the swamp-land grant and prepares the lists of swamp lands in place and of swamp-land indemnity for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and writes decisions rejecting improper claims and adjusting contests against and entries and locations in conflict with the swamp-land claims of the States to which the swamp-land grants have been extended.

The correspondence of the office relative to all matters pertaining to the swamp-land business, such as reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the information of his office or for transmission to Congress or to the President and statements of the status of lands to individuals is also prepared in this division.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in the division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters and reports: | | |
| Pending for action July 1, 1905 | 173 | |
| Received during the year | 1,490 | |
| | | 1,663 |
| Answered and acted upon | 933 | |
| Filed or referred | 660 | |
| | | 1,593 |
| Pending for action June 30, 1906 | | 70 |
| Other letters written | | 729 |
| Swamp land in place claims (acres): | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 (estimated) | 200,568.35 | |
| Received during the year | 322,519.85 | |
| | | 523,088.20 |
| Certified under act of March 2, 1849 | | |
| Patented | 92,901.94 | |
| Rejected and canceled | 368,140.00 | |
| | | 461,041.94 |
| Pending for action June 30, 1906 (estimated) | | 62,046.26 |
| Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, 32 in number, embracing | | 140,826.41 |
| Lists approved by Secretary, 31 in number, embracing | | 139,539.64 |
| Swamp-land approved lists certified (in duplicate), 30 in number | | 94,619.11 |
| Swamp-land patents executed, 37 in number, embracing | | 92,901.94 |
| Decisions holding for rejection or cancellation, 89 in number, embracing | | 535,229.00 |
| Swamp-land cash and land indemnity claims: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 (ascertained) | 1,858,711.11 | |
| Received during the year | | |
| | | 1,858,711.11 |
| Cash indemnity approved ($———) on the basis of | | |
| Land indemnity certified | | |
| Rejected and canceled | 145,280.00 | |
| | | 145,280.00 |
| Pending for action June 30, 1906 | | 1,713,431.11 |
| Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval, — in number, embracing | | |
| Decisions holding for rejection or cancellation, 11 in number, embracing | | 14,240.00 |
| Land-indemnity patents executed, 3 in number, embracing | | 1,070.48 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contests against swamp-land claims: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 81 | |
| Received during the year | 32 | |
| | | 113 |
| Decided | | 96 |
| Pending for action June 30, 1906 | | 17 |
| Entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims: | | |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 311 | |
| Received during the year | 88 | |
| | | 399 |
| Relieved from conflict or canceled | | 171 |
| Pending for action June 30, 1906 | | 228 |

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

New claims were reported during the year to the amount of 322,519.85 acres, the approvals amounted to 139,539.64 acres, and certifications under the act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), and patents under the acts of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3), were issued to the amount of 92,901.94 acres.

The following three tables show in detail the result of work performed in the adjustment of swamp land in place claims favorable to the States. From the selection lists are prepared clear lists for approval, and on the basis of the approved lists are prepared certifications or patents, which are evidence of the final disposition of the lands to the States:

*Swamp-land claims reported under the various grants from the dates of the said grants up to June 30, 1906.*

| State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total since dates of grants. | State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total since dates of grants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | | 534,190.04 | Michigan | | 7,293,278.93 |
| Arkansas | | 8,656,372.39 | Minnesota | 6,969.28 | 5,472,375.86 |
| California | 61,591.55 | 2,066,253.22 | Mississippi | | 3,604,795.93 |
| Florida | 11,874.12 | 22,273,207.98 | Missouri | | 4,843,676.09 |
| Illinois | | 3,981,784.10 | Ohio | | 117,992.00 |
| Indiana | | 1,377,727.70 | Oregon | | 526,903.63 |
| Iowa | 38.15 | 4,572,816.27 | Wisconsin | [a] 233,160.00 | 4,802,872.12 |
| Louisiana (act of 1849) | | 11,216,831.33 | Total | 322,519.85 | 82,126,347.59 |
| Louisiana (act of 1850) | 8,886.75 | 785,270.00 | | | |

[a] Claim made of record Aug. 13, 1881, but not reported as a selection at the time.

*Swamp lands approved under various grants from the dates of said grants up to June 30, 1906.*

| State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total since dates of grants. | State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total since dates of grants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 1,168.02 | 419,325.76 | Michigan | 40.00 | 5,731,608.68 |
| Arkansas | | 7,695,557.26 | Minnesota | 78,544.77 | 4,526,504.74 |
| California | 55,782.03 | 2,076,855.21 | Mississippi | 2,288.43 | 3,340,484.68 |
| Florida | 871.81 | 20,442,052.46 | Missouri | 5.02 | 4,498,573.28 |
| Illinois | 40.00 | 1,496,732.05 | Ohio | | 26,271.95 |
| Indiana | | 1,265,955.75 | Oregon | 400.00 | 354,719.92 |
| Iowa | 399.56 | 941,921.91 | Wisconsin | | 3,353,067.86 |
| Louisiana (act of 1849) | | 8,961,982.55 | Total | 139,539.64 | 65,545,771.03 |
| Louisiana (act of 1850) | | 414,156.97 | | | |

*Swamp lands certified or patented under the various grants from the dates of said grants up to June 30, 1906.*

| State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total patented since dates of grants. | State. | Year ended June 30, 1906. | Total patented since dates of grants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 1,168.02 | 418,520.14 | Michigan | 40.00 | 5,655,533.16 |
| Arkansas | | 7,685,135.88 | Minnesota | 33,504.24 | 4,356,485.39 |
| California | 52,578.72 | 2,038,931.68 | Mississippi | 2,726.99 | 3,282,070.50 |
| Florida | 964.19 | 20,121,559.56 | Missouri | 5.02 | 3,345,514.51 |
| Illinois | 40.00 | 1,457,084.68 | Ohio | | 26,251.95 |
| Indiana | | 1,254,110.73 | Oregon | 1,355.20 | 252,678.19 |
| Iowa | 439.56 | 871,599.49 | Wisconsin | 80.00 | 3,251,102.34 |
| Louisiana (act of 1849) | | 8,913,502.68 | Total | 92,901.94 | 63,324,318.33 |
| Louisiana (act of 1850) | | 394,237.45 | | | |

It will be seen from the above that new swamp land in place claims were filed during the year to the amount of 322,519.85 acres, as against 204,592.41 acres filed the previous year, being an increase of 117,927.44 acres; that claims were approved to the amount of 139,539.64 acres, as against 390,816.53 acres approved the previous year, being a decrease of 251,276.89 acres, and that lands were certified or patented to the amount of 92,901.94 acres, as against 585,507.11 acres patented the previous year, being a decrease of 492,605.17 acres.

The adjudications of claims by rejection and cancellation during the year amounted to 368,140 acres, as against 458,228.09 acres rejected and canceled in the previous year, a decrease of 90,088.09 acres. This does not include rejections of indemnity claims, which are separately reported below.

The exact amount rejected and canceled during the past fifty-six years that the adjustment of swamp-land claims has been in progress can not be reported, as no account of rejections and cancellations has been kept in a tabulated form in the annual or other reports, except during the past fifteen years. The table following shows in detail the acreage of the claims rejected and canceled during the last fiscal year and also during the fourteen years preceding.

*Statement showing rejection of claims and cancellations of selections under swamp-land laws from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1905; also during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906*

| State. | 1892-1905. | | | 1906. | | | Recapitulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Swamp land in place. | Swamp-land indemnity. | Total. | Swamp land in place. | Swamp-land indemnity. | Total. | |
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 49,000.00 | 14,340.00 | 63,340.00 | 6,200.00 | ..... | 6,200.00 | 69,540.00 |
| Arkansas | 1,166,012.16 | ..... | 1,166,012.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,166,012.16 |
| California | 54,640.00 | ..... | 54,640.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,640.00 |
| Florida | 1,325,600.50 | 18,780.00 | 1,344,380.50 | 9,860.00 | ..... | 9,860.00 | 1,354,240.50 |
| Illinois | 740,693.16 | 840,213.40 | 1,580,906.56 | 560.00 | 82,280.00 | 82,840.00 | 1,663,746.56 |
| Indiana | 45,481.93 | 680.00 | 46,161.93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,161.93 |
| Iowa | 909,146.20 | 844,535.56 | 1,753,681.76 | 68,800.00 | 63,000.00 | 131,800.00 | 1,885,481.76 |
| Louisiana | 1,211,814.65 | 14,760.37 | 1,226,575.02 | 7,800.00 | ..... | 7,800.00 | 1,234,375.02 |
| Michigan | 68,400.00 | ..... | 68,400.00 | 40.00 | ..... | 40.00 | 68,440.00 |
| Minnesota | 693,332.91 | ..... | 693,332.91 | 6,480.00 | ..... | 6,480.00 | 699,812.91 |
| Mississippi | 145,779.50 | 49,240.00 | 195,019.50 | 5,880.00 | ..... | 5,880.00 | 200,899.50 |
| Missouri | 385,437.68 | 206,935.27 | 592,372.95 | 10,840.00 | ..... | 10,840.00 | 603,212.95 |
| Ohio | 22,480.00 | 40,642.79 | 63,122.79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,122.79 |
| Oregon | 276,049.50 | ..... | 276,049.50 | 5,320.00 | ..... | 5,320.00 | 281,369.50 |
| Wisconsin | 273,352.54 | ..... | 273,352.54 | 246,360.00 | ..... | 246,360.00 | 519,712.54 |
| Unclassified | 72,804.29 | ..... | 72,804.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72,804.29 |
| Total | 7,440,025.02 | 2,030,127.39 | 9,470,152.41 | 368,140.00 | 145,280.00 | 513,420.00 | 9,983,572.41 |

NOTE.—The rejections and cancellations represented in the above table show illegal, duplicate, and improper claims which have been encumbering the records for many years. Formal decisions, with notice to the State authorities of the right of appeal under the rules of practice, have been rendered on the whole of the claims rejected and canceled in this table.

The amount of swamp land in place claims remaining unadjudicated can not be stated with precision, but it is stated at about 62,046.26 acres in this report, which is the amount carried in the monthly report for June, 1906. The amount so reported is based on an estimate made several years ago, to and from which additions of new claims and deductions of final adjudications have been made from time to time. It is thought that the amount reported will be found to be about 1,000,000 acres too small when a table of pending in-place claims, now in process of compilation, is completed. In the meantime every effort is being made to adjudicate all the claims which can properly be taken up under the regulations.

The claims remaining unadjudicated are composed, in part, of claims which are suspended by Departmental instructions or under the rules of practice, but they are composed chiefly of numerous remnants of large claims which have been settled in the past, the said remnants having been omitted from the original settlements of the lists in which they are embraced by reason of imperfect descriptions, conflicts with other claims, etc. The final adjustment of these claims involved much research in the records and files of this Office and requires long recitations of facts in the decisions acting upon them if adjusted against the claimant, which is very frequently the case.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

During the first half of the year two special agents of this office were employed in investigating the swamp-land indemnity claims of the States of Illinois and Iowa. What remained of the cash-indemnity claims of those two States were examined in the field, and the claims have been fully adjudicated except as to a very few tracts which are now in process of adjudication.

No payments of cash indemnity were made and no certificates of land indemnity were issued, during the year, but three patents, aggreating 1,070.48 acres, were executed and issued. Thirty decisions, rejecting claims to the amount of 145,280 acres, were made final and were promulgated during the year.

The following table exhibits in detail the final adjustments of swamp-land indemnity claims, viz:

*Adjustment of cash and land-indemnity claims, by States and counties, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

| State and county. | Date of settlement of claim. | Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled | Name of State agent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois: | | *Acres.* | |
| Alexander | Dec. 28, 1905 | 200.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Brown | Apr. 5, 1906 | 40.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Cass | Nov. 27, 1905 | 80.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Clarke | Nov. 28, 1905 | 240.00 | J. F. Lafferty. |
| Douglas | Jan. 5, 1906 | 640.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Edgar | Apr. 23, 1906 | 2,880.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Ford | Apr. 16, 1906 | 120.00 | Do. |
| Henderson | Jan. 16, 1906 | 560.00 | J. W. Gordon. |
| Iroquois | Dec. 22, 1905 | 2,030.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Jefferson | Nov. 29, 1905 | 80.00 | J. R. Piercy. |
| Macoupin | Feb. 2, 1906 | 280.00 | J. M. Yowell. |
| Piatt | Oct. 18, 1905 | 74,520.00 | C. A. Tatman. |
| Do | Dec. 1, 1905 | 360.00 | Do. |
| Stephenson | Jan. 19, 1906 | 120.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Do | Apr. 17, 1906 | 80.00 | Do. |
| Total | | 82,280.00 | |
| Iowa: | | | |
| Benton | Jan. 17, 1906 | 40.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Do | May 23, 1906 | 40.00 | Do. |
| Butler | Aug. 31, 1905 | 36,840.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Cerro Gordo | Oct. 26, 1905 | 40.00 | S. B. Duffield. |
| Davis | May 28, 1906 | 1,120.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Delaware | ....do..... | 520.00 | Do. |
| Hardin | Jan. 26, 1906 | 200.00 | Do. |
| Do | Mar. 31, 1906 | 3,360.00 | Do. |
| Howard | Jan. 27, 1906 | 40.00 | Do. |
| Jones | Jan. 29, 1906 | 40.00 | Do. |
| Linn | Feb. 1, 1906 | 120.00 | Do. |
| Madison | Dec. 12, 1905 | 1,880.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Muscatine | Jan. 30, 1906 | 80.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Ringgold | July 31, 1905 | 18,640.00 | Board of supervisors. |
| Wapello | Mar. 30, 1906 | 40.00 | Isaac R. Hitt. |
| Total | | 63,000.00 | |
| Recapitulation | | 145,280.00 | |

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and of lands certified and patented, by States, since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stats.), and the decisions thereunder; also the amount of the unadjusted claims pending at the close of the fiscal year:

*Cash indemnity paid and land indemnity certified under the swamp-land indemnity acts; also indemnity lands patented and cash and land-indemnity claims remaining unadjusted June 30, 1906.*

| State. | Cash indemnity paid. | | Land indemnity awarded. | | Cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount. | Basis. | Certified. | Patented. | |
| | | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | $18,505.44 | 33,308.04 | 20,009.36 | 19,795.16 | 18,960.00 |
| Arkansas | 374,450.00 | 209,160.00 | | | |
| Florida (acts of 1855 and 1857) | 67,045.63 | 78,705.08 | 88,172.76 | 87,155.19 | 3,080.00 |
| Florida (Palatka indemnity) | | | 7,151.59 | 6,107.10 | |
| Illinois | 473,638.26 | 448,793.84 | 101,984.90 | 2,309.07 | 932,185.34 |
| Indiana | 39,080.14 | 29,973.63 | 8,434.84 | 4,880.20 | 47,840.00 |
| Iowa | 587,431.71 | 471,035.94 | 341,632.97 | 321,976.98 | 487,605.77 |
| Louisiana | 53,118.65 | 49,588.98 | 32,546.83 | 32,265.08 | 39,240.00 |
| Michigan | 15,922.06 | 13,364.31 | 24,639.43 | 24,038.69 | 3,760.00 |
| Mississippi | 17,786.56 | 21,910.05 | 47,888.73 | 47,846.88 | 148,480.00 |
| Missouri | 195,874.82 | 191,417.06 | 83,687.00 | 81,016.69 | 240.00 |
| Ohio | 29,027.76 | 23,441.67 | | | 20,800.00 |
| Wisconsin | 185,278.91 | 154,348.09 | 106,042.08 | 105,047.99 | 11,240.00 |
| Total | 2,057,159.94 | 1,725,046.69 | 862,190.49 | 732,439.03 | 1,713,431.11 |

## DRAFTING DIVISION (L).

All of the drafting required by the General Land Office for departmental and other purposes is done by this division. In addition to the preparation of maps, diagrams, and tracings for official use, which embraces 60 per cent of the entire work performed and for which no charge can be made, the division also prepares numerous copies of official plats and diagrams, which are charged for at cost and in conformity with the laws and regulations in force authorizing this work. The most important official work embraces the compilation of maps of the United States and of the numerous States and Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to townships and lesser subdivisions, and diagrams and copies of plats and tracings which are of official record. A necessary and very important work required of the division includes examination of locations of rights of way for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs, to determine their relation to the lines of public survey, and to discover conflicts of location which may arise between them.

This division is also custodian of all official ld notes of survey of the public domain, and the originals and photolithographic copies of plats and maps relating thereto, together with about 410 complete volumes of mineral plats and several thousand segregation mineral plats and diagrams.

The following is a statement in detail of correspondence during the fiscal year 1906, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters pending June 30, 1905 | 5 |
| Received from registering room | 2,503 |
| Letters disposed of: | |
| By answer | 1,993 |
| By filing (no answer required) | 371 |
| By reference to other divisions and bureaus | 142 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 | 2 |
| Letters received direct from other divisions, etc | 328 |
| Answered | 79 |
| Filed after appropriate action | 249 |
| Originating in Division L | 287 |

The complete editions of United States maps of 1904 and 1905 were received from the Philadelphia contractors, the edition of the 1904 map being 68,500 copies, and of the 1905 map 25,000 copies. One of the best draftsmen of the office was employed to prepare the manuscript copy for bringing up the copperplate base of the United States map of 1905 to date of June 30, 1906. This work must be very carefully and accurately performed. It includes changes caused by new surveys, changes in location and area of military, forest, and Indian reservations, the incorporation of new post-offices, new reservations of all kinds, railroads, etc. Sixty days' time was devoted exclusively to this work during the year. The revised manuscript is now in the hands of the engraver, who is an employee of the division, and not, as heretofore, an outside contractor. The contract for the 1906 edition has been approved, and transfers from the copperplate base will be furnished the contractors as soon as the work of revision can be completed.

The preparation of maps of California, Nebraska, and Montana is well in hand; map of Oklahoma is in the hands of the lithographers, and complete editions of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington have been received.

In the compilation of maps of States and of the United States, it is often necessary to send clerks and draftsmen to other bureaus and departments for data not obtainable in this division, especially for data covering names and locations of new towns and post-offices, counties, etc., much time being consumed in securing this valuable information. The accumulation of this material, however, expedites the compilation of any map, when the record of changes of the character named is kept up to date and ready for immediate use.

Details and assignments for special work, not connected with this division, have occupied a large amount of the time of the chief of division during the past year; for example, the investigations under the direction of the committee on department methods and the largely increased duties of the United States Board on Geographic Names. At the present time, when his regular duties are not seriously interfered with, he is engaged in the history of the settlement of the public-land States, for the public-lands commission. This has required a vast amount of study and investigation, and is not yet completed. All matters pertaining to historic and prehistoric ruins and other objects of historic or scientific interest, have recently been referred to this division.

Three maps to accompany the reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories were edited and corrected. In connection with the creation of forest reserves, a large number of permanent and temporary withdrawals have been examined and diagrams made, often in duplicate, for future use in this Office. The work of comparing proposed boundaries of forest reserves with the lines of public survey and suggesting corrections to descriptive matter has increased during the year. Eighty-four restorations and withdrawals for forest-reservation purposes have been entered in triplicate upon maps and diagrams of the drafting and forestry divisions, and in most instances the areas have been computed for the use of the Forest Service and the division of forestry of this bureau.

Eight hundred and ninety-one subdivisional township plats, 134 township exteriors, 151 boundaries, and 7 private grants have been entered upon working diagrams and filed for reference. Examination and report have been made upon 301 railroad and tramway maps and 328 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, nearly all in duplicate, representing surveys for rights of way, and 212 orders for withdrawals and restorations, for irrigation and other purposes, have been entered and indexed. Three hundred and seventeen copies of approval on right-of-way maps have been made and indexed, together with designation of land districts. Frequent demands are made upon this division for calculations and tabular statements of States and Territories, reservations, etc. Annual corrections are also made in the tables of Division C, showing area of lands unappropriated and reserved in the different counties and land districts. These corrections are made necessary because of the changes in land district and county boundaries and in the areas available for entry. In this connection all county boundaries have been corrected to date upon guide maps in this division, the information being compiled from State statutes, postal-route maps, and other reliable sources.

Forty-nine volumes of field notes and 37 volumes of miscellaneous plats have been prepared for binding and sent to the Government Printing Office. The New Mexico plats have been bound in this division in 38 loose-leaf binders, which permits of removal and return of plats at will. Twenty-four letters of surveyors-general and 28 segregation mineral plats have been noted on cards and filed.

Four plat indexes, five indexes of exteriors, and two field-note indexes have been compiled or revised, all indexes of field notes and exteriors being corrected to date. Among other assignments of work requiring considerable time or original research may be mentioned: Compiling maps of the White Earth and Klamath Indian reservations for Attorney-General's Office; maps of the Uinta, Crow, and Shoshone Indian reservations; 6 town-site maps; map of Yellowstone National Park, now pending; 22 changes in land districts and offices; regular and special reports of the division; a daily record of map and plat transactions under the various contracts; revising forest-reserve index for Division N; completing card index and filing miscellaneous maps; compiling five diagrams for Division R, showing proclamations, withdrawals, and restorations, and compiling Wyoming progress map for the surveying division. One draftsman was on detail for about four weeks as a member of the board of awards for stationery. The reading of field notes for the purpose of ascertaining indemnity swamp lands in the various States is rapidly nearing completion.

There were made 1,023 drawing-paper and other diagrams for surveyors-general, local officers, and bureaus connected with the Department; 140 diagrams, for which were collected fees to the amount of $393.47; 542 tracings of maps, plats and diagrams for official use, and 582 tracings for which fees were collected to the amount of $1,707.16. All tracings and diagrams made by hand were carefully proof read, and in addition 252 maps for outside parties were compared, for which fees were collected amounting to $63.

The files of this division, particularly the plat files, which embrace the photolithographs, have become so large, and information from them is so much in demand, as to require all the time of a file clerk, together with such assistance as may be rendered by a messenger or laborer engaged in withdrawing and filing plats. This clerk is also required to designate the land districts within which lie lands proposed to be withdrawn for reclamation purposes. One draftsman is employed principally in the preparation of copies of worn and defaced plats for photolithography outside of California work.

Owing to the San Francisco earthquake and fire, it has been necessary, under special Congressional appropriation, to employ eight to twelve extra draftsmen and a large number of field-note copyists, for the purpose of reproducing California records. Plats not requiring tracings will be sent to the New York contractors for direct reproduction by photolithography, except where editions have previously been made and are immediately available. The time of two clerks will be required for at least several weeks to compare and color the photolithographs of California surveys already on file.

During the year, 1,237 photolithographic copies of plats were furnished for official use, 84 to surveyors-general and local officers, and 9,413 to outside applicants from whom fees were collected amounting to $2,588.37. A large number of these copies required comparison and certification. The full quota of township photolithographs under the 1905 contract has been received, checked with index, and filed. Under the 1906 contract, however, but 450 out of 1,157 prospective editions have been received from the lithographers. The first installment of plats to be reproduced during the current year will be forwarded in a few days to the new contractors at New York City.

The publication of many new maps by this Office, by the Geological Survey, and the Lake and Coast Surveys, suggested a recalculation of the areas of the separate States, Territories, and insular possessions. In the preparation of the new table of areas, herewith, the chief of the division came to an agreement with the geographers of the Geological Survey and of the Census Office, as to the base maps to be used for this purpose. The work of calculation has been done independently in each of the three bureaus, and the resulting small differences harmonized until a conclusion satisfactory to each bureau was reached. This was accomplished without difficulty, for the reason that the differences in areas shown in the publications of the past, were due almost wholly to the use of different base maps in the calculations. The total area of the United States has not been materially changed.

Because of the agreement reached by the representatives of this Office, of the Geological Survey, and of the Bureau of the Census, the value and usefulness of the table af areas has been greatly increased. An identical table of areas will, hereafter, be submitted for publication by the three bureaus named.

*Table of areas of all States, Territories, and acquisitions of the United States, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.*

| States and Territories. | Land surface. | | Water surface. | | Total areas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Square miles. | Acres. | Square miles. | Acres. | Square miles. | Acres. |
| Alabama | 51,279 | 32,818,560 | 719 | 460,160 | 51,998 | 33,278,720 |
| Arizona | 113,840 | 72,857,600 | 116 | 74,240 | 113,956 | 72,931,840 |
| Arkansas | 52,525 | 33,616,000 | 810 | 518,400 | 53,335 | 34,134,400 |
| California | 156,092 | 99,898,880 | 2,205 | 1,411,200 | 158,297 | 101,310,080 |
| Colorado | 103,658 | 66,341,120 | 290 | 185,600 | 103,948 | 66,526,720 |
| Connecticut | 4,820 | 3,084,800 | 145 | 92,800 | 4,965 | 3,177,600 |
| Delaware | 1,965 | 1,257,600 | 405 | 259,200 | 2,370 | 1,516,800 |
| District of Columbia | 60 | 38,400 | 10 | 6,400 | 70 | 44,800 |
| Florida | 54,861 | 35,111,040 | 3,805 | 2,435,200 | 58,666 | 37,546,240 |
| Georgia | 58,725 | 37,584,000 | 540 | 345,600 | 59,265 | 37,929,600 |
| Idaho | 83,779 | 53,618,560 | 534 | 341,760 | 84,313 | 53,960,320 |
| Illinois | 56,002 | 35,841,280 | 663 | 424,320 | 56,665 | 36,265,600 |
| Indiana | 35,885 | 22,966,400 | 469 | 300,160 | 36,354 | 23,266,560 |
| Indian Territory (see Oklahoma) | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 55,586 | 35,575,040 | 561 | 359,040 | 56,147 | 35,934,080 |
| Kansas | 81,774 | 52,335,360 | 384 | 245,760 | 82,158 | 52,581,120 |
| Kentucky | 40,181 | 25,715,840 | 417 | 266,880 | 40,598 | 25,982,720 |
| Louisiana | 45,409 | 29,061,760 | 3,097 | 1,982,080 | 48,506 | 31,043,840 |
| Maine | 29,895 | 19,132,800 | 3,145 | 2,012,800 | 33,040 | 21,145,600 |
| Maryland | 9,941 | 6,362,240 | 2,386 | 1,527,040 | 12,327 | 7,889,280 |
| Massachusetts | 8,039 | 5,144,960 | 227 | 145,280 | 8,266 | 5,290,240 |
| Michigan | 57,480 | 36,787,200 | 500 | 320,000 | 57,980 | 37,107,200 |
| Minnesota | 80,858 | 51,749,120 | 3,824 | 2,447,360 | 84,682 | 54,196,480 |
| Mississippi | 46,362 | 29,671,680 | 503 | 321,920 | 46,865 | 29,993,600 |
| Missouri | 68,727 | 43,985,280 | 693 | 443,520 | 69,420 | 44,428,800 |
| Montana | 145,776 | 93,296,640 | 796 | 509,440 | 146,572 | 93,806,080 |
| Nebraska | 76,808 | 49,157,120 | 712 | 455,680 | 77,520 | 49,612,800 |
| Nevada | 109,821 | 70,285,440 | 869 | 556,160 | 110,690 | 70,841,600 |
| New Hampshire | 9,031 | 5,779,840 | 310 | 198,400 | 9,341 | 5,978,240 |
| New Jersey | 7,514 | 4,808,960 | 710 | 454,400 | 8,224 | 5,263,360 |
| New Mexico | 122,503 | 78,401,920 | 131 | 83,840 | 122,634 | 78,485,760 |
| New York | 47,654 | 30,498,560 | 1,550 | 992,000 | 49,204 | 31,490,560 |
| North Carolina | 48,740 | 31,193,600 | 3,686 | 2,359,040 | 52,426 | 33,552,640 |
| North Dakota | 70,183 | 44,917,120 | 654 | 418,560 | 70,837 | 45,335,680 |
| Ohio | 40,740 | 26,073,600 | 300 | 192,000 | 41,040 | 26,265,600 |
| Oklahoma | 69,414 | 44,424,960 | 643 | 411,520 | 70,057 | 44,836,480 |
| Oregon | 95,607 | 61,188,480 | 1,092 | 698,880 | 96,699 | 61,887,360 |
| Pennsylvania | 44,832 | 28,692,480 | 294 | 188,160 | 45,126 | 28,880,640 |
| Rhode Island | 1,067 | 682,880 | 181 | 115,840 | 1,248 | 798,720 |
| South Carolina | 30,495 | 19,516,800 | 494 | 316,160 | 30,989 | 19,832,960 |
| South Dakota | 76,868 | 49,195,520 | 747 | 478,080 | 77,615 | 49,673,600 |
| Tennessee | 41,687 | 26,679,680 | 335 | 214,400 | 42,022 | 26,894,080 |
| Texas | 262,398 | 167,934,720 | 3,498 | 2,238,720 | 265,896 | 170,173,440 |
| Utah | 82,184 | 52,597,760 | 2,806 | 1,795,840 | 84,990 | 54,393,600 |
| Vermont | 9,124 | 5,839,360 | 440 | 281,600 | 9,564 | 6,120,960 |
| Virginia | 40,262 | 25,767,680 | 2,365 | 1,513,600 | 42,627 | 27,281,280 |
| Washington | 66,836 | 42,775,040 | 2,291 | 1,466,240 | 69,127 | 44,241,280 |
| West Virginia | 24,022 | 15,374,080 | 148 | 94,720 | 24,170 | 15,468,800 |
| Wisconsin | 55,256 | 35,363,840 | 810 | 518,400 | 56,066 | 35,882,240 |
| Wyoming | 97,594 | 62,460,160 | 320 | 204,800 | 97,914 | 62,664,960 |
| | 2,974,159 | 1,903,461,760 | 52,630 | 33,683,200 | 3,026,789 | 1,937,144,960 |
| Alaska | | | | | 590,884 | 378,165,760 |
| Guam | | | | | 210 | 134,400 |
| Hawaii | | | | | 6,449 | 4,127,360 |
| Panama Canal strip | | | | | 474 | 303,360 |
| Philippine Islands | | | | | 115,026 | 73,616,640 |
| Porto Rico | | | | | 3,435 | 2,198,400 |
| Tutuila Group, Samoa | | | | | 77 | 49,280 |
| Total | | | | | 3,743,344 | 2,395,740,160 |

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water a reas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between Latitude 42° North and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS (M).

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters received and considered | 28,440 |
| Letters written | 17,261 |
| Accounts examined and forwarded for settlement | 7,429 |
| Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded | 10,759 |

The aggregate receipts of the land service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, were $7,585,523.90, and the aggregate expenditures and liabilities $1,690,641.20, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of $5,894,882.70 on account of the disposals of public lands during said fiscal year.

The larger part of the above expenditures are, as heretofore, disconnected from the business of disposals of public lands, and therefore can not be properly considered as offsets or charges against receipts from such sales. In this class may be specified the following expenditures and liabilities for the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveying the public domain | $585,762.30 |
| Protecting public lands | 250,000.00 |
| Inspecting mines in Territories | 6,691.04 |
| Publishing maps for public use | 19,784.26 |
| Total | 862,237.60 |

As has been noted in prior years, these and other similar expenditures in the land service pertain to the general functions of the Government, as do expenditures in other bureaus which yield no income or receipts whatever. Omitting, then, the expenses thus above noted ($862,237.60), there remains a net grand surplus of receipts over expenditures during the fiscal year of 1906 amounting to $6,757,120.30.

A large amount of work has been performed in this division that can not be conveniently tabulated, such as the preparation of statistical tables, estimates of annual and other appropriations, reports called for by the Court of Claims and by Congress, statement of accounts showing the amounts to be credited to the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions, receipt, examination, recording and distribution of returns from local land offices, compilation of statistics for the annual report, and much other service in connection with the public lands.

The accounts adjusted in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, aggregate $10,602,278.35, and show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 565 | quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands) | $6,958,196.14 |
| 427 | quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys) | 648,265.07 |
| 59 | accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber | 31,768.88 |
| 3 | accounts of moneys collected on account of sales of public timber, acts March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897 | 2,427.04 |
| 38 | accounts of moneys received from sales of Government property (old furniture, etc.) | 10,756.24 |
| 355 | accounts of moneys received by town-site boards | 14,920.20 |
| (82) | accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of public lands | 197,091.10 |
| 12 | accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records | 30,225.00 |
| 1,459 | Total receipts | 7,893,649.67 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,315 | quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents | $803,456.78 |
| (427) | quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys) | 542,606.27 |
| 239 | quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents | 311,545.94 |
| 22 | State fund accounts | 171,066.04 |
| 834 | repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold | 59,286.00 |
| 204 | accounts of deputy surveyors | 403,381.05 |
| 306 | accounts of town-site boards | 24,033.28 |
| 3,050 | miscellaneous accounts, including those of special agents, inspectors, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts | 393,253.32 |
| 5,970 | Total disbursements | 2,708,628.68 |

The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

*Amounts deposited by railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, under the act of July 31, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 121), to reimburse the United States for cost of survey of public lands selected by them and embraced within limits of their grants.*

| Name of road. | Field work. | Office work. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific R. R. Co | $6,152.53 | $1,332.85 | $7,485.38 |
| Northern Pacific Rwy. Co | 147.63 | 16.40 | 164.03 |
| Southern Pacific R. R. Co | 9,084.16 | 972.21 | 10,056.37 |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. Co | 36.55 | 3.80 | 40.35 |
| Total | 15,420.87 | 2,325.26 | 17,746.13 |

In addition to the above amount, viz, $17,746.13, deposited by railroad companies to reimburse the United States for the cost of surveys during the fiscal year 1906, certificates covering deposits made by railroad companies under the act of February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892), were surrendered, under the provisions of said act, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office during said fiscal year on account of surveying fees due the United States, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Pacific Railroad Company | $1,685.00 |
| Northern Pacific Railway Company | 70,453.40 |
| Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company | 2,484.35 |
| Southern Pacific Railway Company | 2,245.00 |
| Total | 76,867.75 |

making a total reimbursement to the United States of $94,613.88 during the fiscal year 1906 on account of survey of lands within railroad grants.

*Amounts deposited by mining claimants on account of platting of claims and other office work in the surveyors-general offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

| District. | Amount. | District. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $6,975.00 | Oregon | $1,890.00 |
| Arizona | 15,930.00 | South Dakota | 4,840.00 |
| California | 5,020.00 | Utah | 12,165.00 |
| Colorado | 27,280.00 | Washington | 4,035.00 |
| Idaho | 12,970.00 | Wyoming | 2,145.00 |
| Montana | 13,485.00 | | |
| Nevada | 27,590.00 | Total | 138,080.60 |
| New Mexico | 3,755.60 | | |

*Amounts deposited by settlers and railroad companies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, to secure the survey of public lands under acts of August 20, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 423), and February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 892).*

| Depositors. | Field work. | Office work. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Settlers | $1,129.00 | $191.00 | $1,320.00 |
| State of Idaho | 6,000.00 | 667.00 | 6,667.00 |
| Central Pacific R. R. Co | 2,400.00 | 251.25 | 2,651.25 |
| Northern Pacific Rwy. Co | 72,284.00 | 19,796.00 | 92,080.00 |
| Total | 81,813.00 | 20,905.25 | 102,718.25 |

*Covered into Treasury to credit of reclamation fund from sales of public lands and fees and commissions under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L. 388).*

| State or Territory. | Total June 30, 1904. | Fiscal year 1905. | Total for 5 years ended June 30, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $193,399.73 | $50,368.46 | $243,768.19 |
| California | 1,824,569.32 | 498,488.37 | 2,323,057.69 |
| Colorado | 1,651,187.75 | 318,546.14 | 1,969,733.89 |
| Idaho | 1,651,477.78 | 383,221.74 | 2,034,699.52 |
| Kansas | 109,450.78 | 30,423.91 | 139,874.69 |
| Montana | 1,797,157.70 | 349,529.75 | 2,146,687.45 |
| Nebraska | 492,713.47 | 179,136.10 | 671,849.57 |
| Nevada | 53,761.42 | 11,167.70 | 64,929.12 |
| New Mexico | 388,105.73 | 133,243.57 | 521,349.30 |
| North Dakota | 3,632,799.46 | 807,792.48 | 4,440,591.94 |
| Oklahoma | 2,637,073.59 | 490,629.78 | 3,127,703.37 |
| Oregon | 4,158,582.95 | 610,797.39 | 4,969,380.34 |
| South Dakota | 805,483.79 | 217,688.34 | 1,023,172.13 |
| Utah | 284,413.58 | 77,662.81 | 362,076.39 |
| Washington | 2,599,659.65 | 451,773.36 | 3,051,433.01 |
| Wyoming | 990,755.93 | 195,045.49 | 1,185,801.42 |
| Total | 23,270,592.63 | 4,805,515.39 | 28,076,108.02 |

*Accrued and paid on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.*

| State or Territory. | Total June 30, 1904. | Fiscal year 1905. | Aggregate June 30, 1905, inclusive. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,071,060.12 | $639.34 | $1,071,699.46 |
| Arkansas | 284,980.40 | 2,569.70 | 287,550.10 |
| Colorado | 340,112.38 | 5,784.57 | 345,896.95 |
| Florida | 114,321.39 | 2,543.82 | 116,865.21 |
| Idaho | 110,981.31 | 16,822.01 | 127,803.32 |
| Illinois | 1,187,908.89 | ..... | 1,187,908.89 |
| Indiana | 1,040,255.26 | ..... | 1,040,255.26 |
| Iowa | 633,638.10 | ..... | 633,638.10 |
| Kansas | 1,095,967.61 | 529.50 | 1,096,497.11 |
| Louisiana | 452,771.97 | 2,254.89 | 455,026.68 |
| Michigan | 577,932.58 | 1,522.42 | 579,455.00 |
| Minnesota | 500,825.77 | 14,533.53 | 515,359.30 |
| Mississippi | 1,066,564.18 | 975.57 | 1,067,539.75 |
| Missouri | 1,042,205.11 | 1,005.09 | 1,043,210.20 |
| Montana | 180,005.20 | 15,400.33 | 195,405.53 |
| Nebraska | 527,502.01 | 2,345.30 | 529,847.31 |
| Nevada | 13,722.12 | ..... | 13,722.12 |
| New Mexico | 14,581.57 | 5,093.80 | 19,675.37 |
| North Dakota | 181,136.32 | 32,126.64 | 213,262.96 |
| Ohio | 999,353.01 | ..... | 999,353.01 |
| Oregon | 442,641.70 | 28,212.37 | 470,854.07 |
| South Dakota | 75,972.98 | 6,865.45 | 82,838.43 |
| Utah | 22,270.29 | 3,393.77 | 25,664.06 |
| Washington | 239,870.37 | 19,110.93 | 258,981.30 |
| Wisconsin | 582,615.18 | 795.97 | 583,411.15 |
| Wyoming | 74,527.51 | 8,541.04 | 83,068.55 |
| Total | 12,873,723.15 | 171,066.04 | 13,044,789.19 |

*Aggregate sales of timber and stone lands from passage of acts of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 89). and August 4, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), to June 30, 1906.*

| State or Territory. | Number of entries. | Acres. | Amount received. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 15 | 1,760.58 | $4,401.46 |
| Arizona | 3 | 200.00 | 500.00 |
| Arkansas | 614 | 63,094.73 | 157,754.57 |
| California | 16,899 | 2,398,075.33 | 5,995,213.25 |
| Colorado | 1,804 | 222,793.25 | 556,986.08 |
| Florida | 284 | 36,352.21 | 90,880.48 |
| Idaho | 4,312 | 605,041.40 | 1,516,562.85 |
| Iowa | 2 | 79.36 | 198.40 |
| Louisiana | 690 | 75,690.76 | 189,228.81 |
| Michigan | 973 | 84,330.81 | 210,827.40 |
| Minnesota | 7,285 | 908,283.81 | 2,270,870.86 |
| Mississippi | 7 | 486.92 | 1,217.32 |
| Montana | 2,351 | 315,655.93 | 789,073.13 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 97.20 | 243.00 |
| Nevada | 45 | 5,950.65 | 14,879.01 |
| North Dakota | 43 | 4,547.22 | 11,368.04 |
| Oregon | 15,510 | 2,295,695.37 | 5,739,241.17 |
| South Dakota | 114 | 12,173.11 | 30,432.81 |
| Utah | 3 | 401.07 | 1,002.68 |
| Washington | 12,142 | 1,668,466.80 | 4,171,168.94 |
| Wisconsin | 890 | 65,590.34 | 163,977.32 |
| Wyoming | 1,747 | 186,348.25 | 465,871.78 |
| Total | 65,734 | 8,951,115.10 | 22,381,899.36 |

*Disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by States and offices.*

| State and office. | Entries and partial payments. | Acres. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cherokee school (Alabama): | | | |
| Montgomery | 2 | 80.20 | $100.25 |
| Round Valley Indian Reservation (California): | | | |
| Eureka | 8 | [1,255.27] | 420.10 |
| San Francisco | 61 | [9,616.13] | 3,031.89 |
| | (a) | (a) | 276.00 |
| Total | 69 | [10,871.40] | 3,727.99 |
| Southern Ute (Colorado): | | | |
| Durango | 111 | [3,439.77]<br>11,851.18 | 22,963.85 |
| Ute (Colorado): | | | |
| Durango | 1 | .65 | .81 |
| Glenwood Springs | 141 | [7,462.64]<br>13,050.58 | 16,835.49 |
| Gunnison | 36 | [760.00]<br>3,088.73 | 5,159.03 |
| Montrose | 357 | [11,170.37]<br>35,819.43 | 39,713.81 |
| Total | 535 | [19,393.01]<br>51,959.39 | 61,709.14 |
| Shoshone and Bannock (Idaho): | | | |
| Blackfoot (Pocatello town lots) | 9 | ..... | 130.00 |
| Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve (Kansas): | | | |
| Dodge City | 24<br>73 | [3,085.28]<br>6,312.89 | 9,674.90 |
| Topeka | 3 | 120.00 | 138.75 |
| Total | 100 | [3,085.28]<br>6,432.89 | 9,813.65 |
| Kansas Trust and Diminished Reserve (Kansas): | | | |
| Topeka | 7 | 160.00 | 128.53 |
| Chippewa (Minnesota): | | | |
| Cass Lake | 126 | [6,784.33]<br>[9,503.06] | 13,159.83 |
| Crookston | 430 | [54,507.04]<br>[8,690.40] | 69,732.03 |
| Duluth | 1 | [135.30] | 33.83 |
| Total | 557 | [79,620.13] | 82,925.69 |
| Red Lake Indian Reservation (Minnesota): | | | |
| Crookston | 1,319 | [33,059.61]<br>[167,984.89] | 249,940.63 |
| Flathead (Montana): | | | |
| Missoula | 1 | 80.00 | 640.00 |
| Ponca (Nebraska). | | | |
| O'Neill | 6 | [395.20] | 409.73 |
| Omaha (Nebraska): | | | |
| O'Neill | 2 | 173.23 | [b] 2,680.90<br>3,705.22 |
| Total | 2 | 173.23 | 6,386.12 |
| Devils Lake Indian Reservation (North Dakota): | | | |
| Devils Lake | 517 | [70,198.63] | 78,595.43 |
| Wichita Ceded Land (Oklahoma): | | | |
| Elreno | 345 | [46,853.54] | 58,566.98 |
| Umatilla (Oregon). | | | |
| La Grande | 59 | [2,122.24]<br>1,431.69 | 2,505.27 |
| Grand Ronde Indian Reservation (Oregon): | | | |
| Portland | 1 | 200.00 | 208.00 |

[a] Entries and area unknown.

[b] Interest payments.

*Disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by States and offices—* Continued.

| State and office. | Entries and partial payments. | Acres. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sioux (South Dakota): | | | |
| Chamberlain | 242 | [33,243.11]<br>204.10 | $27,446.30 |
| Huron | 2 | [321.30] | 160.65 |
| Pierre | 5 | [798.26] | 679.13 |
| Rapid City | 1 | [160.00] | 80.00 |
| Watertown | 9 | [320.00]<br>40.00 | 531.40 |
| Total | 259 | [34,842.67]<br>244.10 | 28,897.48 |
| Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation (South Dakota): | | | |
| Mitchell | 553 | [147,278.09] | 303,311.81 |
| Uintah Valley Indian Reservation (Utah): | | | |
| Vernal | 376 | [155.56]<br>5,019.88 | 24,089.81 |
| Colville Indian Reserve (Washington): | | | |
| Spokane | 70 | [3,127.34]<br>4,980.28 | 18,102.07 |
| Waterville | 66 | [3,177.36]<br>2,490.47 | 7,980.07 |
| Total | 136 | [6,304.70]<br>7,470.75 | 26,082.14 |
| Spokane or Wind River Indian Reservation (Wyoming): | | | |
| Lander | 1 | 640.00 | 6,400.00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| States. | Entries and payments. | Acres. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | 80.20 | $100.25 |
| California | 69 | [10,871.40] | 3,727.99 |
| Colorado | 646 | [22,832.78]<br>63,810.57 | 84,672.99 |
| Idaho | 9 | | 130.00 |
| Kansas | 107 | [3,085.28]<br>6,592.89 | 9,942.18 |
| Minnesota | 1,876 | [280,664.63] | 332,866.32 |
| Montana | 1 | 80.00 | 640.00 |
| Nebraska | 8 | [395.20]<br>173.23 | 6,795.85 |
| North Dakota | 517 | [70,198.63] | 78,595.43 |
| Oklahoma | 345 | [46,853.54] | 58,566.98 |
| Oregon | 60 | [2,122.24]<br>1,631.69 | 2,713.27 |
| South Dakota | 812 | [182,120.76]<br>244.10 | 332,209.81 |
| Utah | 376 | [155.56]<br>5,019.88 | 24,089.81 |
| Washington | 136 | [6,304.70]<br>7,470.75 | 26,082.14 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 640.00 | 6,400.00 |
| Total | 4,965 | [625,604.72]<br>85,743.31 | 967,532.50 |

*Areas of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty land warrants, and selected by States and railroads each year ended June 30 from 1900 to 1906, inclusive.*

| State or Territory. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Alabama | 204,165.56 | 97,069.59 | 79,030.51 | 118,015.48 | 95,338.63 | 97,561.08 | 102,621.51 |
| Alaska | 718.11 | 1,190.41 | 1,440.67 | 1,723.37 | 1,770.65 | 2,973.11 | 4,925.86 |
| Arizona | 54,700.76 | 151,718.44 | 449,175.64 | 142,775.78 | 234,085.06 | 151,340.84 | 107,054.87 |
| Arkansas | 466,738.96 | 393,042.30 | 351,997.42 | 425,695.34 | 516,964.53 | 416,583.11 | 441,530.07 |
| California | 577,758.87 | 635,074.42 | 656,406.35 | 957,507.84 | 986,253.31 | 1,032,758.32 | 809,811.28 |
| Colorado | 818,756.45 | 693,847.60 | 1,107,613.48 | 1,620,391.95 | 1,679,617.79 | 621,100.25 | 1,597,010.38 |
| Florida | 149,337.10 | 129,633.16 | 109,599.88 | 2,996,591.76 | 286,095.63 | 326,579.30 | 166,053.73 |
| Idaho | 460,976.44 | 885,422.90 | 671,327.03 | 700,472.55 | 855,754.73 | 609,568.10 | 734,763.70 |
| Illinois | 40.00 | 325.68 | 4.80 | 303.07 | 4.90 | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Indiana | | | 5,733.06 | 20.97 | | 9.30 | |
| Iowa | 5,880.30 | 14,377.75 | 373,989.47 | 903.02 | 952.39 | 1,010.84 | 957.93 |
| Kansas | 462,166.25 | 409,241.97 | 233,210.20 | 457,529.18 | 268,627.46 | 273,100.34 | 669,438.67 |
| Louisiana | 232,057.79 | 244,763.76 | 11.15 | 188,457.17 | 95,324.72 | 269,200.68 | 80,086.61 |
| Michigan | 64,615.15 | 55,217.60 | 51,224.89 | 59,689.43 | 47,580.07 | 41,519.50 | 38,669.10 |
| Minnesota | 651,943.99 | 759,931.83 | 697,427.44 | 933,845.87 | 1,098,763.74 | 835,314.29 | 397,567.07 |
| Mississippi | 149,727.21 | 113,851.45 | 80,395.39 | 119,124.82 | 82,201.70 | 77,034.04 | 75,856.78 |
| Missouri | 203,881.34 | 114,204.81 | 67,808.37 | 98,080.95 | 117,304.56 | 104,096.72 | 101,426.89 |
| Montana | 1,158,294.47 | 1,339,696.52 | 1,354,222.54 | 1,533,205.29 | 1,052,994.63 | 1,086,290.05 | 1,782,279.90 |
| Nebraska | 463,324.16 | 675,230.16 | 536,762.24 | 503,531.32 | 1,318,931.13 | 4,792,351.65 | 1,736,964.79 |
| Nevada | 49,260.02 | 9,386.14 | 34,627.63 | 206,643.67 | 216,468.06 | 88,563.48 | 278,904.38 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | 90.03 |
| New Mexico | 492,017.97 | 773,664.04 | 443,507.26 | 886,276.60 | 601,360.93 | 603,264.07 | 1,235,059.38 |
| North Dakota | 1,869,792.30 | 2,034,690.68 | 2,548,606.34 | 2,935,112.18 | 1,798,551.95 | 1,679,722.76 | 3,325,828.23 |
| Ohio | 430.00 | | 131.02 | 45.00 | | | |
| Oklahoma | 1,270,403.83 | 1,835,587.34 | 4,413,556.24 | 1,544,317.90 | 1,394,227.56 | 770,225.35 | 1,426,306.46 |
| Oregon | 842,015.53 | 995,663.35 | 1,297,632.14 | 1,926,395.13 | 1,172,415.14 | 769,480.58 | 617,293.21 |
| South Dakota | 456,467.78 | 467,523.20 | 670,261.59 | 755,853.40 | 823,240.29 | 1,028,149.12 | 1,707,684.39 |
| Utah | 464,832.24 | 495,704.18 | 380,441.50 | 165,006.03 | 133,503.01 | 185,517.13 | 413,030.21 |
| Washington | 773,221.13 | 930,497.09 | 1,261,567.45 | 1,418,319.48 | 961,822.89 | 773,541.23 | 989,907.66 |
| Wisconsin | 114,352.02 | 119,703.88 | 154,024.90 | 113,766.27 | 89,949.98 | 72,012.71 | 55,592.44 |
| Wyoming | 995,982.18 | 995,536.05 | 1,456,798.70 | 2,014,698.83 | 402,192.24 | 347,714.32 | 534,431.94 |
| Total | 13,453,887.96 | 15,562,796.30 | 19,488,535.30 | 22,824,299.65 | 16,332,297.68 | 17,056,622.27 | 19,431,187.47 |

*Total cash receipts from disposal of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1906, consisting of sales and fees and commissions.*

| State or Territory. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $26,076.93 | $24,632.55 | $21,265.08 | $26,463.31 | $31,294.08 | $28,194.75 | $37,302.89 |
| Alaska | 2,429.60 | 2,595.16 | 5,797.29 | 2,696.10 | 6,104.24 | 10,432.91 | 15,760.42 |
| Arizona | 39,983.16 | 49,322.64 | 47,875.99 | 56,076.69 | 72,492.50 | 57,452.56 | 60,086.52 |
| Arkansas | 114,029.67 | 96,138.77 | 126,678.32 | 160,209.51 | 155,429.18 | 107,892.98 | 131,212.69 |
| California | 174,164.71 | 238,052.56 | 336,208.48 | 877,735.89 | 518,410.35 | 535,550.04 | 306,495.59 |
| Colorado | 229,635.58 | 297,530.25 | 423,076.07 | 600,076.25 | 523,118.25 | 360,080.03 | 585,968.76 |
| Florida | 18,588.10 | 18,095.53 | 15,746.32 | 25,210.11 | 56,524.79 | 77,076.73 | 128,213.98 |
| Idaho | 156,623.61 | 239,928.65 | 336,062.45 | 702,335.28 | 538,650.37 | 424,936.35 | 351,963.05 |
| Illinois | 6.00 | 20.86 | | 65.23 | 56.12 | 6.00 | |
| Indiana | 1.04 | | 5.12 | 22.98 | | 5.23 | |
| Iowa | 2,612.48 | 17,026.99 | 7,838.49 | 2,533.04 | 2,102.00 | 719.25 | 890.83 |
| Kansas | 30,929.80 | 34,528.90 | 42,788.98 | 40,439.41 | 45,654.31 | 42,049.78 | 86,186.62 |
| Louisiana | 46,835.81 | 65,697.56 | 91,297.86 | 148,884.02 | 88,458.93 | 65,306.46 | 87,669.25 |
| Maine | | | 3,770.00 | | | | |
| Michigan | 40,537.22 | 52,206.81 | 46,960.47 | 63,505.91 | 48,636.69 | 42,569.23 | 37,273.66 |
| Minnesota | 274,613.89 | 293,059.22 | 321,279.81 | 608,011.93 | 677,981.22 | 373,028.44 | 248,339.12 |
| Mississippi | 40,807.62 | 38,381.09 | 36,460.36 | 25,236.73 | 30,428.55 | 32,342.31 | 31,525.67 |
| Missouri | 124,186.80 | 38,338.14 | 33,927.08 | 45,179.60 | 42,090.05 | 37,444.40 | 45,714.15 |
| Montana | 417,892.20 | 412,619.55 | 453,003.35 | 618,072.02 | 522,542.69 | 399,915.82 | 542,519.99 |
| Nebraska | 121,923.97 | 139,023.08 | 163,657.22 | 167,198.56 | 151,947.80 | 213,062.79 | 101,894.73 |
| Nevada | 10,021,77 | 10,210.77 | 16,635.76 | 18,384.45 | 21,430.33 | 14,072.74 | 42,358.18 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | 4,449.89 |
| New Mexico | 61,740.07 | 95,469.52 | 90,703.54 | 179,081.78 | 106,865.05 | 155,742.75 | 225,128.42 |
| North Dakota | 357,435.63 | 490,921.34 | 830,890.47 | 1,319,835.67 | 1,234,218.36 | 866,136.32 | 990,164.15 |
| Ohio | | | 83.03 | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 678,639.38 | 410,427.13 | 684,025.72 | 901,143.75 | 958,706.62 | 525,212.03 | 545,346.91 |
| Oregon | 326,793.63 | 404,743.54 | 598,281.47 | 2,015,526.14 | 1,442,576.73 | 664,459.02 | 537,574.13 |
| South Dakota | 193,042.20 | 146,790.27 | 232,983.11 | 288,863.46 | 285,189.63 | 251,570.27 | 316,339.49 |
| Utah | 77,077.06 | 107,770.02 | 55,330.58 | 97,389.11 | 55,751.43 | 86,056.58 | 128,788.52 |
| Washington | 228,756.61 | 298,596.65 | 592,913.79 | 1,194,716.23 | 762,893.43 | 504,043.94 | 542,677.12 |
| Wisconsin | 61,823.36 | 42,698.09 | 53,359.81 | 53,858.51 | 50,809.59 | 33,285.23 | 27,570.48 |
| Wyoming | 199,604.96 | 242,611.51 | 211,182.63 | 318,866.99 | 365,530.44 | 227,743.05 | 369,061.77 |
| Total | 4,056,812.86 | 4,307,437.15 | 5,880,088.65 | 10,557,618.66 | 8,795,893.73 | 6,136,387.99 | 6,528,477.38 |

*Total amount of cash received on account of sales of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1906.*

| State or Territory. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $7,470.41 | $11,601.12 | $10,550.28 | $11,539.80 | $18,387.47 | $15,610.16 | $24,680.29 |
| Alaska | 2,276.32 | 2,324.02 | 5,503.10 | 2,169.06 | 5,739.82 | 9,686.37 | 14,291.11 |
| Arizona | 33,951.09 | 37,669.48 | 35,302.60 | 44,897.44 | 60,177.62 | 48,520.51 | 49,994.75 |
| Arkansas | 60,506.09 | 49,622.16 | 86,715.28 | 112,344.08 | 99,837.88 | 61,257.48 | 80,643.09 |
| California | 122,809.30 | 186,542.40 | 280,110.62 | 806,664.35 | 457,787.34 | 477,709.16 | 261,958.10 |
| Colorado | 164,248.76 | 224,975.17 | 332,117.49 | 501,903.66 | 437,472.19 | 291,347.13 | 455,104.20 |
| Florida | 3,158.54 | 4,487.20 | 5,666.86 | 11,619.27 | 31,053.39 | 56,486.70 | 111,420.28 |
| Idaho | 113,845.72 | 181,693.63 | 276,529.93 | 636,731.50 | 467,967.32 | 360,582.33 | 288,206.39 |
| Illinois | | 1.76 | | 50.00 | 56.12 | | |
| Indiana | | | | 11.42 | | | |
| Iowa | 1,554.92 | 14,989.15 | 7,234.44 | 461.03 | 1,069.38 | 223.09 | 575.35 |
| Kansas | 3,494.87 | 5,555.43 | 8,341.22 | 13,510.49 | 16,697.18 | 13,172.59 | 18,082.40 |
| Louisiana | 19,780.04 | 38,941.22 | 63,359.17 | 125,016.88 | 74,267.02 | 52,023.17 | 75,230.86 |
| Maine | | | 3,770.00 | | | | |
| Michigan | 32,391.74 | 45,027.86 | 38,789.12 | 54,724.41 | 41,080.27 | 36,071.09 | 31,141.72 |
| Minnesota | 212,600.92 | 218,756.44 | 243,947.95 | 525,640.41 | 591,915.96 | 308,136.47 | 203,420.71 |
| Mississippi | 25,365.58 | 21,360.28 | 25,202.94 | 11,536.38 | 19,785.81 | 22,734.41 | 21,884.98 |
| Missouri | 105,818.13 | 23,262.22 | 24,426.12 | 33,152.86 | 28,439.97 | 26,121.57 | 35,519.40 |
| Montana | 359,506.95 | 338,988.54 | 384,425.71 | 544,737.40 | 456,934.31 | 336,395.46 | 449,757.15 |
| Nebraska | 57,745.16 | 62,287.40 | 102,072.00 | 113,439.66 | 77,672.74 | 53,319.74 | 35,535.02 |
| Nevada | 8,416.09 | 9,319.29 | 14,439.46 | 14,324.93 | 15,506.08 | 10,507.79 | 33,878.47 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | 4,449.89 |
| New Mexico | 29,867.01 | 56,878.44 | 46,151.50 | 117,674.26 | 64,669.74 | 116,560.83 | 111,118.33 |
| North Dakota | 169,259.11 | 349,794.86 | 583,632.08 | 1,039,601.72 | 1,044,756.18 | 680,203.97 | 687,799.47 |
| Ohio | | | 70.17 | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 550,161.28 | 189,675.96 | 237,446.38 | 726,698.98 | 799,871.64 | 421,748.05 | 387,478.46 |
| Oregon | 258,007.69 | 316,507.48 | 495,330.82 | 1,865,677.31 | 1,347,330.98 | 598,190.34 | 483,702.90 |
| South Dakota | 137,881.11 | 80,854.90 | 152,355.63 | 204,807.36 | 199,535.61 | 147,827.72 | 149,332.21 |
| Utah | 60,857.78 | 93,637.28 | 43,368.42 | 88,117.61 | 49,303.61 | 78,718.47 | 96,828.76 |
| Washington | 155,213.23 | 185,326.39 | 446,317.43 | 1,057,202.44 | 669,930.43 | 411,873.98 | 427,968.56 |
| Wisconsin | 44,612.83 | 25,643.98 | 30,780.74 | 35,727.18 | 35,848.08 | 21,256.63 | 18,018.95 |
| Wyoming | 158,931.16 | 190,818.80 | 155,311.01 | 260,489.29 | 332,808.70 | 193,480.85 | 327,967.02 |
| Total | 2,899,731.83 | 2,966,542.86 | 4,139,268.47 | 8,960,471.18 | 7,445,902.84 | 4,849,766.06 | 4,885,988.82 |

*Aggregate sales of desert lands from passage of acts of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 377), and March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), to June 30, 1906.*

| State or Territory. | Original entries. | | | Final entries. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Arizona | 3,510 | 1,113,685.11 | $326,494.65 | 773 | 234,634.67 | $226,101.89 |
| California | 6,605 | 1,707,006.16 | 441,723.74 | 1,287 | 317,289.12 | 340,302.87 |
| Colorado | 3,551 | 653,962.12 | 164,039.49 | 789 | 134,290.32 | 134,033.99 |
| Dakota Territory | 35 | 20,021.00 | 5,005.25 | 1 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Idaho | 8,281 | 1,588,153.98 | 396,978.95 | 2,752 | 517,752.71 | 517,489.33 |
| Montana | 18,304 | 3,707,466.36 | 934,809.70 | 7,159 | 1,435,000.20 | 1,445,804.61 |
| Nevada | 708 | 192,012.44 | 48,236.14 | 142 | 38,286.66 | 38,298.97 |
| New Mexico | 4,889 | 1,061,417.89 | 267,205.71 | 720 | 193,647.13 | 193,292.54 |
| North Dakota | 493 | 81,851.61 | 20,463.11 | 38 | 5,910.83 | 5,910.83 |
| Oregon | 2,559 | 468,937.55 | 117,235.08 | 665 | 123,486.28 | 123,480.03 |
| South Dakota | 654 | 122,995.68 | 30,748.00 | 19 | 3,589.62 | 3,589.62 |
| Utah | 5,087 | 948,375.86 | 243,886.22 | 1,566 | 264,961.05 | 270,852.35 |
| Washington | 2,104 | 391,447.64 | 109,089.91 | 271 | 38,147.92 | 41,897.40 |
| Wyoming | 11,232 | 2,786,477.81 | 703,670.22 | 3,410 | 901,297.31 | 910,184.04 |
| Total | 68,012 | 14,843,811.21 | 3,809,587.06 | 19,592 | 4,208,593.82 | 4,251,538.47 |

*Total cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands, also miscellaneous receipts, during each fiscal year from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1906.*

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.]

| Fiscal year. | Cash sales. | Amount of fees and commissions. | Receipts from disposal of public lands. | Receipts from sales of Indian lands. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Aggregate receipts from all sources. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | $9,657,032.28 | $1,423,329.10 | $11,080,361.38 | $625,404.27 | $8,118.05 | $11,713,883.70 |
| 1884 | 10,304,582.49 | 1,536,410.58 | 11,840,993.07 | 938,137.26 | 10,274.76 | 12,789,405.09 |
| 1885 | 6,223,926.74 | 1,462,188.06 | 7,686,114.80 | 933,483.52 | 8,821.86 | 8,628,420.18 |
| 1886 | 5,757,891.06 | 1,654,876.25 | 7,412,767.31 | 1,607,729.63 | 10,587.40 | 9,031,084.34 |
| 1887 | 9,246,321.33 | 1,537,600.39 | 10,783,921.72 | 1,484,302.30 | 20,784.85 | 12,289,008.87 |
| 1888 | 11,203,071.95 | 1,498,000.05 | 12,701,072.00 | 821,113.77 | 24,951.65 | 13,547,137.42 |
| 1889 | 8,018,254.50 | 1,251,971.23 | 9,270,225.73 | 389,524.72 | 26,150.89 | 9,685,901.34 |
| 1890 | 6,349,174.24 | 1,121,696.07 | 7,470,870.31 | 293,062.30 | 16,585.00 | 7,780,517.61 |
| 1891 | 4,160,099.07 | 944,938.65 | 5,105,037.72 | 318,333.42 | 5,849.00 | 5,429,220.14 |
| 1892 | 3,322,865.01 | 1,064,805.26 | 4,387,670.27 | 456,681.84 | 15,757.58 | 4,860,109.69 |
| 1893 | 3,193,280.64 | 998,184.65 | 4,191,465.29 | 284,752.65 | 3,516.20 | 4,479,734.14 |
| 1894 | 1,653,080.71 | 1,021,205.08 | 2,674,285.79 | 91,981.03 | 1,557.50 | 2,767,824.32 |
| 1895 | 1,116,090.07 | 750,710.59 | 1,866,800.66 | 149,879.48 | 16,773.89 | 2,033,454.03 |
| 1896 | 1,053,905.59 | 793,557.82 | 1,847,463.41 | 214,700.42 | 44,197.84 | 2,106,361.67 |
| 1897 | 917,911.19 | 678,469.55 | 1,596,380.74 | 438,716.31 | 52,834.23 | 2,087,931.28 |
| 1898 | 1,291,076.10 | 853,265.50 | 2,144,341.60 | 100,317.49 | 33,336.09 | 2,277,995.18 |
| 1899 | 1,703,988.32 | 890,702.17 | 2,594,690.49 | 442,913.73 | 32,533.12 | 3,070,137.34 |
| 1900 | 2,899,731.83 | 1,157,081.03 | 4,056,812.86 | 239,769.39 | 83,175.85 | 4,379,758.10 |
| 1901 | 2,966,542.86 | 1,340,894.29 | 4,307,437.15 | 585,661.27 | 79,062.37 | 4,972,160.79 |
| 1902 | 4,139,268.47 | 1,740,820.18 | 5,880,088.65 | 288,666.68 | 93,171.85 | 6,261,927.18 |
| 1903 | 8,960,471.18 | 1,597,147.48 | 10,557,618.66 | 308,939.14 | 158,185.85 | 11,024,743.65 |
| 1904 | 7,445,902.84 | 1,349,990.89 | 8,795,893.73 | 333,757.62 | 153,690.63 | 9,283,341.98 |
| 1905 | 4,849,766.06 | 1,286,621.93 | 6,136,387.88 | 791,807.67 | 89,615.72 | 7,017,811.38 |
| 1906 | 4,885,988.82 | 1,642,488.56 | 6,528,477.38 | 967,532.50 | 89,514.02 | 7,585,523.90 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

[NOTE.—The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 8 | 961.07 | | | $2,402.68 |
| Sales, act of Mar. 3, 1887 | 11 | 437.80 | | | |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 213 | 278.47 | | | 357.22 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 178 | [17,634.19] | | | 21,918.69 |
| Additional payment | 1 | 1.34 | | | 1.70 |
| Total cash sales | 411 | 1,678.68 | | | 24,680.29 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,102 | 97,352.52 | $2,444.76 | $7,600.00 | 10,044.76 |
| Final homestead entries | 582 | [54,948.20] | 1,377.09 | | 1,377.09 |
| Lieu selections under act Mar 3, 1903 | 11 | 858.70 | | | |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 16 | 1,399.50 | | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 2 | 83.89 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 8 | | | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 65.00 | 65.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,020.75 | 1,020.75 |
| Total | 2,132 | 101,373.29 | 3,821.85 | 8,800.75 | 37,302.89 |
| Sales of Cherokee Indian school lands | 2 | 80.20 | | | 100.25 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,906.12; incidental expenses, $2,483.63; total, $8,389.75.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

JUNEAU, ALASKA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 22 | 4,514.29 | | | $13,770.00 |
| Sale of town site | 1 | 378.23 | | | 472.79 |
| Sales of land under act May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409) | 2 | 19.32 | | | 48.32 |
| Total cash sales | 25 | 4,911.84 | | | 14,291.11 |
| Original homestead entries | 3 | 14.02 | $0.54 | $15.00 | 15.54 |
| Final homestead entries | 3 | [14.02] | .54 | | .54 |
| Applications to purchase coal lands | 33 | | | 330.00 | 330.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 23 | | | 230.00 | 230.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 285 | | | 855.00 | 855.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 28.23 | 28.23 |
| Total | 373 | 4,925.86 | 1.08 | 1,468.23 | 15,760.42 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,740.11; incidental expenses, $920.11; total, $5,660.22.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.[a]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 119.52 | | | $149.40 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 8 | 296.18 | | | 1,495.00 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 2 | 360.00 | | | 90.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 1 | [40.00] | | | 40.00 |
| Total cash sales | 12 | 775.70 | | | 1,774.40 |
| Original homestead entries | 7 | 999.40 | $72.00 | $65.00 | 137.00 |
| Final homestead entries | 7 | [992.29] | 49.20 | | 49.20 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 29 | | | 290.00 | 290.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 70.85 | 70.85 |
| Total | 56 | 1,775.10 | 121.20 | 435.85 | 2,331.45 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $777.54; incidental expenses, $94.94; total, $872.48.

TUCSON, ARIZ.[b]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 16 | 506.57 | | | $2,560.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 6 | 5.46 | | | 6.82 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 3 | 480.00 | | | 120.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 3 | [184.75] | | | 184.75 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [1,118.42] | | | 1,398.02 |
| Total cash sales | 36 | 992.03 | | | 4,269.59 |
| Original homestead entries | 58 | 7,692.30 | $288.47 | $510.00 | 798.47 |
| Final homestead entries | 22 | [3,040.91] | 114.03 | | 114.03 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 57 | | | 570.00 | 570.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 178.59 | 178.59 |
| Total | 180 | 8,684.33 | 402.50 | 1,333.59 | 6,005.68 |

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated July 20, 1905, the land office at Prescott, Ariz., was permanently closed and discontinued on Sept. 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., on Monday, Oct. 2, 1905.

[b] In pursuance of Executive order dated July 19, 1905, the land office at Tucson, Ariz., was permanently closed and discontinued on Sept. 30, 1905, and transferred to, and with its business and archives located at, Phoenix, Ariz., where it was reopened for the transaction of public business on Monday, Oct. 2, 1905.

Salaries fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,500; incidental expenses, $394.24; total, $1,894.24.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.[a]

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 178 | 8,090.94 | | | $40,707.50 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 2 | [235.46] | | | 294.34 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 20 | 81.85 | | | 102.30 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 29 | 3,986.47 | | | 996.62 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 3 | [360.00] | | | 360.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [1,192.00] | | | 1,490.00 |
| Total cash sales | 240 | 12,159.26 | | | 43,950.76 |
| Original homestead entries | 362 | 52,173.24 | $2,026.95 | $3,380.00 | 5,406.95 |
| Final homestead entries | 50 | [6,393.92] | 251.87 | | 251.87 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 203 | 32,262.94 | | 406.00 | 406.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 109 | | | 1,090.00 | 1,090.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 19 | | | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 6 | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 409.81 | 409.81 |
| Total | 992 | 96,595.44 | 2,278.82 | 5,519.81 | 51,749.39 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,500; incidental expenses, $1,967.39; expense of depositing public moneys, $12.15; total, $6,479.54.

CAMDEN, ARK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 63 | 6,606.35 | | | $16,515.88 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 80 | 458.02 | | | 572.49 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 129 | [14,645.49] | | | 18,291.68 |
| Additional payments | | 6.76 | | | 26.01 |
| Total cash sales | 272 | 7,071.13 | | | 35,406.06 |
| Original homestead entries | 968 | 111,022.64 | $2,775.56 | $7,770.00 | 10,545.56 |
| Final homestead entries | 659 | [77,069.29] | 1,926.72 | | 1,926.72 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 28 | 3,560.00 | | 89.00 | 89.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 12 | 760.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 63 | | | 630.00 | 630.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,273.73 | 1,273.73 |
| Total | 2,003 | 122,413.77 | 4,702.28 | 9,788.73 | 49,897.07 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,433.34; expense of depositing public moneys, $3.25; total, $8,436.59.

DARDANELLE, ARK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 41 | 5,133.66 | | | $12,834.15 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 69 | 466.71 | | | 583.74 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 27 | [3,725.23] | | | 4,656.57 |
| Total cash sales | 137 | 5,600.37 | | | 18,074.46 |

[a] The land office at Phoenix, Ariz., was established by Executive order dated July 19, 1905, and opened for transaction of public business Monday, Oct. 2, 1905.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

DARDANELLE, ARK.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 728 | 93,648.79 | $2,361.36 | $6,215.00 | $8,576.36 |
| Final homestead entries | 228 | [26,563.02] | 668.70 | | 668.70 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 22 | 2,959.35 | | 74.00 | 74.00 |
| Lands entered with agricultural college scrip | 1 | 160.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 41 | | | 410.00 | 410.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 566.23 | 566.23 |
| Total | 1,159 | 102,368.51 | 3,030.06 | 7,278.23 | 28,382.75 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,454.74; incidental expenses, $1,319.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $0.65; total, $6,775.35.

HARRISON, ARK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 37.45 | | | $46.81 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 9 | 954.84 | | | 2,387.10 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 47 | 4,782.53 | | | 11,970.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 91 | 376.54 | | | 470.75 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 47 | [5,217.66] | | | 6,522.16 |
| Total cash sales | 195 | 6,151.36 | | | 21,396.82 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,339 | 146,509.43 | $3,662.77 | $10,375.00 | 14,037.77 |
| Final homestead entries | 704 | [83,843.30] | 2,096.12 | | 2,096.12 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 1 | 80.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 48 | | | 480.00 | 480.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,048.34 | 1,048.34 |
| Total | 2,297 | 152,740.79 | 5,758.89 | 12,022.34 | 39,178.05 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver. $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,699.92; expense of depositing public moneys, $6.35; total, $8,706.27.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | | | $50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 15 | 978.08 | | | 2,445.19 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 273.00 | | | 682.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 22 | 164.36 | | | 205.34 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 20 | [1,906.17] | | | 2,382.72 |
| Total cash sales | 59 | 1,455.44 | | | 5,765.75 |
| Original homestead entries | 583 | 59,996.84 | $1,537.52 | $4,295.00 | 5,832.52 |
| Final homestead entries | 355 | [37,796.02] | 974.39 | | 974.39 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1 | 80.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 20 | 2,394.72 | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 2 | 80.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 15 | | | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 959.16 | 959.16 |
| Total | 1,035 | 64,007.00 | 2,511.91 | 5,477.16 | 13,754.82 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,809.04; incidental expenses, $1,268.50; total, $6,077.54.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

EUREKA, CAL.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 7 | 526.00 | | | $657.50 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 77 | 10,291.80 | | | 25,729.44 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 12 | 46.23 | | | 59.78 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 12 | [1,720.00] | | | 2,150.00 |
| Total cash sales | 108 | 10,864.03 | | | 28,596.72 |
| Original homestead entries | 98 | 15,036.02 | $563.84 | $970.00 | 1,533.84 |
| Final homestead entries | 37 | [5,717.35] | 214.40 | | 214.40 |
| Original homestead entries—Klamath Indian Reservation | 1 | 26.55 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| Original homestead entries—Round Valley Indian Reservation | 8 | 1,255.27 | 46.50 | 80.00 | 126.50 |
| State selections under various grants | 20 | 1,840.76 | | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 77 | | | 770.00 | 770.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 463.84 | 463.84 |
| Total | 349 | 29,022.63 | 825.74 | 2,347.84 | 31,770.30 |
| Cash sales, Round Valley Indian Reservation | 8 | [1,255.27] | | | 420.10 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,090.50; incidental expenses, $1,353.61; total, $5,044.11.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 2 | 240.00 | | | $600.00 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 51 | 5,136.84 | | | 15,195.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | 2.65 | | | 3.32 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 21 | 5,110.53 | | | 1,277.63 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 5 | [962.08] | | | 962.08 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 3 | [480.00] | | | 600.00 |
| Total cash sales | 83 | 10,490.02 | | | 18,638.03 |
| Original homestead entries | 17 | 2,186.00 | $87.99 | $140.00 | 227.99 |
| Final homestead entries | 8 | [1,193.51] | 51.00 | | 51.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 12 | 1,759.43 | | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Indian allotments | 1 | 80.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 52 | | | 520.00 | 520.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 488.60 | 488.60 |
| Total | 175 | 14,516.05 | 138.99 | 1,192.60 | 19,969.62 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,564.32; incidental expenses, $161.92; expense of depositing public moneys, $56; total, $2,782.24.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 27.83 | | | $34.79 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 8 | 913.48 | | | 2,283.70 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 7 | 718.25 | | | 2,152.50 |
| Under act Mar. 3, 1887 | 2 | 320.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 21 | 72.44 | | | 122.89 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 302 | 55,339.73 | | | 13,835.47 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 24 | [3,189.77] | | | 3,189.77 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 11 | [1,337.34] | | | 2,643.37 |
| Total cash sales | 377 | 57.391.73 | | | 24,462.49 |
| Amounts recovered on suits Nos. 878 and 979—United States *v.* Southern Pacific R. R. Co., purchase price of land erroneously granted to and sold by said company | | [30,000.00] | | | 35,181.14 |
| Total cash receipts from sales | 377 | 57,391.73 | | | $59,643.63 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 279 | 40,219.62 | $2,202.64 | $2,605.00 | 4,807.64 |
| Final homestead entries | 68 | [9,669.12] | 490.12 | | 490.12 |
| State selections under various grants | 9 | 720.98 | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1,993 | 318,756.86 | | 3,986.00 | 3,986.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 8 | | | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 37.00 | 37.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 570.26 | 570.26 |
| Total | 2,739 | 417,089.19 | 2,692.76 | 7,346.26 | 69,682.65 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,990.98; incidental expenses, $2,987.16; total $3,978.14.

REDDING, CAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 159.34 | | | $219.20 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 54 | 7,831.05 | | | 19,577.30 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 34 | 3,063.59 | | | 8,500.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 34 | 134.99 | | | 209.99 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 3 | [480.00] | | | 600.00 |
| Total cash sales | 128 | 11,188.97 | | | 29,106.49 |
| Original homestead entries | 209 | 31,674.13 | $1,790.27 | $2,015.00 | 3,805.27 |
| Final homestead entries | 70 | [10,030.46] | 542.70 | | 542.70 |
| State selections under various grants | 95 | 13,157.38 | | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Indian allotments | 5 | 680.05 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 54 | | | 540.00 | 540.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 17 | | | 170.00 | 170.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 555.09 | 555.09 |
| Total | 579 | 56,700.53 | 2,332.97 | 3,485.09 | 34,924.55 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,385.10; incidental expenses, $1,558.56; expense of depositing public moneys $52.80; total, $6,996.46.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 6 | 327.60 | | | $409.50 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 31 | 3,944.43 | | | 9,861.06 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 34 | 1,584.95 | | | 5,205.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 17 | 77.40 | | | 117.25 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 19 | [2,687.94] | | | 3,759.92 |
| Total cash sales | 107 | 5,934.38 | | | 19,352.73 |
| Original homestead entries | 173 | 23,422.31 | $990.30 | $1,560.00 | 2,550.30 |
| Final homestead entries | 103 | [14,684.87] | 676.81 | | 676.81 |
| State selections under various grants | 18 | 2,040.00 | | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 2 | 229.51 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Indian allotments | 2 | 320.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 31 | | | 310.00 | 310.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 45 | | | 450.00 | 450.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 11 | | | 110.00 | 110.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 823.10 | 823.10 |
| Total | 492 | 31,946.20 | 1,667.11 | 3,293.10 | 24,312.94 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,787.24; incidental expenses, $1,147.86; total, $5,935.10.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.[a]

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 29 | 2,264.11 | | | $3,173.24 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 20 | 2,043.40 | | | 5,108.71 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 6 | 558.01 | | | 1,977.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 34 | 139.09 | | | 175.06 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 18 | [2,593.95] | | | 3,242.45 |
| Total cash sales | 107 | 5,004.61 | | | 13,676.96 |
| Original homestead entries | 237 | 33,154.67 | $1,296.86 | $2,180.00 | 3,476.86 |
| Final homestead entries | 111 | [16,135.04] | 626.15 | | 626.15 |
| Original homestead entries—Round Valley Indian Reservation | 61 | 9,616.13 | 359.38 | 605.60 | 964.38 |
| State selections under various grants | 314 | 41,220.45 | | 628.00 | 628.00 |
| Fees and commissions collected during the first fraction of fourth quarter, beginning Apr. 1 and ending Apr. 19, 1906 (sources from which derived are unknown) | | | | 327.20 | 327.20 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 20 | | | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 11 | | | 110.00 | 110.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 324.35 | 324.35 |
| Total | 864 | 88,995.86 | 2,282.39 | 4,384.55 | 20,343.90 |
| Cash sales—Round Valley Indian Reservation | 61 | [9,616.13] | | | 3,031.89 |
| | (b) | (b) | | | c 276.00 |
| | | | | | 3,307.89 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,744.90; incidental expenses, $2,044.69; total, $6,789.59.

OAKLAND, CAL.[d]

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $80.56; incidental expenses, $207.40; total, $287.96.

STOCKTON, CAL.[e]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 13 | 839.90 | | | $1,049.88 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 19 | 2,318.14 | | | 5,795.35 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 19 | 513.61 | | | 2,407.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entires and locations | 11 | 62.62 | | | 78.28 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [501.93] | | | 627.41 |
| Total cash sales | 66 | 3,734.27 | | | 9,958.42 |
| Original homestead entries | 110 | 15,262.47 | $570.85 | $1,005.00 | 1,575.85 |
| Final homestead entries | 49 | [7,202.38] | 276.09 | | 276.09 |
| State selections under various grants | 4 | 640.00 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Indian allotments | 1 | 160.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 19 | | | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 21 | | | 210.00 | 210.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,931.14 | 1,931.14 |
| Total | 271 | 19,796.74 | 846.94 | 3,355.14 | 14,160.50 |

[a] Office and all records completely destroyed by fire April 19, 1906.
[b] Entries and acreage unknown.
[c] Receipts for first fraction fourth quarter.
[d] Established by Executive order dated April 28, 1906.
[e] In pursuance of Executive order dated January 3, 1906, the land office at Stockton, Cal., was permanently closed and discontinued on March 31, 1906, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Sacramento, Cal., on Monday, April 2, 1906.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,146.20; incidental expenses, $27.28; expense of depositing public moneys, $17.35; total, $4,190.83.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 75.11 | | | $93.90 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 165 | 23,678.19 | | | 59,195.62 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 1,146.56 | | | 2,866.40 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 17 | 67.71 | | | 84.65 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 46 | 8,289.44 | | | 2,072.38 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 11 | [1,242.09] | | | 1,242.09 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [960.00] | | | 1,200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 250 | 33,257.01 | | | 66,755.04 |
| Original homestead entries | 73 | 10,603.99 | $409.68 | $690.00 | 1,099.68 |
| Final homestead entries | 41 | [6,225.63] | 239.49 | | 239.49 |
| State selections under various grants | 67 | 8,061.77 | | 134.00 | 134.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 165 | | | 1,650.00 | 1,650.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 491.91 | 491.91 |
| Total | 599 | 51,922.77 | 649.17 | 3,002.91 | 70,407.12 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,297.12; incidental expenses, $1,424.32, total, $6,721.44.

VISALIA, CAL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 120.00 | | | $170.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 7 | 553.09 | | | 1,382.72 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 20 | 4,864.58 | | | 12,162.50 |
| Sale of town site | 1 | 80.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 15 | 45.80 | | | 70.11 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 26 | 4,179.05 | | | 1,044.75 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [560.00] | | | 1,200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 75 | 9,842.52 | | | 16,230.08 |
| Original homestead entries | 195 | 29,109.36 | $1,615.58 | $1,850.00 | 3,465.58 |
| Final homestead entries | 37 | [5,693.33] | 298.33 | | 298.33 |
| State selections under various grants | 56 | 7,833.60 | | 112.00 | 112.00 |
| Indian allotments | 3 | 457.11 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 20 | | | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 529.42 | 529.42 |
| Total | 393 | 47,242.59 | 1,913.91 | 2,780.42 | 20,924.41 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,168.90; incidental expenses, $386.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $15.75; total, $4,571.61.

DEL NORTE, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 7 | 720.06 | | | $1,800.15 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 13 | 537.51 | | | 2,520.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 12 | 43.15 | | | 53.98 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 18 | 3,878.95 | | | 969.75 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 4 | [680.00] | | | 680.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [640.00] | | | 800.00 |
| Total cash sales | 58 | 5,179.67 | | | 6,823.88 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

DEL NORTE, COLO.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 123 | 18,731.40 | $702.43 | $1,185.00 | $1,887.43 |
| Final homestead entries | 33 | [4,680.00] | 175.50 | | 175.50 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 14 | | | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 140.49 | 140.49 |
| Total | 237 | 23,911.07 | 877.93 | 1,564.49 | 9,266.30 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,393.90; incidental expenses, $255.86; expense of depositing public moneys, $8.59; total, $2,658.35.

DENVER, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 11 | 602.17 | | | $752.74 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 56 | 6,666.67 | | | 16,666.68 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 134 | 2,642.06 | | | 11,652.50 |
| Sales of coal lands | 5 | 760.00 | | | 7,600.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 55 | 194.63 | | | 329.44 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 436 | 98,494 87 | | | 24,625.79 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 51 | [11,523.17] | | | 11,523.20 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 28 | [4,112.89] | | | 7,431.35 |
| Total cash sales | 776 | 109,360.40 | | | 80,581.70 |
| Original homestead entries | 925 | 140,121.38 | $8,802.16 | $8,900.00 | 17,702.16 |
| Final homestead entries | 149 | [22,015.47] | 1,124.69 | | 1,124.69 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 2 | [80.00] | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 640 | 101,261.04 | | 1,278.00 | 1,278.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 57 | | | 570.00 | 570.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 157 | | | 1,570.00 | 1,570.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 25 | | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 11 | | | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 130 | | | 390.00 | 390.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 56.00 | 56.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,253.35 | 1,253.35 |
| Total | 2,872 | 350,742.82 | 9,926.85 | 14,308.35 | 104,816.90 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,724.50; total, $8,724.50.

DURANGO, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | | | $50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 45 | 6,050.00 | | | 15,125.01 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 72 | 1,429.61 | | | 7,150.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 25 | 4,444.25 | | | 88,885.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 8 | 24.28 | | | 30.35 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 15 | 1,834.49 | | | 458.63 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 5 | [680.13] | | | 850.17 |
| Total cash sales | 171 | 13,822.63 | | | 112,549.16 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

DURANGO, COLO.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 120 | 15,876.83 | $595.31 | $1,040.00 | $1,635.31 |
| Final homestead entries | 62 | [7,902.02] | 295.49 | | 295.49 |
| State selections under various grants | 102 | 16,277.22 | | 204.00 | 204.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Ute Indian lands | 2 | 320.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 | 32.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Southern Ute Indian lands | 143 | 19,821.31 | 743.32 | 1,295.00 | 2,038.32 |
| Final homestead entries, Southern Ute Indian lands | 48 | [5,021.64] | 188.24 | | 188.24 |
| Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indian lands | | | 21.00 | | 21.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 50 | | | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 58 | | | 580.00 | 580.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 6 | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 114 | | | 342.00 | 342.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 29.00 | 29.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 673.36 | 673.36 |
| Total | 883 | 66,117.99 | 1,855.36 | 4,771.36 | 119,175.88 |
| Cash sales of Southern Ute lands: | | | | | |
| Public auction | 2 | 120.00 | | | 150.00 |
| Timber and stone | 5 | 600.00 | | | 1,500.00 |
| Coal | 10 | 1,520.80 | | | 15,208.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead and other entries | 5 | 3.07 | | | 3.94 |
| Original desert | 67 | 9,607.31 | | | 2,402.01 |
| Final desert | 12 | [2,399.26] | | | 2,399.26 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 10 | [1,040.51] | | | 1,300.64 |
| Total | 111 | [3,439.77] / 11,851.18 | | | 22,963.85 |
| Cash sales of "Ute" land under act of July 28, 1882 | 1 | .65 | | | .81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,585.28; total, $7,585.28.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 160.00 | | | $200.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 21 | 2,966.78 | | | 7,416.95 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 7 | 151.58 | | | 670.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 70 | 12,667.53 | | | 126,675.30 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 11 | 30.81 | | | 38.55 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 33 | 5,864.14 | | | 1,466.05 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 36 | [4,430.65] | | | 4,430.65 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 25 | [3,699.91] | | | 4,624.88 |
| Total cash sales | 205 | 21,840.84 | | | 145,522.38 |
| Original homestead entries | 111 | 16,551.72 | $623.69 | $1,050.00 | 1,673.69 |
| Final homestead entries | 62 | [8,837.43] | 331.27 | | 331.27 |
| Original homestead entries, Ute Indian lands | 67 | 9,358.98 | 348.09 | 610.00 | 958.09 |
| Final homestead entries, Ute Indian lands | 4 | [640.00] | 24.00 | | 24.00 |
| Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ute Indian lands | | | 13.50 | | 13.50 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 25 | | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 40 | | | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 4 | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 376 | | | 1,128.00 | 1,128.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 672.00 | 672.00 |
| Total | 903 | 47,751.54 | 1,340.55 | 3,944.00 | 150,806.93 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash sales of Ute Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Preemption | 28 | 3,769.07 | | | $4,711.36 |
| Timber and stone | 4 | 239.94 | | | 599.85 |
| Mineral | 1 | 20.66 | | | 105.00 |
| Coal | 1 | 80.00 | | | 1,600.00 |
| Excess payments on homesteads, etc | 6 | 1.43 | | | 1.80 |
| Original desert | 53 | 8,939.48 | | | 2,234.87 |
| Final desert | 43 | [6,982.78] | | | 6,982.78 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 5 | [479.86] | | | 599.83 |
| Total | 141 | [7,462.64] / 13,050.58 | | | 16,835.49 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,549.59; expense of depositing public moneys, $36.70; total, $7,586.29.

GUNNISON, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 39.35 | | | $98.38 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 29 | 584.57 | | | 2,985.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | 3.00 | | | 3.75 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 9 | 735.73 | | | 183.93 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 4 | [439.72] | | | 439.72 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 2 | [200.00] | | | 250.00 |
| Total cash sales | 46 | 1,362.65 | | | 3,960.78 |
| Original homestead entries | 7 | 1,080.00 | $40.50 | $70.00 | 110.50 |
| Final homestead entries | 8 | [1,000.00] | 37.50 | | 37.50 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 2 | [80.00] | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Ute Indian lands | 21 | 3,352.55 | 125.72 | 210.00 | 335.72 |
| Final homestead entries, Ute Indian lands | 1 | [160.00] | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 27 | | | 270.00 | 270.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 12 | | | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 64 | | | 192.00 | 192.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 196.36 | 196.36 |
| Total | 196 | 5,795.20 | 203.72 | 1,068.36 | 5,232.86 |
| Cash sales of Ute Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Preemptions | 4 | 400.00 | | | 500.00 |
| Timber and stone | 4 | 440.00 | | | 1,100.00 |
| Mineral | 3 | 229.31 | | | 652.50 |
| Excess payments on homesteads, etc | 3 | 10.60 | | | 13.26 |
| Original desert | 12 | 1,928.26 | | | 482.07 |
| Final desert | 8 | [600.00] | | | 600.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 1 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Coal | 1 | 80.56 | | | 1,611.20 |
| Total | 36 | [760.00] / 3,088.73 | | | 5,159.03 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,170.46; incidental expenses, $153.84; expense of depositing public moneys, $7.95; total, $2,332.25.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

HUGO, COLO.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 119 | 118.68 | | | $265.35 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 33 | 5,480.00 | | | 1,370.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 1 | [160.00] | | | 160.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 9 | [1,439.48] | | | 2,199.35 |
| Total cash sales | 162 | 5,598.68 | | | 3,994.70 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,706 | 270,334.67 | $14,615.34 | $16,960.00 | 31,575.34 |
| Final homestead entries | 32 | [5,067.95] | 252.77 | | 252.77 |
| State selections under various grants | 75 | 11,856.56 | | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 21 | | | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 5 | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 279.81 | 279.81 |
| Total | 2,001 | 287,789.91 | 14,868.11 | 17,467.81 | 36,330.62 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $400.93; total, $6,400.93.

LAMAR, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 80.00 | | | $130.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 40.00 | | | 100.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 41 | 73.92 | | | 104.00 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 50 | 8,007.55 | | | 2,001.88 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 7 | [960.15] | | | 960.15 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [635.70] | | | 794.63 |
| Total cash sales | 105 | 8,201.47 | | | 4,090.66 |
| Original homestead entries | 554 | 87,961.22 | $3,531.67 | $5,525.00 | 9,056.67 |
| Final homestead entries | 91 | [14,124.56] | 541.46 | | 541.46 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 7 | [1,120.00] | | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 515.22 | 515.22 |
| Total | 762 | 96,162.69 | 4,073.13 | 6,100.22 | 14,264.01 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,500; incidental expenses, $248.32; total $5,748.32.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | | | $50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 5 | 600.00 | | | 1,500.00 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 72 | 2,517.65 | | | 9,932.50 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 2 | 320.00 | | | 80.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 2 | [320.00] | | | 400.00 |
| Total cash sales | 82 | 3,477.65 | | | 11,962.50 |
| Original homestead entries | 21 | 3,157.59 | $118.50 | $200.00 | 318.50 |
| Final homestead entries | 10 | [1,520.00] | 57.00 | | 57.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 68 | | | 680.00 | 680.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 11 | | | 110.00 | 110.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 870.80 | 870.80 |
| Total | 197 | 6,635.24 | 175.50 | 1,911.80 | 14,049.80 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,126.55; incidental expenses, $93.74; expense of depositing public moneys, $10; total, $3,230.29.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

MONTROSE, COLO.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 13 | 1,276.84 | | | $3,192.10 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 50 | 1,232.87 | | | 6,075.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 7 | 46.99 | | | 58.70 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 4 | 864.37 | | | 216.10 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 1 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 75 | 3,421.07 | | | 9,741.90 |
| Original homestead entries | 52 | 7,687.12 | $294.25 | $505.00 | 799.25 |
| Final homestead entries | 44 | [6,939.53] | 260.30 | | 260.30 |
| Original homestead entries—Ute Indian land | 262 | 34,298.61 | 1,290.98 | 2,270.00 | 3,560.98 |
| Final homestead entries—Ute Indian land | 6 | [747.65] | 28.05 | | 28.05 |
| Commissions on commuted homesteads—Ute lands | | | 69.55 | | 69.55 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 29 | | | 290.00 | 290.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 54 | | | 540.00 | 540.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 120 | | | 360.00 | 360.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 40 | | | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 958.70 | 958.70 |
| Total | 690 | 45,406.80 | 1,943.13 | 5,127.70 | 16,812.73 |
| Cash sales of Ute Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Preemptions | 49 | 6,916.05 | | | 8,645.07 |
| Timber and stone | 16 | 1,505.97 | | | 3,764.90 |
| Coal | 5 | 440.00 | | | 8,800.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead entries, etc | 23 | 82.86 | | | 103.60 |
| Original desert | 176 | 26,874.55 | | | 6,718.80 |
| Final desert | 68 | [9,126.14] | | | 9,126.14 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 20 | [2,044.23] | | | 2,555.30 |
| Total | 357 | { [11,170.37] / 35,819.43 } | | | 39,713.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,544.84; total, $7,544.84.

PUEBLO, COLO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 13 | 951.76 | | | $1,189.70 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 54 | 6,698.99 | | | 16,747.47 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 50 | 581.23 | | | 2,697.50 |
| Sales of coal lands | 13 | 998.19 | | | 19,963.80 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 100 | 431.15 | | | 565.75 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 223 | 46,428.47 | | | 11,607.10 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 29 | [4,446.86] | | | 4,446.86 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 62 | [9,494.80] | | | 11,868.50 |
| Total cash sales | 544 | 56,089.79 | | | 69,086.68 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,054 | 160,431.72 | $6,242.31 | $10,185.00 | 16,427.31 |
| Final homestead entries | 217 | [32,259.23] | 1,220.22 | | 1,220.22 |
| State selections under various grants | 727 | 115,362.90 | | 1,454.00 | 1,454.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 54 | | | 540.00 | 540.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 36 | | | 360.00 | 360.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 4 | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Coal-land declaratory statements | 77 | | | 231.00 | 231.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 742.39 | 742.39 |
| Total | 2,714 | 331,884.41 | 7,462.53 | 13,604.39 | 90,153.60 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,882.18; total $10,882.18.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

STERLING, COLO.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 118 | 245.50 | | | $321.30 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 33 | 5,725.75 | | | 1,431.43 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 7 | [938.35] | | | 938.35 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 21 | [3,119.02] | | | 4,098.78 |
| Total cash sales | 179 | 5,971.25 | | | 6,789.86 |
| Original homestead entries | 948 | 149,046.98 | $6,137.77 | $9,370.00 | 15,507.77 |
| Final homestead entries | 95 | [14,612.09] | 600.31 | | 600.31 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 727 | 115,983.91 | | 1,454.00 | 1,454.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 11 | | | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 12 | | | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 615.19 | 615.19 |
| Total | 1,973 | 271,002.14 | 6,738.08 | 11,531.19 | 25,059.13 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $708.91; expense of depositing public moneys, $16.10; total, $6,725.01.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 4 | 182.31 | | | $267.89 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 190 | 25,438.72 | | | 63,597.64 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 5 | [321.27] | | | 426.27 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 353 | 382.60 | | | 479.42 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 278 | [37,318.87] | | | 46,649.06 |
| Total cash sales | 830 | 26,003.63 | | | 111,420.28 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,115 | 130,017.23 | $3,254.30 | $8,990.00 | 12,244.30 |
| Final homestead entries | 434 | [49,043.41] | 1,226.91 | | 1,226.91 |
| State selections under various grants | 15 | 1,119.38 | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants | 61 | 7,550.84 | | 189.00 | 189.00 |
| Lands entered with agricultural-college scrip | 1 | 158.90 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands entered with private-land scrip | 5 | 239.56 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 189 | | | 1,890.00 | 1,890.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,159.49 | 1,159.49 |
| Total | 2,650 | 165,089.54 | 4,481.21 | 12,312.49 | 128,213.98 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $5,165.93; expense of depositing public moneys, $54.80; total, $11,220.73.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 80.00 | | | $100.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 11 | 1,055.30 | | | 2,638.25 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 160.00 | | | 400.00 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations, Fort Hall, payments thereon | | | | | 15,661.84 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 43 | 177.89 | | | 226.94 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 209 | 28,203.38 | | | 7,051.48 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 81 | [12,131.15] | | | 12,131.90 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 28 | [3,401.68] | | | 4,252.26 |
| Total cash sales | 374 | 29,676.57 | | | 42,462.67 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 638 | 86,025.93 | $3,271.65 | $5,690.00 | $8,961.65 |
| Final homestead entries | 296 | [42,749.18] | 1,642.17 | | 1,642.17 |
| State selections under various grants | 780 | 124,528.83 | | 1,560.00 | 1,560.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 2 | 200.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 318.28 | | 318.28 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 11 | | | 110.00 | 110.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal-land declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,022.87 | 1,022.87 |
| Total | 2,105 | 240,431.33 | 5,232.10 | 8,413.87 | 56,108.64 |
| Cash sales—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands: Town lots—Pocatello | 9 | | | | 130.00 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,278.28; total, $8,278.28.

BOISE, IDAHO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 100 | 13,015.82 | | | $32,539.57 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 15 | 680.90 | | | 2,915.00 |
| Sale of town site | 1 | 40.00 | | | 50.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 48 | 199.35 | | | 249.27 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 214 | 39,272.13 | | | 9,818.13 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 29 | [3,128.93] | | | 3,143.70 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 67 | [9,640.07] | | | 12,049.57 |
| Total cash sales | 474 | 53,208.20 | | | 60,765.24 |
| Original homestead entries | 830 | 107,135.37 | $4,017.47 | $7,040.00 | 11,057.47 |
| Final homestead entries | 182 | [25,884.70] | 970.71 | | 970.71 |
| State selections under various grants | 67 | 10,479.21 | | 134.00 | 134.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 21 | 2,118.76 | | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 100 | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 22 | | | 220.00 | 220.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 4 | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 112.00 | 112.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,274.21 | 1,274.21 |
| Total | 1,704 | 172,941.54 | 4,988.18 | 9,853.21 | 75,606.63 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,541.82; total $9,541.82.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 110 | 13,863.53 | | | $34,661.55 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 38 | 1,690.70 | | | 8,427.50 |
| Sale of town site | 1 | 36.84 | | | 92.10 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 26 | 143.82 | | | 297.85 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 100 | [14,316.43] | | | 23,845.80 |
| Total cash sales | 275 | 15,734.89 | | | 67,324.80 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 520 | 71,462.96 | $4,559.00 | $4,735.00 | $9,294.00 |
| Final homestead entries | 230 | [32,660.37] | 2,305.70 | | 2,305.70 |
| State selections under various grants | 82 | 12,555.57 | | 164.00 | 164.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 82 | 12,204.74 | | 164.00 | 164.00 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 78.90 | | 78.90 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 110 | | | 1,100.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 39 | | | 390.00 | 390.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 6 | | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 29.00 | 29.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,241.80 | 1,241.80 |
| Total | 1,344 | 111,958.16 | 6,943.60 | 7,883.80 | 82,152.20 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,615.17; expense of depositing public moneys, $40.10; total, $7,655.27.

HAILEY, IDAHO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 149.50 | | | $373.75 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 20 | 1,226.70 | | | 6,142.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 14 | 64.66 | | | 80.84 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 258 | 43,530.14 | | | 10,882.58 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 53 | [7,133.77] | | | 7,133.77 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 6 | [600.00] | | | 750.00 |
| Total cash sales | 352 | 44,971.00 | | | 25,363.44 |
| Original homestead entries | 727 | 72,855.69 | $2,731.94 | $5,105.00 | 7,836.94 |
| Final homestead entries | 43 | [5,541.49] | 206.31 | | 206.31 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 13 | | | 130.00 | 130.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 133.00 | 133.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 310.05 | 310.05 |
| Total | 1,140 | 117,826.69 | 2,938.25 | 5,714.05 | 34,015.74 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,054.55; incidental expenses, $1,684.83; expense of depositing public moneys, $79.90; total, $6,819.28.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 160.00 | | | $200.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 225 | 30,377.87 | | | 77,195.14 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 7 | 421.22 | | | 1,120.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 40 | 204.50 | | | 287.45 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 5 | 808.96 | | | 202.24 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 71 | [8,542.68] | | | 13,285.41 |
| Total cash sales | 351 | 31,972.55 | | | 92,290.24 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

LEWISTON, IDAHO—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 431 | 54,713.41 | $2,048.19 | $3,730.00 | $5,778.19 |
| Final homestead entries | 472 | [65,224.62] | 2,446.28 | | 2,446.28 |
| State selections under various grants | 29 | 4,360.02 | | 58.00 | 58.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 8 | 560.00 | | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 39.11 | | 39.11 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 225 | | | 2,250.00 | 2,250.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Coal-land declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Town site declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,036.02 | 1,036.02 |
| Total | 1,532 | 91,605.98 | 4,533.58 | 7,256.02 | 104,079.84 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,800.78; expense of depositing public moneys, $85; total, $8,885.78.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | 1 | 160.00 | | | $200.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 39.90 | | | 99.75 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | 10.24 | | | 25.60 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 1 | [40.00] | | | 50.00 |
| Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant | 1 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 5 | 210.14 | | | 575.35 |
| Original homestead entries | 5 | 308.23 | $15.41 | $30.00 | 45.41 |
| Final homestead entries | 7 | [659.06] | 32.20 | | 32.20 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 225.87 | 225.87 |
| Total | 18 | 518.37 | 47.61 | 267.87 | 890.83 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,296.99; incidental expenses, $9.52; total $1,306.51.

COLBY, KANS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 31 | 2,103.25 | | | $2,673.09 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 70 | 241.43 | | | 525.69 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 22 | [3,075.94] | | | 4,636.70 |
| Competitive bid | 1 | | | | 2.00 |
| Total cash sales | 124 | 2,344.68 | | | 7,837.48 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,098 | 161,675.25 | $6,511.77 | $10,300.00 | 16,811.77 |
| Final homestead entries | 189 | [27,017.92] | 1,039.59 | | 1,039.59 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 2 | [310.56] | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Absentee Wyandotte selections | 8 | 640.00 | | | |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 11 | | | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 117.00 | 117.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,557.81 | 1,557.81 |
| Total | 1,432 | 164,659.93 | 7,551.36 | 12,004.81 | 27,393.65 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,414.47; expense of depositing public moneys, $3.50; total, $7,417.97.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 20 | 1,367.65 | | | $2,370.76 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 110 | 229.95 | | | 421.56 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 32 | [4,743.26] | | | 6,029.20 |
| Total cash sales | 162 | 1,597.60 | | | 8,821.52 |
| Original homestead entries | 3,154 | 494,145.80 | $14,811.62 | $31,120.00 | 45,931.62 |
| Final homestead entries | 122 | [18,300.34] | 508.10 | | 508.10 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Absentee Wyandotte Indian selections (act Apr. 28, 1904) | 2 | 160.00 | | | |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 18 | | | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 95 | | | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 9 | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 114.00 | 114.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,320.21 | 1,320.21 |
| Total | 3,563 | 495,903.40 | 15,319.72 | 32,802.21 | 56,943.45 |
| Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands: | | | | | |
| Full payments | 70 | 5,832.89 | | | 7,291.11 |
| First payments | 3 | 480.00 | | | 150.00 |
| Payments subsequent to first payments | 24 | [3,085.28] | | | 2,036.13 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 197.66 |
| Total | 97 | 6,312.89 | | | 9,674.90 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,791.95; expense of depositing public moneys, $16.20; total, $9,808.15.

TOPEKA, KANS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 120.00 | | | $520.40 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | .20 | | | .25 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [461.10] | | | 902.75 |
| Total cash sales | 12 | 120.20 | | | 1,423.40 |
| Original homestead entries | 27 | 2,162.25 | $90.70 | $175.00 | 265.70 |
| Final homestead entries | 22 | [1,786.58] | 72.67 | | 72.67 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 4 | | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 79.75 | 79.75 |
| Total | 65 | 2,282.45 | 163.37 | 262.75 | 1,849.52 |
| Receipts from sales of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands: | | | | | |
| Full payments | 2 | 80.00 | | | 100.00 |
| First payment | 1 | 40.00 | | | 12.50 |
| Payments subsequent to first payment | | | | | 25.00 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 1.25 |
| Total | 3 | 120.00 | | | 138.75 |
| Receipts from sales of Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands: | | | | | |
| First payments | 2 | 160.00 | | | 33.34 |
| Payments subsequent to first payments | 5 | | | | 83.33 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 11.86 |
| Total | 7 | 160.00 | | | 128.53 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,284.84; incidental expenses, $58.94; expense of depositing public moneys, $0.90; total, $1,344.68.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 90 | 8,759.44 | | | $21,898.74 |
| Sale of abandoned military reservation, Fort Jessup | 1 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 35 | 228.98 | | | 307.64 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 45 | [4,176.44] | | | 6,040.62 |
| Total cash sales | 171 | 8,988.42 | | | 28,447.00 |
| Original homestead entries | 190 | 13,881.21 | $507.63 | $1,175.00 | 1,682.63 |
| Final homestead entries | 185 | [19,396.60] | 740.29 | | 740.29 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 2 | 198.30 | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 14 | 1,457.37 | | 37.00 | 37.00 |
| Lands entered with agricultural college scrip | 2 | 320.00 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 8 | 438.28 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 89 | | | 890.00 | 890.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 23.00 | 23.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 972.98 | 972.98 |
| Total | 661 | 25,283.58 | 1,247.92 | 3,108.98 | 32,803.90 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,750.57; incidental expenses, $781.16; expense of depositing public moneys, $6; total, $5,537.73.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 39.94 | | | $49.92 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 129 | 11,867.17 | | | 29,668.14 |
| Sale of land under act of Aug. 31, 1852 | 1 | 80.62 | | | 100.78 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 120 | 310.37 | | | 389.54 |
| Balance of purchase money on double minimum land | 1 | [158.78] | | | 198.47 |
| Supplemental payments | 2 | [330.44] | | | 161.34 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 131 | [11,863.90] | | | 16,016.46 |
| Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants | 2 | [159.37] | | | 199.21 |
| Total cash sales | 387 | 12,298.10 | | | 46,783.86 |
| Original homestead entries | 498 | 38,588.18 | $1,020.69 | $3,295.00 | 4,315.69 |
| Final homestead entries | 419 | [39,047.36] | 1,063.16 | | 1,063.16 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 25 | 2,664.18 | | 67.00 | 67.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 20 | 1,252.57 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 129 | | | 1,290.00 | 1,290.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,282.64 | 1,282.64 |
| Total | 1,478 | 54,803.03 | 2,083.85 | 5,997.64 | 54,865.35 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,312.98; total, $9,312.98.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 70.89 | | | $88.62 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 131 | 10,407.11 | | | 26,017.83 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 14 | 152.08 | | | 190.11 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 40 | [3,516.32] | | | 4,395.16 |
| Cash substitution for military bounty land warrants | 3 | [280.00] | | | 450.00 |
| Total cash sales | 190 | 10,630.08 | | | 31,141.72 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 271 | 26,610.29 | $666.24 | $1,995.00 | $2,661.24 |
| Final homestead entries | 146 | [16,826.29] | 420.70 | | 420.70 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 8 | 1,108.73 | | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 3 | 200.00 | | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 1 | 80.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 131 | | | 1,310.00 | 1,310.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,699.00 | 1,699.00 |
| Total | 750 | 38,629.10 | 1,086.94 | 5,045.00 | 37,273.66 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,754.59; incidental expenses, $2,035.58; total, $7,790.17.

CASS LAKE, MINN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | | | $50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 88 | 9,576.01 | | | 23,940.03 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 40 | 287.99 | | | 360.03 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 111 | [13,910.82] | | | 17,388.53 |
| Total cash sales | 240 | 9,904.00 | | | 41,738.59 |
| Original homestead entries | 284 | 26,699.55 | $666.53 | $2,040.00 | 2,706.53 |
| Final homestead entries | 320 | [41,287.23] | 1,028.30 | | 1,028.30 |
| Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands | 266 | 33,323.19 | 833.09 | 2,295.00 | 3,128.09 |
| Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands | 52 | [7,824.15] | 195.63 | | 195.63 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 238.75 | | 238.75 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 29 | 1,866.41 | | 58.00 | 58.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 2 | 160.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 3 | 120.00 | | | |
| Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip | 3 | 400.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 88 | | | 880.00 | 880.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 108.00 | 108.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,149.12 | 1,149.12 |
| Total | 1,288 | 72,473.15 | 2,962.30 | 6,536.12 | 51,237.01 |
| Sales Chippewa Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 73 | [9,503.06] | | | 11,464.89 |
| Partial payments on Chippewa lands | 53 | [6,784.33] | | | 1,694.94 |
| Total | 126 | [16,287.39] | | | 13,159.83 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,778.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $16; total, $8,794.96.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 7.00 | | | $8.75 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 40.00 | | | 100.00 |
| Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887 | 1 | 31.75 | | | 79.38 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 15 | 93.04 | | | 142.31 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 85 | [11,787.61] | | | 14,986.94 |
| Total cash sales | 103 | 171.79 | | | 15,317.38 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

CROOKSTON, MINN.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 237 | 31,881.99 | $821.17 | $2,105.00 | $2,926.17 |
| Final homestead entries | 410 | [57,227.55] | 1,543.13 | | 1,543.13 |
| State selections under various grants | 49 | 7,688.21 | | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Red Lake Indian Reservation | 115 | 15,148.98 | 378.69 | 1,000.00 | 1,378.69 |
| Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands | 460 | 63,907.68 | 1,590.99 | 4,160.00 | 5,750.99 |
| Final homestead entries, Chippewa Indian lands | 257 | [37,879.36] | 943.40 | | 943.40 |
| Commissions on commuted homesteads, Indian lands | | | 2,187.75 | | 2,187.75 |
| Land entered with Chippewa, Red Lake, and Pembina scrip | 1 | 160.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 122.00 | 122.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,485.60 | 1,485.60 |
| Total | 1,633 | 118,958.65 | 7,465.13 | 8,980.60 | 31,763.11 |
| Receipts from sales of Chippewa Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 370 | [54,507.04] | | | 67,104.26 |
| Payments by installments | 60 | [8,690.40] | | | 2,627.77 |
| Total | 430 | [63,197.44] | | | 69,732.03 |
| Receipts from sales of Red Lake Indian Reservation ceded lands: | | | | | |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 213 | [33,059.61] | | | 111,196.01 |
| Payments by installments | 1,097 | [167,984.89] | | | 138,334.62 |
| Forfeited deposits | 9 | | | | 410.00 |
| Total | 1,319 | [201,044.50] | | | 249,940.63 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,796.99; expense of depositing public moneys, $35.45; total, $8,832.44.

DULUTH, MINN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 382 | 50,086.94 | | | $125,217.49 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 129 | 822.67 | | | 1,034.72 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 85 | [11,484.28] | | | 14,952.46 |
| Total cash sales | 596 | 50,909.61 | | | 141,204.67 |
| Original homestead entries | 640 | 71,682.22 | $1,898.84 | $5,175.00 | 7,073.84 |
| Final homestead entries | 237 | [21,462.64] | 631.85 | | 631.85 |
| Original homestead entries, Chippewa Indian Reservation | 189 | 21,299.61 | 530.20 | 1,540.00 | 2,070.20 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 111 | 9,539.74 | | 222.00 | 222.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 5 | 440.00 | | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 12 | 504.50 | | | |
| Lands entered with Valentine scrip | 13 | 463.75 | | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip | 1 | 160.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 380 | | | 3,800.00 | 3,800.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,058.27 | 1,058.27 |
| Total | 2,186 | 154,999.43 | 3,060.89 | 11,918.27 | 156,183.83 |
| Cash sales of Chippewa Indian lands: | | | | | |
| First payments | 1 | [135.30] | | | 33.83 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,833.89; total, $8,833.89.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 43.90 | | | $54.88 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 2 | 120.00 | | | 300.00 |
| Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 556). | 2 | 120.00 | | | 300.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 18 | 109.08 | | | 177.14 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 34 | [2,419.85] | | | 4,328.05 |
| Total cash sales | 58 | 392.98 | | | 5,160.07 |
| Original homestead entries | 216 | 16,802.33 | $642.34 | $1,425.00 | 2,067.34 |
| Final homestead entries | 290 | [29,065.74] | 1,168.47 | | 1,168.47 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [40.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 5 | 116.29 | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 1 | 160.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 2 | 160.00 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 674.29 | 674.29 |
| Total | 576 | 17,631.60 | 1,810.81 | 2,184.29 | 9,155.17 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,673.25; incidental expenses, $418.51; expense of depositing public moneys, $7.60; total, $4,099.36.

JACKSON, MISS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 6 | 331.88 | | | $829.72 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 165 | 440.95 | | | 591.72 |
| Sales of land under act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 814) | 5 | [739.91] | | | 1,430.26 |
| Supplemental payments | 2 | [40.47] | | | 50.60 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 149 | [13,477.32] | | | 17,633.75 |
| Balance due on double minimum lands | 13 | [1,079.58] | | | 1,348.93 |
| Total cash sales | 340 | 772.83 | | | 21,884.98 |
| Original homestead entries | 814 | 66,052.01 | $1,702.47 | $5,370.00 | 7,072.47 |
| Final homestead entries | 545 | [49,343.74] | 1,252.47 | | 1,252.47 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 45 | 4,787.47 | | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Lands entered with agricultural college scrip | 1 | 154.25 | | | |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 26 | 1,363.23 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 6 | | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,105.75 | 1,105.75 |
| Total | 1,777 | 73,129.79 | 2,954.94 | 6,685.75 | 31,525.67 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,686.31; incidental expenses, $2,821.78; expense of depositing public moneys, $14.70; total, $8,522.79.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | 350 | 27,817.24 | | | $35,440.49 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 25 | 63.02 | | | 78.91 |
| Total cash sales | 375 | 27,880.26 | | | 35,519.40 |
| Original homestead entries | 862 | 73,541.61 | $1,968.83 | $5,730.00 | 7,698.83 |
| Final homestead entries | 511 | [48,235.74] | 1,282.66 | | 1,282.66 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 5 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,169.26 | 1,169.26 |
| Total | 1,753 | 101,421.87 | 3,251.49 | 6,943.26 | 45,714.15 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,801.55; incidental expenses, $2,557.60; expense of depositing public moneys, $31; total, $8,390.15.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 80.00 | | | $100.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 10 | 1,358.35 | | | 3,395.89 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 6 | 202.33 | | | 1,030.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 6 | 1,107.22 | | | 22,144.40 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 30 | 178.79 | | | 423.97 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 96 | 14,297.84 | | | 3,574.49 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 103 | [15,166.17] | | | 15,157.29 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 57 | [7,762.51] | | | 13,523.50 |
| Total cash sales | 309 | 17,224.53 | | | 59,349.54 |
| Original homestead entries | 590 | 82,687.76 | $6,146.35 | $5,325.00 | 11,471.35 |
| Final homestead entries | 276 | [42,103.58] | 3,087.07 | | 3,087.07 |
| State selections under various grants | 2 | 292.93 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 229 | 36,393.46 | | 458.00 | 458.00 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 383.94 | | 383.94 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 10 | | | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 73 | | | 219.00 | 219.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 753.27 | 753.27 |
| Total | 1,499 | 136,598.68 | 9,617.36 | 6,967.27 | 75,934.17 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,450.95; total, $8,450.95.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 14 | 1,256 07 | | | $1,570.09 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 4 | 442.92 | | | 1,107.30 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 2 | 69.85 | | | 272.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 102 | 655.24 | | | 834.52 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 279 | 49,783.91 | | | 12,445.85 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 238 | [45,889.57] | | | 45,889.57 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 36 | [5,578.54] | | | 6,973.18 |
| Supplemental payment | 1 | | | | 1.00 |
| Total cash sales | 676 | 52,207.99 | | | 69,094.01 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 967 | 141,123.92 | $5,305.87 | $9,110.00 | $14,415.87 |
| Final homestead entries | 306 | [41,958.82] | 1,576.10 | | 1,576.10 |
| State selections under various grants | 6 | 800.82 | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 48 | 7,556.69 | | 96.00 | 96.00 |
| Indian allotments | 132 | 20,813.66 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 4 | | | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 23 | | | 69.00 | 69.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 6 | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 52.00 | 52.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 576.19 | 576.19 |
| Total | 2,178 | 222,503.08 | 6,881.97 | 10,052.19 | 86,028.17 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,165.04; total, $9,165.04.

HELENA, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 17 | 1,396.57 | | | $1,745.73 |
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 1 | 160.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 45 | 6,515.09 | | | 16,286.79 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 126 | 4,973.37 | | | 19,605.00 |
| Sales under act of Sept. 30, 1890 | 1 | 160.00 | | | 400.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 41 | 401.97 | | | 594.85 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 115 | 20,975.22 | | | 5,243.86 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 112 | [20,530.28] | | | 20,530.28 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 9 | [1,354.28] | | | 2,086.00 |
| Competitive bid | 1 | | | | 1.00 |
| Total cash sales | 468 | 34,582.22 | | | 66,693.51 |
| Original homestead entries | 215 | 32,460.60 | $1,897.11 | $2,075.00 | 3,972.11 |
| Final homestead entries | 120 | [17,563.55] | 1,068.43 | | 1,068.43 |
| State selections under various grants | 54 | 8,134.52 | | 108.00 | 108.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 729 | 116,142.78 | | 1,458.00 | 1,458.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 45 | | | 450.00 | 450.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 136 | | | 1,360.00 | 1,360.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 18 | | | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 11 | | | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 618.76 | 618.76 |
| Total | 1,797 | 191,320.12 | 2,965.54 | 6,300.76 | 75,959.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,542.66; total, $8,542.66.

KALISPELL, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 288 | 40,099.63 | | | $100,248.83 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 3 | 327.82 | | | 875.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 59 | 438.90 | | | 616.50 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 3 | 189.60 | | | 47.40 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 1 | [160.00] | | | 160.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 43 | [5,866.57] | | | 7,664.90 |
| Total cash sales | 397 | 41,055.95 | | | 109,612.63 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

KALISPELL, MONT.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 362 | 55,054.39 | $2,497.66 | $3,490.00 | $5,987.66 |
| Final homestead entries | 113 | [16,754.73] | 705.01 | | 705.01 |
| State selections under various grants | 39 | 5,909.80 | | 78.00 | 78.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 725 | 114,843.43 | | 1,450.00 | 1,450.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 288 | | | 2,880.00 | 2,880.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,208.51 | 1,208.51 |
| Total | 1,928 | 216,863.57 | 3,202.67 | 9,171.51 | 121,986.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,473.56; total, $7,473.56.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 8 | 428.68 | | | $535.85 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 37 | 3,385.29 | | | 8,463.24 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 22 | 769.27 | | | 3,900.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 2 | 200.00 | | | 4,000.00 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments and interest thereon | | | | | 1,404.28 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 53 | 336.16 | | | 446.44 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 239 | 39,075.35 | | | 9,768.87 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 98 | [15,251.37] | | | 15,250.86 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. | 72 | [11,215.10] | | | 14,018.88 |
| Total cash sales | 531 | 44,194.75 | | | 57,788.42 |
| Original homestead entries | 643 | 97,240.42 | $3,772.15 | $6,180.00 | 9,952.15 |
| Final homestead entries | 98 | [14,944.42] | 599.62 | | 599.62 |
| State selections under various grants | 5 | 757.64 | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1,374 | 219,477.83 | | 2,748.00 | 2,748.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 37 | | | 370.00 | 370.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 22 | | | 220.00 | 220.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 4 | | | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal-land declaratory statements | 55 | | | 165.00 | 165.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 37.00 | 37.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 941.65 | 941.65 |
| Total | 2,770 | 361,670.64 | 4,371.77 | 10,714.65 | 72,874.84 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,667.68; expense of depositing public moneys, $21.45; total, $7,689.13.

MILES CITY, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 56.66 | | | $70.83 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 7 | 648.86 | | | 1,622.15 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 47 | 210.32 | | | 341.57 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 121 | 20,277.01 | | | 5,069.26 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 33 | [5,595.56] | | | 5,595.56 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. | 5 | [720.00] | | | 1,200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 215 | 21,192.85 | | | 13,899.37 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

MILES CITY, MONT.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 438 | 62,665.29 | $3,863.29 | $4,050.00 | $7,913.29 |
| Final homestead entries | 103 | [12,053.45] | 621.69 | | 621.69 |
| State selections under various grants | 24 | 3,836.52 | | 48.00 | 48.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 2,639 | 419,252.91 | | 5,278.00 | 5,278.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Coal-land declaratory statements | 17 | | | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 9 | | | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 242.75 | 242.75 |
| Total | 3,455 | 506,947.57 | 4,484.98 | 9,775.75 | 28,160.10 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,684.12; total, $7,684.12.

MISSOULA, MONT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 80.00 | | | $100.00 |
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 15 | 1,532.95 | | | 1,916.19 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 194 | 25,732.27 | | | 64,330.61 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 9 | 531.52 | | | 1,687.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 11 | 82.96 | | | 171.43 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 14 | 3,040.00 | | | 760.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 17 | [3,617.62] | | | 3,617.62 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [474.53] | | | 736.32 |
| Total cash sales | 266 | 30,999.70 | | | 73,319.67 |
| Original homestead entries | 183 | 32,556.71 | $1,823.21 | $1,725.00 | 3,548.21 |
| Final homestead entries | 93 | [13,590.79] | 868.46 | | 868.46 |
| State selections under various grants | 4 | 599.37 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 515 | 82,140.46 | | 1,030.00 | 1,030.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 194 | | | 1,940.00 | 1,940.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 13 | | | 130.00 | 130.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 62 | | | 186.00 | 186.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 542.75 | 542.75 |
| Total | 1,330 | 146,296.24 | 2,691.67 | 5,564.75 | 81,576.09 |
| Sales of Flathead Indian lands (Bitter Root Valley) | 1 | 80.00 | | | 640.00 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,229.55; expense of depositing public moneys, $62.75; total, $8,292.30.

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 21 | 1,363.00 | | | $1,713.75 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon | | | | | 279.80 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations | 68 | 350.76 | | | 438.63 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [1,105.36] | | | 1,381.70 |
| Total cash sales | 97 | 1,713.76 | | | 3,813.88 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,043 | 390,395.67 | $4,082.06 | $10,250.00 | 14,332.06 |
| Final homestead entries | 97 | [14,303.94] | 353.66 | | 353.66 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 3 | [474.35] | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 16 | | | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 174.00 | 174.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 499.00 | 499.00 |
| Total | 1,256 | 392,109.43 | 4,435.72 | 10,967.00 | 19,216.60 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,887.91; expense of depositing public moneys, $11.30; total, $7,899.21.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 9 | 520.00 | | | $882.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 70 | 294.62 | | | 368.38 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 20 | [2,477.51] | | | 3,096.88 |
| Total cash sales | 99 | 814.62 | | | 4,347.26 |
| Original homestead entries | 691 | 377,416.00 | $2,753.00 | $6,890.00 | 9,643.00 |
| Final homestead entries | 110 | [17,752.24] | 419.93 | | 419.93 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 12 | | | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 81.00 | 81.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 855.24 | 855.24 |
| Total | 912 | 378,230.62 | 3,172.93 | 7,850.24 | 15,370.43 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,220.10; incidental expenses, $1,326.61; total, $6,546.71.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 30 | 1,922.22 | | | $2,522.03 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 10 | 67.31 | | | 84.15 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 25 | [2,795.37] | | | 3,556.10 |
| Total cash sales | 65 | 1,989.53 | | | 6,162.28 |
| Original homestead entries | 294 | 88,221.82 | $1,059.28 | $2,715.00 | 3,774.28 |
| Final homestead entries | 120 | [17,436.88] | 462.41 | | 462.41 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 2 | [320.00] | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1 | 80.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 477.35 | 477.35 |
| Total | 482 | 90,291.35 | 1,521.69 | 3,224.35 | 10,908.32 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,154.28; incidental expenses, $22.44; total, $3,176.72.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 17 | 1,080.05 | | | $1,430.06 |
| Payments on abandoned military reservations | | | | | 4,562.72 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 48 | 204.15 | | | 260.66 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 11 | [1,305.68] | | | 1,995.38 |
| Total cash sales | 76 | 1,284.20 | | | 8,248.82 |
| Original homestead entries | 741 | 320,479.87 | $3,109.60 | $7,305.00 | 10,414.60 |
| Final homestead entries | 180 | [26,944.54] | 1,090.76 | | 1,090.76 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 53 | 8,445.54 | | 106.00 | 106.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 25 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 128.00 | 128.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,179.16 | 1,179.16 |
| Total | 1,076 | 330,209.61 | 4,200.36 | 8,772.16 | 21,221.34 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,400.87; expense of depositing public moneys, $14.80; total, $7,415.67.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

O'NEILL, NEBR.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 26 | 1,391.92 | | | $1,803.52 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon | | | | | 3,244.18 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 15 | 60.14 | | | 75.20 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 30 | [2,744.08] | | | 3,160.10 |
| Cash substitution for military bounty-land warrants | 1 | [120.00] | | | 150.00 |
| Total cash sales | 72 | 1,452.06 | | | 8,433.00 |
| Original homestead entries | 449 | 165,194.26 | $1,751.70 | $4,410.00 | 6,161.70 |
| Final homestead entries | 130 | [18,533.67] | 463.90 | | 463.90 |
| Original homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation | 7 | 595.20 | 22.00 | 60.00 | 82.00 |
| Final homestead entries, Ponca Indian Reservation | 29 | [4,135.56] | 103.45 | | 103.45 |
| Commissions on commuted homesteads, Ponca Indian lands | | | 14.00 | | 14.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,183.67 | 1,183.67 |
| Total | 688 | 167,241.52 | 2,355.05 | 5,753.67 | 16,541.72 |
| Receipts from the sales of Ponca-Sioux Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted to cash | 6 | [395.20] | | | 409.73 |
| Receipts from the sales of Omaha Indian lands: Full payments | 2 | 173.23 | | | 3,705.22 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 3,380.90 |
| Total | 2 | 173.23 | | | 6,386.12 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,734.12; incidental expenses, $1,535.77; expense of depositing public moneys, $16.10; total, $6,285.99.

SIDNEY, NEBR.[a]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 80.00 | | | $100.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 11 | 54.45 | | | 68.09 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 2 | [189.10] | | | 236.40 |
| Total cash sales | 14 | 134.45 | | | 404.49 |
| Original homestead entries | 340 | 117,089.86 | $1,364.57 | $3,380.00 | 4,744.57 |
| Final homestead entries | 70 | [10,535.82] | 413.21 | | 413.21 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 4 | [640.00] | | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 27 | | | 54.00 | 54.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 471.69 | 471.69 |
| Total | 455 | 117,224.31 | 1,777.78 | 3,921.69 | 6,103.96 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,994.20; incidental expenses, $294.52; expense of depositing public moneys, $4.50; total, $3,293.22.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 13 | 762.11 | | | $1,102.64 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 50 | 257.85 | | | 322.50 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 16 | [2,160.10] | | | 2,700.15 |
| Total cash sales | 79 | 1,019.96 | | | 4,125.29 |

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated Dec. 6, 1905, the land office at Sidney, Nebr., was permanently closed and discontinued on Feb. 28, 1906, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at North Platte, Nebr., on Mar. 1, 1906.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

VALENTINE, NEBR.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 514 | 260,464.76 | $2,045.04 | $5,120.00 | $7,165.04 |
| Final homestead entries | 118 | [17,142.08] | 428.70 | | 428.70 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 4 | | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 219.00 | 219.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 586.33 | 586.33 |
| Total | 715 | 261,484.72 | 2,473.74 | 5,933.33 | $12,532.36 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,006.80; incidental expenses, $1,410.87; expense of depositing public moneys, $10.80; total, $5,428.47.

CARSON CITY, NEV.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 14 | 2,040.00 | | | $5,100.00 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 97 | 4,423.39 | | | 21,590.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 1 | 160.00 | | | 3,200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 15 | 144.64 | | | 231.95 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 8 | 1,440.88 | | | 360.22 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 9 | [1,629.00] | | | 1,629.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 7 | [1,106.92] | | | 1,767.30 |
| Total cash sales | 151 | 8,208.91 | | | 33,878.47 |
| Original homestead entries | 157 | 17,798.82 | $781.65 | $1,225.00 | 2,006.65 |
| Final homestead entries | 27 | [2,360.00] | 88.50 | | 88.50 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1,584 | 252,856.65 | | 3,168.00 | 3,168.00 |
| Lands entered with Valentine scrip | 1 | 40.00 | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 14 | | | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 196 | | | 1,960.00 | 1,960.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 80 | | | 800.00 | 800.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 11 | | | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 277.56 | 277.56 |
| Total | 2,222 | 278,904.38 | 870.15 | 7,609.56 | 42,358.18 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,021.43; expense of depositing public moneys, $103.40; total, $7,124.83.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 160.00 | | | $200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 158 | 326.62 | | | 408.38 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 128 | 19,171.98 | | | 4,793.03 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 22 | [3,877.80] | | | 3,877.80 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 42 | [6,595.95] | | | 8,244.95 |
| Total cash sales | 352 | 19,658.60 | | | 17,524.16 |
| Original homestead entries | 2,785 | 438,830.19 | $16,456.35 | $27,615.00 | 44,071.35 |
| Final homestead entries | 389 | [61,591.32] | 2,309.02 | | 2,309.02 |
| State selections under various grants | 70 | 11,108.51 | | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 18 | 960.55 | | 36.00 | 36.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 17 | | | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 798.20 | 798.20 |
| Total | 3,637 | 470,557.85 | 18,765.37 | 28,666.20 | 64,955.73 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,942.56; total, $7,942.56.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 1 | 88.00 | | | $110.00 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 25 | 1,300.73 | | | 5,542.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 20 | 95.73 | | | 119.79 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 139 | 28,798.35 | | | 7,199.69 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 5 | [800.00] | | | 1,000.00 |
| Total cash sales | 190 | 30,282.81 | | | 13,971.98 |
| Original homestead entries | 359 | 52,761.54 | $1,978.95 | $3,385.00 | 5,363.95 |
| Final homestead entries | 51 | [6,369.79] | 238.87 | | 238.87 |
| State selections under various grants | 40 | 6,399.00 | | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 5 | 199.20 | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Small holdings (acts Mar. 31, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893) | 47 | 984.09 | | | |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 21 | | | 210.00 | 210.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statement | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Valentine scrip filing | 1 | | | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 15 | | | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 164.78 | 164.78 |
| Total | 730 | 90,626.64 | 2,217.82 | 3,898.78 | 20,088.58 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,823.63; incidental expenses, $407.90; expense of depositing public moneys, $1; total, $4,232.53.

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 2 | 271.66 | | | $1,365.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 156 | 297.27 | | | 371.68 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 419 | 76,710.07 | | | 19,177.60 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 38 | [6,823.55] | | | 6,823.55 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 133 | [20,578.62] | | | 25,723.28 |
| Total cash sales | 748 | 77,279.00 | | | 53,461.11 |
| Original homestead entries | 2,324 | 364,784.12 | $13,679.47 | $22,915.00 | 36,594.47 |
| Final homestead entries | 128 | [19,539.71] | 732.75 | | 732.75 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 5 | 320.00 | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 19 | | | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 13 | | | 39.00 | 39.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,143.01 | 1,143.01 |
| Total | 3,240 | 442,383.12 | 14,412.22 | 24,292.01 | 92,165.34 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,050.98; expense of depositing public moneys, $35.78; total, $8,086.76.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 10 | 476.31 | | | $1,915.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 8 | 1,004.86 | | | 13,697.20 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 106 | 440.13 | | | 551.11 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 156 | 23,742.65 | | | 5,935.79 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 10 | [1,729.59] | | | 1,729.59 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 14 | [1,865.91] | | | 2,332.39 |
| Total cash sales | 304 | 25,663.95 | | | 26,161.08 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

SANTA FE, N. MEX.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 1,210 | 185,177.05 | $7,127.65 | $11,750.00 | $18,877.65 |
| Final homestead entries | 256 | [39,766.23] | 1,545.32 | | 1,545.32 |
| State selections under various grants | 109 | 17,192.59 | | 218.00 | 218.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 14 | 840.00 | | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| Small holdings (acts Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893) | 42 | 2,618.18 | | | |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 7 | | | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 39 | | | 117.00 | 117.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 77 | | | 231.00 | 231.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 19.00 | 19.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 651.72 | 651.72 |
| Total | 2,058 | 231,491.77 | 8,672.97 | 13,084.72 | 47,918.77 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,454.41; total, $8,454.41.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction, of Red Bank Military Reservation | 1 | 90.03 | | | $4,449.89 |

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 182 | 10,947.95 | | | $41,045.92 |
| Payments on sales of abandoned military reservations | | | | | 2,924.09 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 287 | 1,401.71 | | | 2,984.84 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 278 | [41,153.77] | | | 66,478.91 |
| Competitive bids | 4 | | | | 29.00 |
| Total cash sales | 751 | 12,349.66 | | | 113,462.76 |
| Original homestead entries | 4,510 | 672,066.07 | $29 566.54 | $43,005.00 | 72,571.54 |
| Final homestead entries | 703 | [107,914.73] | 4,407.63 | | 4,407.63 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 33 | 4,961.61 | | 66.00 | 66.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 177 | 13,791.53 | | 354.00 | 354.00 |
| Indian allotments | 1 | 165.41 | | | |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 22 | | | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 8 | | | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 42 | | | 84.00 | 84.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 970.00 | 970.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 2,260.38 | 2,260.38 |
| Total | 6,248 | 703,334.28 | 33,974.17 | 46,803.38 | 194 240.31 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $6,755.44; total, $12,755.44.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 74 | 3,666.30 | | | $6,486.93 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 78 | 444.54 | | | 555.61 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 706 | [93,089.92] | | | 116,362.44 |
| Total cash sales | 858 | 4,110.84 | | | 123,404.98 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 1,126 | 136,420.54 | $3,410.62 | $9,390.00 | $12,800.62 |
| Final homestead entries | 1,634 | [244,567.37] | 6,114.12 | ..... | 6,114.12 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [40.00] | ..... | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 4 | 264.02 | ..... | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation | 209 | 25,653.07 | 639.30 | 1,750.00 | 2,389.30 |
| Final homestead entries, Devils Lake Indian Reservation | 4 | [156.29] | 3.90 | ..... | 3.90 |
| Commissions on commuted Indian lands | ..... | ..... | 214.25 | ..... | 214.25 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 7 | 280.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian allotments | 4 | 438.36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 229.00 | 229.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,833.87 | 2,833.87 |
| Total | 3,850 | 167,166.83 | 10,382.19 | 14,220.87 | 148,008.04 |
| Receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands, Devils Lake Indian Reservation, N. Dak., under act approved Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 319, sec. 4): | | | | | |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 30 | [4,182.64] | ..... | ..... | 10,456.60 |
| Full payments | 4 | [156.29] | ..... | ..... | 703.30 |
| Payments by installments | 482 | [65,859.70] | ..... | ..... | 67,425.52 |
| Additional payment | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.01 |
| Total | 517 | [70,198.63] | ..... | ..... | 78,595.43 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $5,142.23; expense of depositing public moneys, $128.80; total, $11,271.03.

DICKINSON, N. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 23 | 1,638.09 | ..... | ..... | $2,951.62 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations | 163 | 288.72 | ..... | ..... | 650.81 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 12 | 1,787.02 | ..... | ..... | 446.76 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [1,255.50] | ..... | ..... | 2,138.75 |
| Total cash sales | 206 | 3,713.83 | ..... | ..... | 6,187.94 |
| Original homestead entries | 3,654 | 578,410.54 | $23,410.65 | $36,405.00 | 59,815.65 |
| Final homestead entries | 93 | [14,077.38] | 686.88 | ..... | 686.88 |
| State selections under various grants | 46 | 7,239.84 | ..... | 92.00 | 92.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 2,943 | 468,712.28 | ..... | 5,886.00 | 5,886.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 27 | ..... | ..... | 74.00 | 74.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 10 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 578 | ..... | ..... | 1,156.00 | 1,156.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128.00 | 128.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326.40 | 326.40 |
| Total | 7,567 | 1,058,076.49 | 24,097.53 | 44,087.40 | 74,372.87 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,768.66; expense of depositing public moneys, $77.80; total, $8,846.46.

FARGO, N. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 23 | 1,030.11 | ..... | ..... | $1,612.86 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 16 | 63.58 | ..... | ..... | 91.02 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 61 | [7,583.98] | ..... | ..... | 13,659.89 |
| Total cash sales | 100 | 1,093.69 | ..... | ..... | 15,363.77 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

FARGO, N. DAK.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 168 | 23,052.86 | $819.39 | $1,515.00 | $2,334.39 |
| Final homestead entries | 253 | [38,107.21] | 1,518.88 | | 1,518.88 |
| State selections under various grants | 4 | 640.00 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 1 | 40.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Final commissions on ceded Indian lands | | | 10.61 | | 10.61 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 657.28 | 657.28 |
| Total | 527 | 24,826.55 | 2,348.88 | 2,222.28 | 19,934.93 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,357.40; incidental expenses, $13.28; total, $4,370.68.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.[a]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 108.50 | | | $135.63 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | .88 | | | 1.10 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. | 23 | [2,615.67] | | | 3,269.59 |
| Total cash sales | 26 | 109.38 | | | 3,406.32 |
| Original homestead entries | 15 | 1,628.53 | $40.76 | $120.00 | 160.76 |
| Final homestead entries | 79 | [10,130.81] | 253.36 | | 253.36 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 177.20 | 177.20 |
| Total | 120 | 1,737.91 | 294.12 | 301.20 | 4,001.64 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,043.42; incidental expenses, $212.80; total, $1,256.22.

MINOT, N. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 19 | 951.34 | | | $2,034.18 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 3 | 370.34 | | | 925.85 |
| Sales of coal lands | 14 | 952.33 | | | 13,846.60 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 407 | 1,366.85 | | | 1,709.00 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 8 | 1,400.00 | | | 350.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 10 | [1,678.36] | | | 1,678.36 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S. | 2,109 | [324,334.15] | | | 405,426.71 |
| Competitive bids | 3 | | | | 3.00 |
| Total cash sales | 2,573 | 5,040.86 | | | 425,973.70 |
| Original homestead entries | 8,533 | 1,299,229.06 | $32,480.79 | $82,425.00 | 114,905.79 |
| Final homestead entries | 816 | [124,116.00] | 3,101.20 | | 3,101.20 |
| State selections under various grants | 24 | 3,801.04 | | 48.00 | 48.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 15 | 1,618.20 | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Indian allotments | 386 | 60,997.01 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 19 | | | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 63 | | | 126.00 | 126.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 596.00 | 596.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 4,757.67 | 4,757.67 |
| Total | 12,432 | 1,370,686.17 | 35,581.99 | 88,050.67 | 549,606.36 |

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated October 31, 1905, the land office at Grand Forks, N. Dak., was permanently closed and discontinued on Saturday, December 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Devils Lake, N. Dak., on Tuesday, January 2, 1906.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $9,553.21; total, $15,553.21.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

ALVA, OKLA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 80 | [10,802.00 | | | $11,081.50 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 1,011.08 |
| Total cash sales | 80 | [10,802.00] | | | 12,092.58 |
| Original homestead entries | 242 | 29,235.81 | $732.28 | $2,020.00 | 2,752.28 |
| Final homestead entries | 740 | [112,678.98] | 2,815.22 | | 2,815.22 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian land | | | 241.65 | | 241.65 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 48.00 | 48.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,195.55 | 1,195.55 |
| Total | 1,063 | 29,235.81 | 3,789.15 | 3,265.55 | 19,147.28 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,959.90; incidental expenses, $371.80; expense of depositing public moneys, $19.95; total, $6,351.65.

ELRENO, OKLA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 446 | [65,834.64] | | | $83,387.44 |
| Total cash sales | 446 | [65,834.64] | | | 83,387.44 |
| Original homestead entries | 108 | 12,898.87 | $322.36 | $875.00 | 1,197.36 |
| Final homestead entries | 374 | [55,955.80] | 1,399.22 | | 1,399.22 |
| Original homestead entries, Wichita ceded lands | 71 | 8,577.88 | 214.44 | 585.00 | 799.44 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 1,366.28 | | 1,366.28 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,745.45 | 1,745.45 |
| Total | 999 | 21,476.75 | 3,302.30 | 3,238.45 | 89,928.19 |
| Sales of Wichita ceded land under act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 895): Homestead entries commuted to cash | 345 | [46,853.54] | | | 58,566.98 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,773.28; expense of depositing public moneys, $99.45; total, $8,872.73.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 112 | [12,550.80] | | | $19,799.36 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 367.29 |
| Total cash sales | 112 | [12,550.80] | | | 20,166.65 |
| Original homestead entries | 470 | 58,303.25 | $1,456.77 | $3,900.00 | 5,356.77 |
| Final homestead entries | 932 | [132,097.50] | 3,297.00 | | 3,297.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 214 | 34,093.56 | | 428.00 | 428.00 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 414.63 | | 414.63 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 91.00 | 91.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,827.02 | 1,827.02 |
| Total | 1,728 | 92,396.81 | 5,168.40 | 6,246.02 | 31,581.07 |

Salaries fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,591.35; total, $8,591.35.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

KINGFISHER, OKLA.[a]

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 61 | [7,814.00] | | | $11,682.51 |
| Total cash sales | 61 | [7,814.00] | | | 11,682.51 |
| Original homestead entries | 355 | 47,470.95 | $1,186.74 | $3,135.00 | 4,321.74 |
| Final homestead entries | 554 | [84,141.49] | 2,103.37 | | 2,103.37 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 236.89 | | 236.89 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 4 | | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 97.00 | 97.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 689.30 | 689.30 |
| Total | 974 | 47,470.95 | 3,527.00 | 3,929.30 | 19,138.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,000; incidental expenses, $1,153; expense of depositing public moneys, $17.05; total, $4,170.05.

LAWTON, OKLA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 704 | [105,166.69] | | | $131,787.73 |
| Sales under act Jan. 18, 1897 | 3 | [382.37] | | | 305.89 |
| Total cash sales | 707 | [105,549.06] | | | 132,093.62 |
| Original homestead entries | 182 | 23,024.26 | $575.18 | $1,540.00 | 2,115.18 |
| Final homestead entries | 153 | [23,807.34] | 595.02 | | 595.02 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 39.47 | | 39.47 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,490.78 | 1,490.78 |
| Total | 1,042 | 23,024.26 | 1,209.67 | 3,046.78 | 136,350.07 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,480.37; incidental expenses, $2,274.50; expense of depositing public moneys, $89.55; total, $7,844.42.

MANGUM, OKLA.[b]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 17 | 152.22 | | | $190.27 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 223 | [27,708.95] | | | 37,295.40 |
| Payments for lands sold under act Jan. 18, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 490) | | | | | 2,714.56 |
| Additional payment | 1 | | | | .95 |
| Total cash sales | 241 | 152.22 | | | 40,201.18 |
| Original homestead entries | 575 | 72,337.31 | $1,808.77 | $4,885.00 | 6,693.77 |
| Final homestead entries | 1,058 | [164,066.34] | 4,102.36 | | 4,102.36 |
| Commissions on commuted homestead entries, Indian ceded lands | | | 319.10 | | 319.10 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 89.00 | 89.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,608.88 | 1,608.88 |
| Total | 1,874 | 72,489.53 | 6,230.23 | 6,582.88 | 53,014.29 |

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated Oct. 10, 1905, the land office at Kingfisher, Okla., was permanently closed and discontinued on Saturday, Dec 30, 1905, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1906.

[b] In pursuance of Executive order dated Feb. 22, 1906, the land office at Mangum, Okla., was permanently closed and discontinued on Apr. 30, 1906, and its business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Lawton, Okla., on May 1, 1906.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,000; incidental expenses, $2,091.35; expense of depositing public moneys, $39.10; total, $7,130.45.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

WOODWARD, OKLA.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 80.00 | | | $100.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 246 | 398.03 | | | 497.61 |
| Interest payments | | | | | 3,261.38 |
| Competitive bid | 1 | | | | 1.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 501 | [73,840.49] | | | 83,994.49 |
| Total cash sales | 750 | 478.03 | | | 87,854.48 |
| Original homestead entries | 7,452 | 1,139,734.32 | $28,494.50 | $72,225.00 | 100,719.50 |
| Final homestead entries | 1,015 | [159,407.88] | 3,979.97 | | 3,979.97 |
| Final commissions on commuted Indian lands | | | 682.61 | | 682.61 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 324 | | | 648.00 | 648.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 137.00 | 137.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 2,165.64 | 2,165.64 |
| Total | 9,541 | 1,140,212.35 | 33,157.08 | 75,175.64 | 196,187.20 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $6,619.61; expense of depositing public moneys, $189.90; total, $12,809.51.

BURNS, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 200.00 | | | $250.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 23 | 3,264.45 | | | 8,161.14 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 3 | 148.13 | | | 750.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 19 | 77.15 | | | 96.47 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 86 | 14,570.59 | | | 3,642.67 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 53 | [7,657.53] | | | 7,657.53 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 11 | [1,640.00] | | | 2,050.00 |
| Sale of town lot | 1 | | | | 20.00 |
| Total cash sales | 199 | 18,260.32 | | | 22,627.81 |
| Original homestead entries | 234 | 33,583.53 | $1,259.40 | $2,195.00 | 3,454.40 |
| Final homestead entries | 74 | [11,136.66] | 417.63 | | 417.63 |
| State selections under various grants | 14 | 1,278.90 | | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 4 | 279.50 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under wagon-road grants | 2 | 320.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 23 | | | 230.00 | 230.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 339.50 | 339.50 |
| Total | 555 | 53,722.25 | 1,677.03 | 2,849.50 | 27,154.34 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,784.08; incidental expenses, $343.44; total, $4,127.52.

LA GRANDE, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 22 | 1,731.15 | | | $2,163.94 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 424 | 62,889.16 | | | 157,222.97 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 17 | 1,693.36 | | | 8,405.00 |
| Sale of town lot, Pendleton | 1 | | | | 8.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 51 | 319.90 | | | 448.51 |
| Orignal entries under the desert-land act | 25 | 3,569.02 | | | 892.26 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 6 | [439.77] | | | 439.77 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 30 | [4,639.91] | | | 6,454.02 |
| Total cash sales | 576 | 70,202.59 | | | 176,034.47 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

LA GRANDE, OREG.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 599 | 88,547.98 | $3,661.10 | $5,685.00 | $9,346.10 |
| Final homestead entries | 215 | [32,453.25] | 1,241.00 | ..... | 1,241.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 113 | 12,019.50 | ..... | 226.00 | 226.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 172 | 26,223.47 | ..... | 344.00 | 344.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 424 | ..... | ..... | 4,240.00 | 4,240.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 14 | ..... | ..... | 140.00 | 140.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48.00 | 48.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,081.38 | 1,081.38 |
| Total | 2,114 | 196,993.54 | 4,902.10 | 11,767.38 | 192,703.95 |
| Cash receipts from sales of Umatilla Indian Reservation lands: | | | | | |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash (untimbered land) | 6 | 480.42 | ..... | ..... | 417.79 |
| First and full payments (timbered land) | 10 | 551.27 | ..... | ..... | 655.21 |
| Payments subsequent to first payments, and interest | 40 | [2,122.24] | ..... | ..... | 1,065.60 |
| Public auction | 3 | 400.00 | ..... | ..... | 366.67 |
| Total | 59 | [2,122.24]<br>1,431.69 | ..... | ..... | 2,505.27 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,211.32; expense of depositing public moneys, $302; total, $9,513.32.

LAKEVIEW, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 80.00 | ..... | ..... | $100.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 121 | 18,947.98 | ..... | ..... | 47,370.01 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 19 | 123.69 | ..... | ..... | 154.68 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 55 | 10,672.23 | ..... | ..... | 2,668.06 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 4 | [559.91] | ..... | ..... | 559.91 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 23 | [3,501.64] | ..... | ..... | 4,377.05 |
| Total cash sales | 223 | 29,823.90 | ..... | ..... | 55,229.71 |
| Original homestead entries | 160 | 24,471.48 | $913.93 | $1,550.00 | 2,463.93 |
| Final homestead entries | 47 | [7,159.28] | 268.48 | ..... | 268.48 |
| State selections under various grants | 8 | 1,092.36 | ..... | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 36 | 5,267.92 | ..... | 72.00 | 72.00 |
| Absentee Wyandotte Indian selections (act Apr. 28, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 519) | 95 | 7,598.45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 121 | ..... | ..... | 1,210.00 | 1,210.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 502.07 | 502.07 |
| Total | 690 | 68,254.11 | 1,182,41 | 3,359.07 | 59,771.19 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,096.14; incidental expenses, $1,405.50; total, $6,501.64.

PORTLAND, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | $50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 237 | 34,683.53 | ..... | ..... | 86,709.15 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 19 | 137.62 | ..... | ..... | 206.54 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 12 | [1,436.47] | ..... | ..... | 1,885.58 |
| Total cash sales | 269 | 34,861.15 | ..... | ..... | 88,851.27 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

PORTLAND, OREG.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 253 | 35,203.69 | $1,409.65 | $2,305.00 | $3,714.65 |
| Final homestead entries | 92 | [11,790.63] | 531.68 | | 531.68 |
| State selections under various grants | 10 | 755.79 | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 44 | 5,451.04 | | 88.00 | 88.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 1 | 160.00 | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Commissions commuted homesteads (Indian reservation) | | | 4.80 | | 4.80 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 236 | | | 2,360.00 | 2,360.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 109.00 | 109.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 888.01 | 888.01 |
| Total | 908 | 76,431.67 | 1,946.13 | 5,790.01 | 96,587.41 |
| Receipts from sales of Grande Ronde Indian Reservation land | 1 | 200.00 | | | 208.00 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,200.05; total, $8,200.05.

ROSEBURG, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 43.31 | | | $87.34 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 26 | 3,732.79 | | | 9,331.99 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 5 | 389.10 | | | 1,172.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 34 | 179.94 | | | 337.15 |
| Additional payment | 1 | 1.24 | | | 3.10 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 2 | [320.00] | | | 400.00 |
| Total cash sales | 70 | 4,346.38 | | | 11,332.08 |
| Original homestead entries | 232 | 29,928.08 | $1,554.70 | $2,010.00 | 3,564.70 |
| Final homestead entries | 23 | [2,703.21] | 170.89 | | 170.89 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 97 | 16,280.00 | | 194.00 | 194.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 21 | | | 210.00 | 210.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 46.35 | 46.35 |
| Total | 448 | 50,554.46 | 1,725.59 | 2,513.35 | 15,571.02 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $2,615.84; incidental expenses, $4,368.01; expense of depositing public moneys, $32.10: total, $7,015.95.

THE DALLES, OREG.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 56 | 4,422.67 | | | $5,772.46 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 247 | 37,993.00 | | | 94,982.67 |
| Sales under act, Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 684) | 1 | 40.00 | | | 50.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 66 | 399.27 | | | 497.35 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 74 | 10,207.75 | | | 2,551.94 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 9 | [847.34] | | | 847.34 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 132 | [19,940.40] | | | 24,925.80 |
| Total cash sales | 585 | 53,062.69 | | | 129,627.56 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

THE DALLES, OREG.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 666 | 97,132.83 | $3,732.23 | $6,235.00 | $9,967.23 |
| Final homestead entries | 283 | [44,173.01] | 1,677.47 | | 1,677.47 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 131 | 12,904.31 | | 262.00 | 262.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 58 | 5,250.46 | | 116.00 | 116.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 247 | | | 2,470.00 | 2,470.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 9 | | | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 153.00 | 153.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,475.96 | 1,475.96 |
| Total | 1,982 | 168,350.29 | 5,409.70 | 10,748.96 | 145,786.22 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,502.94; expense of depositing public moneys, $142.70; total, $10,645.64.

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 23 | 1,589.65 | | | $2,753.07 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 25 | 215.68 | | | 269.60 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 91 | [13,816.53] | | | 17,271.32 |
| Total cash sales | 139 | 1,805.33 | | | 20,293.99 |
| Original homestead entries | 302 | 43,821.73 | $1,095.54 | $2,825.00 | 3,920.54 |
| Final homestead entries | 259 | [40,205.85] | 1,005.16 | | 1,005.16 |
| State selections under various grants | 46 | 7,161.37 | | 94.00 | 94.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 9 | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 23.00 | 23.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,627.00 | 1,627.00 |
| Total | 755 | 52,788.43 | 2,100.70 | 4,587.00 | 26,981.69 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,268.56; incidental expenses, $1,130.24; total, $6,398.80.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 20 | 1,618.30 | | | $2,120.68 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 23 | 114.40 | | | 993.44 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 516 | [77,892.70] | | | 40,350.98 |
| Competitive bids | 9 | | | | 126.00 |
| Total cash sales | 568 | 1,732.70 | | | 43,591.10 |
| Original homestead entries | 4,779 | 744,558.30 | $18,614.19 | $46,975.00 | 65,589.19 |
| Final homestead entries | 34 | [4,573.56] | 114.32 | | 114.32 |
| Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 201 | 24,278.19 | 606.98 | 1,510.00 | 2,116.98 |
| Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 67 | [10,417.59] | 260.05 | | 260.05 |
| Commissions on Sioux commuted homesteads | | | 831.08 | | 831.08 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 196 | | | 392.00 | 392.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 115 | | | 230.00 | 230.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 618.00 | 618.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 3,171.48 | 3,171.48 |
| Total | 5,960 | 770,569.19 | 20,426.62 | 52,896.48 | 116,914.20 |
| Cash, sales of Sioux Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Public auction | 4 | 204.10 | | | 162.05 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 238 | [33,243.11] | | | 27,284.25 |
| Total | 242 | 204.10 | | | 27,446.30 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $4,640; expense of depositing public moneys, $32.90; total, $10,672.90.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

HURON, S. DAK.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 6 | 312.45 | | | $868.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 11 | 57.00 | | | 71.26 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 117 | [16,746.42] | | | 15,507.79 |
| Total cash sales | 134 | 369.45 | | | 16,447.55 |
| Original homestead entries | 202 | 28,541.01 | $713.31 | $1,835.00 | 2,548.31 |
| Final homestead entries | 188 | [28,739.15] | 718.52 | | 718.52 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 1 | [156.46] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 4 | 640.00 | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 1 | 160.00 | 4.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 6 | [956.49] | 23.92 | | 23.92 |
| Final commissions on commuted Sioux lands | | | 8.00 | | 8.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 2 | | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 84.00 | 84.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,114.55 | 1,114.55 |
| Total | 539 | 29,710.46 | 1,467.75 | 3,061.55 | 20,976.85 |
| Cash sales of Sioux Indian lands: Homestead entries commuted to cash | 2 | [321.30] | | | 160.65 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,013.20; incidental expenses, $381.76; total, $4,394.96.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 3.00 | | | $11.25 |
| Payments on abandoned military reservations, including interest payments | | | | | 1,290.84 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 2 | 15.68 | | | 19.61 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 68 | [8,426.45] | | | 10,207.24 |
| Total cash sales | 73 | 18.68 | | | 11,528.94 |
| Original homestead entries | 64 | 6,097.21 | $152.43 | $475.00 | 627.43 |
| Final homestead entries | 98 | [12,838.55] | 321.14 | | 321.14 |
| Original homestead entries, Rosebud Reservation | 456 | 62,352.97 | 1,558.75 | 4,055.00 | 5,613.75 |
| Final commissions on Sioux commuted homesteads | | | 2,142.42 | | 2,142.42 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 37 | | | 74.00 | 74.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,530.53 | 1,530.53 |
| Total | 728 | 68,468.86 | 4,174.74 | 6,143.53 | 21,847.21 |
| Receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands of the Rosebud Reservation in S. Dak., under act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254): | | | | | |
| Town site | 2 | [519.24] | | | 2,076.96 |
| Commuted homesteads (less payments previously made) | 551 | [84,405.59] | | | 246,618.25 |
| Payments by installments, on land at 75 cents and $1 per acre | [470] | [62,353.26] | | | 54,616.60 |
| Total | 553 | [147,278.09] | | | 303,311.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,819.40; expense of depositing public moneys, $61.30; total, $7,880.70.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

PIERRE, S. DAK.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 6 | 573.58 | | | $716.98 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 80 | 274.29 | | | 166.13 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 101 | [16,025.64] | | | 9,602.08 |
| Total cash sales | 187 | 847.87 | | | 10,485.19 |
| Original homestead entries | 2,586 | 408,644.74 | $10,219.85 | $25,685.00 | 35,904.85 |
| Final homestead entries | 38 | [5,615.30] | 140.80 | | 140.80 |
| State selections under various grants | 66 | 10,215.76 | | 132.00 | 132.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 6 | 774.38 | 18.80 | 50.00 | 68.80 |
| Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 25 | [3,980.85] | 99.53 | | 99.53 |
| Final commissions on Sioux commuted homesteads | | | 19.00 | | 19.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 106 | | | 212.00 | 212.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 361 | | | 722.00 | 722.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 45.00 | 45.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,020.84 | 1,020.84 |
| Total | 3,375 | 420,482.75 | 10,497.98 | 27,866.84 | 48,850.01 |
| Cash sales, Sioux Indian land: Homestead entries commuted to cash | 5 | [798.26] | | | 679.13 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,477.04; expense of depositing public moneys, $56.16; total, $9,533.20.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | 1 | 8.98 | | | $11.23 |
| Sales of land at public auction | 21 | 1,141.94 | | | 1,437.44 |
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 1 | 160.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 18 | 1,765.73 | | | 4,414.33 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 41 | 3,706.94 | | | 18,345.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 89 | 173.50 | | | 217.17 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 154 | 26,567.54 | | | 6,641.96 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 10 | [2,069.62] | | | 2,069.62 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 46 | [7,253.14] | | | 5,597.66 |
| Total cash sales | 381 | 33,524.63 | | | 38,934.41 |
| Original homestead entries | 2,005 | 314,788.71 | $7,870.99 | $19,840.00 | 27,710.99 |
| Final homestead entries | 167 | [25,565.35] | 639.29 | | 639.29 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws | 2 | [315.08] | | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| State selections under various grants | 67 | 10,640.36 | | 134.00 | 134.00 |
| Original homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 7 | 982.52 | 24.57 | 65.00 | 89.57 |
| Final homestead entries, Sioux Indian Reservation | 24 | [3,605.61] | 90.15 | | 90.15 |
| Commissions on commuted Sioux Indian lands | | | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 18 | | | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 29 | | | 290.00 | 290.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 28 | | | 56.00 | 56.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 46 | | | 92.00 | 92.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 131 | | | 262.00 | 262.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 976.68 | 976.68 |
| Total | 2,908 | 359,936.22 | 8,625.00 | 21,971.68 | 69,531.09 |
| Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands: Commuted homestead | 1 | [160.00] | | | 80.00 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $3,003.08; total, $9,003.08.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 1.00 | | | $1.25 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 46 | [4,058.89] | | | 8,049.78 |
| Total cash sales | 47 | 1.00 | | | 8,051.03 |
| Original homestead entries | 75 | 5,483.38 | $200.95 | $465.00 | 665.95 |
| Final homestead entries | 286 | [36,454.51] | 1,559.24 | | 1,559.24 |
| Final commissions on commuted Sioux Indian lands | | | 52.65 | | 52.65 |
| Preemption declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 896.57 | 896.57 |
| Total | 409 | 5,484.38 | 1,812.84 | 1,374.57 | 11,238.44 |
| Cash receipts from sales of Sioux Indian lands: | | | | | |
| Preemption entry | 1 | 40.00 | | | 50.00 |
| Supplemental and partial payments | 8 | [320.00] | | | 481.40 |
| Total | 9 | 40.00 | | | 531.40 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $3,764.28; incidental expenses, $336.64; expense of depositing public moneys, $2.50; total, $4,103.42.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land by preemption entry | 1 | 65.00 | | | $81.25 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 161.07 | | | 402.68 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 113 | 5,290.76 | | | 21,727.50 |
| Sales of coal lands | 37 | 5,520.63 | | | 69,606.30 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations, payments thereon | | | | | 248.52 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 13 | 68.39 | | | 85.50 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 35 | 5,205.55 | | | 1,301.39 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 6 | [600.00] | | | 600.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 1 | [144.76] | | | 180.95 |
| Total cash sales | 207 | 16,311.40 | | | 94,234.09 |
| Original homestead entries | 160 | 23,519.84 | $828.12 | $1,365.00 | 2,193.12 |
| Final homestead entries | 72 | [10,684.15] | 439.66 | | 439.66 |
| State selections under various grants | 173 | 30,148.24 | | 346.00 | 346.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 557 | 89,060.85 | | 1,114.00 | 1,114.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 105 | | | 1,050.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 18 | | | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 104 | | | 312.00 | 312.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 684.47 | 684.47 |
| Total | 1,397 | 159,040.33 | 1,267.78 | 5,063.47 | 100,565.34 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,955.56; incidental expenses, $4,035.88; total, $9,991.44.

VERNAL, UTAH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of mineral lands | 19 | 369.96 | | | $1,895.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 1 | 4.50 | | | 5.63 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 14 | 2,376.15 | | | 594.04 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 1 | [80.00] | | | 100.00 |
| Total cash sales | 35 | 2,750.61 | | | 2,594.67 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

VERNAL, UTAH—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 6 | 821.80 | $30.82 | $55.00 | $85.82 |
| Final homestead entries | 8 | [1,151.12] | 43.17 | ..... | 43.17 |
| Original homestead entries, Uinta Valley Indian Reservation | 1,611 | 245,397.59 | 9,202.46 | 15,575.00 | 24,777.46 |
| Final homestead entries, Uinta Valley Indian Reservation | 3 | [195.56] | 7.33 | ..... | 7.33 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 19 | ..... | ..... | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 100 | ..... | ..... | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 33 | ..... | ..... | 99.00 | 99.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113.73 | 113.73 |
| Total | 1,815 | 248,970.00 | 9,283.78 | 16,344.73 | 28,223.18 |
| Sales of Uinta Valley Indian Reservation lands, under act approved May 24, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 157): | | | | | |
| Private, soldiers' additional | 1 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | 50.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 2 | [155.56] | ..... | ..... | 194.45 |
| Town-site lots, Meyton | 277 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,338.00 |
| Under act May 24, 1888 | 32 | 3,037.88 | ..... | ..... | 3,797.36 |
| | 312 | 3,077.88 | ..... | ..... | 14,379.81 |
| Mineral lands, under act May 27, 1902, to Florence Mining Co. (32 Stat. L., 263)[a] | 1 | 640.00 | ..... | ..... | 3,200.00 |
| Mineral lands, under act May 27, 1902, to Raven Mining Co. (32 Stat. L., 263)[a] | 63 | 1,302.00 | ..... | ..... | 6,510.00 |
| | 376 | 5,019.88 | ..... | ..... | 24,089.81 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,977.08; incidental expenses, $1,651.44; expense of depositing public moneys, $132.75; total, $7,761.27.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 18 | 2,300.01 | ..... | ..... | $5,750.05 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 60.11 | ..... | ..... | 310.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 1 | 538.13 | ..... | ..... | 10,762.60 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 27 | 166.17 | ..... | ..... | 415.72 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 65 | 10,768.62 | ..... | ..... | 2,693.50 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 2 | [240.00] | ..... | ..... | 240.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 33 | [4,884.53] | ..... | ..... | 12,211.35 |
| Total cash sales | 147 | 13,833.04 | ..... | ..... | 32,383.22 |
| Original homestead entries | 394 | 59,693.16 | $4,479.36 | $3,825.00 | 8,304.36 |
| Final homestead entries | 78 | [11,610.12] | 870.67 | ..... | 870.67 |
| State selections under various grants | 8 | 1,240.00 | ..... | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 22 | 3,101.61 | ..... | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 18 | ..... | ..... | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 4 | ..... | ..... | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | 28.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 535.68 | 535.68 |
| Total | 672 | 77,867.81 | 5,350.03 | 4,671.68 | 42,404.93 |

[a] Payments for above mineral lands were made to Treasurer of United States direct and not through the local land office.

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,546.08; incidental expenses, $1,328.81; total, $6,874.89.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | 1 | 10.58 | | | $105.80 |
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 15.00 | | | 18.75 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 68 | 8,176.55 | | | 20,441.39 |
| Sales of coal lands | 1 | 160.00 | | | 3,200.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 6 | 45.25 | | | 71.98 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 3 | [480.00] | | | 800.00 |
| Total cash sales | 80 | 8,407.38 | | | 24,637.92 |
| Original homestead entries | 81 | 8,891.81 | $568.40 | $625.00 | 1,193.40 |
| Final homestead entries | 47 | [6,002.51] | 414.21 | | 414.21 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 64 | 8,620.46 | | 128.00 | 128.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 68 | | | 680.00 | 680.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 8 | | | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 800.70 | 800.70 |
| Total | 348 | 25,919.65 | 982.61 | 2,267.70 | 27,888.23 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,118.04; incidental expenses, $313.76; expense of depositing public moneys, $5.60; total, $4,437.40.

SEATTLE, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 19.90 | | | $24.88 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 225 | 29,115.68 | | | 72,789.34 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 7 | 474.32 | | | 1,590.00 |
| Sales of town lots (Port Angeles) | 7 | | | | 2,075.00 |
| Sales under act June 4, 1897 | 1 | 7.47 | | | 9.35 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 37 | 329.35 | | | 424.24 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 22 | [2,835.08] | | | 4,289.98 |
| Total cash sales | 300 | 29,946.72 | | | 81,202.79 |
| Original homestead entries | 299 | 40,670.05 | $1,550.87 | $2,670.00 | 4,220.87 |
| Final homestead entries | 56 | [7,631 11] | 284.95 | | 284.95 |
| State selections under various grants | 77 | 12,218.52 | | 154.00 | 154.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 23 | 1,776.00 | | 46.00 | 46.00 |
| Indian allotments | 1 | 145.75 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 225 | | | 2,250.00 | 2,250.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 5 | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,676.83 | 1,676.83 |
| Total | 1,001 | 84,757.04 | 1,835.82 | 6,966.83 | 90,005.44 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,978.60; total, $8,978.60

SPOKANE, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 14 | 761.22 | | | $1,141.53 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 86 | 10,349.88 | | | 25,874.75 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 14.72 | | | 75.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 70 | 398.35 | | | 695.50 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 1 | 160.00 | | | 40.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 3 | [394.00] | | | 394.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 90 | [12,341.96] | | | 24,492.12 |
| Total cash sales | 265 | 11,684.17 | | | 52,712.90 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

SPOKANE, WASH.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 803 | 114,663.93 | $6,291.69 | $7,420.00 | $13,711.69 |
| Final homestead entries | 489 | [73,864.44] | 4,934.88 | | 4,934.88 |
| Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation | 162 | 22,142.12 | 830.63 | 1,440.00 | 2,270.63 |
| Final homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation | 71 | [10,509.17] | 394.17 | | 394.17 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 470 | 74,530.60 | | 940.00 | 940.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 118 | | | 1,180.00 | 1,180.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 4 | | | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 3 | | | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,840.96 | 1,840.96 |
| Total | 2,386 | 223,020.82 | 12,451.37 | 12,952.96 | 78,117.23 |
| Sales of Colville Indian Reservation lands: | | | | | |
| Timber and stone | 32 | 4,052.42 | | | 10,141.06 |
| Mineral | 15 | 927.86 | | | 3,270.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 23 | [3,127.34] | | | 4,691.01 |
| Total | 70 | 4,980.28 | | | 18,102.07 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,888.15; total, $8,888.15.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 5 | 200.00 | | | $286.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 261 | 35,320.28 | | | 88,300.82 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 5 | 1,205.87 | | | 6,045.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 39 | 177.63 | | | 264.87 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 26 | [3,611.53] | | | 4,839.12 |
| Total cash sales | 336 | 36,903.78 | | | 99,735.81 |
| Original homestead entries | 325 | 45,017.89 | $2,247.29 | $2,945.00 | 5,192.29 |
| Final homestead entries | 175 | [23,254.97] | 1,446.70 | | 1,446.70 |
| State selections under various grants | 1 | 160.00 | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 164 | 24,696.96 | | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 261 | | | 2,610.00 | 2,610.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 5 | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 2 | | | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 17 | | | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 34.00 | 34.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,175.98 | 1,175.98 |
| Total | 1,286 | 106,778.63 | 3,693.99 | 7,215.98 | 110,645.78 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,362.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $30.60; total, $8,393.56.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 37 | 2,613.43 | | | $3,582.81 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 12 | 1,443.56 | | | 3,608.91 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 19.66 | | | 50.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 113 | 510.28 | | | 1,111.24 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 186 | 46,138.46 | | | 11,547.14 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 7 | [800.75] | | | 800.75 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 116 | [16,483.73] | | | 31,907.31 |
| Competitive bid | 1 | | | | 5.00 |
| Total cash sales | 473 | 50,725.39 | | | 52,613.16 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 798 | 120,140.68 | $8,136.17 | $7,640.00 | $15,776.17 |
| Final homestead entries | 507 | [79,233.41] | 5,250.51 | | 5,250.51 |
| Final entries under the timber-culture laws. | 1 | [160.00] | | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 83 | 11,128.54 | | 166.00 | 166.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 12 | | | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 188.00 | 188.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,694.14 | 1,694.14 |
| Total | 1,876 | 181,994.61 | 13,386.68 | 9,825.14 | 75,824.98 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,802.20; expense of depositing public moneys, $73.25; total, $8,875.45.

WATERVILLE, WASH.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 9 | 560.00 | | | $700.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 66 | 9,375.46 | | | 23,438.72 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 5 | 176.04 | | | 890.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 139 | 657.01 | | | 978.16 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 20 | 1,720.00 | | | 430.00 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 2 | [320.00] | | | 320.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 292 | [44,033.89] | | | 57,925.88 |
| Total cash sales | 533 | 12,488.51 | | | 84,682.76 |
| Original homestead entries | 1,508 | 220,397.79 | $10,916.32 | $14,160.00 | 25,076 32 |
| Final homestead entries | 331 | [49,128.45] | 2,169.42 | | 2,169.42 |
| Original homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation | 195 | 27,581.48 | 1,034.42 | 1,795.00 | 2,829.42 |
| Final homestead entries, Colville Indian Reservation | 69 | [9,662.37] | 362.35 | | 362.35 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 150 | 21,630.57 | | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 75 | | | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 8 | | | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 1 | | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 5 | | | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 161.00 | 161.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,354.26 | 1,354.26 |
| Total | 2,875 | 282,098.35 | 14,482.51 | 18,625.26 | 117,790.53 |
| Receipts from sales of Colville Indian Reservation lands: | | | | | |
| Timber and stone | 9 | 809.88 | | | 2,024.71 |
| Mineral | 2 | 129.57 | | | 650.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead entries, etc | 12 | 76.01 | | | 114.04 |
| Original desert | 10 | 1,397.80 | | | 349.45 |
| Final desert | 1 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash | 19 | [2,760.00] | | | 4,140.00 |
| Soldiers' additional homesteads | 7 | [257.36] | | | 386.05 |
| Private entries | 6 | 77.21 | | | 115.82 |
| Total | 66 | [3,177.36] / 2,490.47 | | | 7,980.07 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,630.30; total, $3,630.30.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

ASHLAND, WIS.[a]

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 9 | 498.81 | | | $1,247.03 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations. | 7 | 35.38 | | | 88.48 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 6 | [898.89] | | | 2,247.23 |
| Total cash sales | 22 | 534.19 | | | 3,582.74 |
| Original homestead entries | 69 | 9,035.82 | $436.70 | $600.00 | 1,036.70 |
| Final homestead entries | 35 | [4,250.34] | 187.61 | | 187.61 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 161.68 | 161.68 |
| Total | 136 | 9,570.01 | 624.31 | 853,68 | 5,060.73 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $1,199.64; incidental expenses, $2.88; total, $1,202.52.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.[b]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 6 | 437.27 | | | $1,093.18 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 3 | 8.63 | | | 18.73 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [160.00] | | | 200.00 |
| Total cash sales | 13 | 445.90 | | | 1,311.91 |
| Original homestead entries | 46 | 3,441.49 | $128.62 | $305.00 | 433.62 |
| Final homestead entries | 52 | [5,581.58] | 230.91 | | 230.91 |
| Lands entered with private land scrip | 4 | 159.56 | | | |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 6 | | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 96.70 | 96.70 |
| Total | 121 | 4,046.95 | 359.53 | 463.70 | 2,135.14 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $794.46; incidental expenses, $118.51; expense of depositing public moneys, $0.80; total, $913.77.

WAUSAU, WIS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at private entry | 1 | 40.00 | | | $50.00 |
| Sales of land at public auction | 1 | 40.00 | | | 50.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 36 | 2,440.35 | | | 6,100.90 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 29 | 134.13 | | | 216.31 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 74 | [4,844.05] | | | 6,557.09 |
| Cash substitution for military bounty land warrant | 1 | [120.00] | | | 150.00 |
| Total cash sales | 142 | 2,654.48 | | | 13,124.30 |

[a] In pursuance of Executive order dated July 31, 1905, the land office at Ashland, Wis., was discontinued and permanently closed on Sept. 30, 1905, and the lands, business, and archives thereof transferred to and made a part of the Wausau land district with office at Wausau, Wis., on Oct. 2, 1905.

[b] In pursuance of Executive order dated July 31, 1905, the Eau Claire land district was discontinued and the land office at Eau Claire, Wis., permanently closed on Sept. 30, 1905, and the lands, business, and archives thereof transferred to and made a part of the Wausau land district, with office at Wausau, Wis., on Oct. 2, 1905.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

WAUSAU, WIS.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 455 | 38,947.80 | $1,506.29 | $3,125.00 | $4,631.29 |
| Final homestead entries | 357 | [35,689.73] | 1,220.11 | ..... | 1,220.11 |
| Lands listed or selected under grants to railroads | 3 | 213.20 | ..... | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Lands entered with military bounty land warrants | 1 | 80.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 36 | ..... | ..... | 360.00 | 360.00 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 4 | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67.00 | 67.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 955.91 | 955.91 |
| Total | 998 | 41,895.48 | 2,726.40 | 4,523.91 | 20,374.61 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,387.77; incidental expenses, $1,389.80; expense of depositing public moneys, $4.80; total, $6,782.37.

BUFFALO, WYO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 240.00 | ..... | ..... | $300.00 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 113 | 11,567.57 | ..... | ..... | 28,918.97 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 160.00 | ..... | ..... | 400.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 4 | 360.00 | ..... | ..... | 6,400.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 22 | 89.93 | ..... | ..... | 112.46 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 143 | 21,769.35 | ..... | ..... | 5,442.36 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 12 | [1,572,23] | ..... | ..... | 1,572.23 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 23 | [3,355.64] | ..... | ..... | 4,194.68 |
| Total cash sales | 321 | 34,186.85 | ..... | ..... | 47,340.70 |
| Original homestead entries | 252 | 37,378.50 | $1,401.66 | $2,400.00 | 3,801.66 |
| Final homestead entries | 120 | [17.529.98] | 657.37 | ..... | 657.37 |
| State selections under various grants | 106 | 15,758.53 | ..... | 212.00 | 212.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 113 | ..... | ..... | 1,130.00 | 1,130.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 154 | ..... | ..... | 462.00 | 462.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 9 | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44.00 | 44.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,055.10 | 1,055.10 |
| Total | 1,076 | 87,323.88 | 2,059.03 | 5,340.10 | 54,739.83 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,697.96; expense of depositing public moneys, $47.15; total, $7,745.11.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 2 | 80.00 | ..... | ..... | $150.00 |
| Lieu selections | 4 | 50.99 | ..... | ..... | 63.73 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 47 | 5,266.04 | ..... | ..... | 13,165.08 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 25 | 1,386.55 | ..... | ..... | 6,835.00 |
| Sales of coal lands | 4 | 640.00 | ..... | ..... | 12,800.00 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 2 | 320.00 | ..... | ..... | 400.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 35 | 214.86 | ..... | ..... | 374.29 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 86 | 14,916.76 | ..... | ..... | 3,729.12 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 23 | [3,361.65] | ..... | ..... | 3,361.65 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 11 | [1,558.78] | ..... | ..... | 2,648.47 |
| Total cash sales | 239 | 22,875.20 | ..... | ..... | 43,527.34 |

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

CHEYENNE, WYO.—continued.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original homestead entries | 319 | 45,882.83 | $2,439.95 | $3,055.00 | $5,494.95 |
| Final homestead entries | 139 | [20,042.07] | 913.60 | | 913.60 |
| State selections under various grants | 217 | 32,579.77 | | 434.00 | 434.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 47 | | | 470.00 | 470.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 28 | | | 280.00 | 280.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 4 | | | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 1 | | | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 82 | | | 246.00 | 246.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 1,038.34 | 1,038.34 |
| Total | 1,076 | 101,337.80 | 3,353.55 | 5,578.34 | 52,459.23 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $2,454.31; total, $8,454.31.

DOUGLAS, WYO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 105 | 10,393.34 | | | $25,983.90 |
| Sale of land under act Mar. 1, 1901 | 1 | 134.22 | | | 167.77 |
| Sales of coal lands | 1 | 160.00 | | | 3,200.00 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 3 | 440.00 | | | 550.00 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 15 | 127.85 | | | 159.74 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 52 | 7,627.69 | | | 1,907.01 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 1 | [160.00] | | | 160.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 24 | [3,833.92] | | | 4,792.45 |
| Total cash sales | 202 | 18,883.10 | | | 36,920.87 |
| Original homestead entries | 244 | 37,468.91 | $1,407.62 | $2,370.00 | 3,777.62 |
| Final homestead entries | 110 | [15,993.09] | 601.63 | | 601.63 |
| State selections under various grants | 200 | 30,151.17 | | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 105 | | | 1,050.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 20 | | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 4 | | | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 436.89 | 436.89 |
| Total | 885 | 86,503.18 | 2,009.25 | 4,328.89 | 43,259.01 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,585.63; incidental expenses, $423.16; total, $6,008.79.

EVANSTON, WYO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 3 | 193.55 | | | $241.94 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 1 | 80.00 | | | 200.00 |
| Sales of mineral lands, supplemental payment | 1 | | | | 2.02 |
| Sales of coal lands | 5 | 800.00 | | | 16,000.00 |
| Sales of abandoned military reservations | 18 | 2,161.99 | | | 3,369.78 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 9 | 46.04 | | | 58.69 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 107 | 19,208.56 | | | 4,802.18 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 50 | [10,626.30] | | | 10,626.30 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 4 | [635.57] | | | 794.46 |
| Total cash sales | 198 | 22,490.14 | | | 36,095.37 |
| Original homestead entries | 170 | 25,833.26 | $1,160.36 | $1,645.00 | 2,805.36 |
| Final homestead entries | 108 | [16,615.09] | 776.47 | | 776.47 |
| State selections under various grants | 370 | 58,876.46 | | 740.00 | 740.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 57 | | | 171.00 | 171.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 433.30 | 433.30 |
| Total | 906 | 107,199.86 | 1,936.83 | 3,019.30 | 41,051.50 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $4,980.31; incidental expenses, $496.54; total, $5,476.85.

*Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906*—Continued.

LANDER, WYO.

| Class of entry. | Number. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 24 | 2,358.04 | | | $5,895.10 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 8 | 841.19 | | | 3,617.50 |
| Sales of coal lands | 47 | 11,670.25 | | | 116,702.50 |
| Sale under act Sept. 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 502) | 1 | 67.13 | | | 83.91 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 20 | 219.72 | | | 274.67 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 98 | 14,623.58 | | | 3,655.94 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 5 | [560.00] | | | 560.00 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 8 | [1,276.55] | | | 1,595.81 |
| Total cash sales | 211 | 29,779.91 | | | 132,385.43 |
| Original homestead entries | 155 | 22,380.60 | $844.81 | $1,458.75 | 2,303.56 |
| Final homestead entries | 81 | [10,748.30] | 411.94 | | 411.94 |
| State selections under various grants | 15 | 2,237.81 | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 24 | | | 240.00 | 240.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 9 | | | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Mineral protests, adverse claims | 19 | | | 190.00 | 190.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 55 | | | 165.00 | 165.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 346.27 | 346.27 |
| Sales of Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation under act approved Mar. 3, 1905 | 1 | 640.00 | | | 6,400.00 |
| Total | 569 | 54,398.32 | 1,256.75 | 2,538.02 | 136,180.20 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $5,364.19; incidental expenses, $328.40; total, $5,692.59.

SUNDANCE, WYO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of land at public auction | 13 | 720.03 | | | $946.04 |
| Sales of timber and stone lands | 72 | 8,208.35 | | | 20,520.88 |
| Sales of mineral lands | 1 | 160.38 | | | 401.50 |
| Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations | 25 | 65.84 | | | 82.33 |
| Original entries under the desert-land act | 76 | 12,714.21 | | | 3,178.23 |
| Final entries under the desert-land act | 9 | [1,379.81] | | | 1,379.81 |
| Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, R. S | 26 | [4,150.81] | | | 5,188.52 |
| Total cash sales | 222 | 21,868.81 | | | 31,697.31 |
| Original homestead entries | 424 | 66,202.62 | $2,482.74 | $4,175.00 | 6,657.74 |
| Final homestead entries | 125 | [19,111.93] | 716.71 | | 716.71 |
| State selections under various grants | 58 | 8,957.47 | | 116.00 | 116.00 |
| Applications to purchase timber and stone lands | 72 | | | 720.00 | 720.00 |
| Applications to purchase mineral lands | 3 | | | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements | 20 | | | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Coal land declaratory statements | 263 | | | 789.00 | 789.00 |
| Reservoir declaratory statements | 2 | | | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Amount received for cancellation notices | | | | 46.00 | 46.00 |
| Amount received for reducing testimony to writing | | | | 533.24 | 533.24 |
| Total | 1,189 | 97,028.90 | 3,199.45 | 6,475.24 | 41,372.00 |

Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver, $6,000; incidental expenses, $1,434.86; total, $7,434.86.

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.*

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

| State or Territory. | Sales of lands subject to private entry. | | | Sales of land at public auction. | | | Sales of land subject to preemption entry. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Arizona | | | | 1 | 119.52 | $149.40 | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | 2 | 77.45 | 96.81 | | | |
| California | | | | 64 | 4,339.89 | 5,808.01 | | | |
| Colorado | | | | 30 | 1,873.93 | 2,372.44 | | | |
| Florida | | | | 4 | 182.31 | 267.89 | | | |
| Idaho | | | | 4 | 240.00 | 300.00 | | | |
| Iowa | 1 | 160.00 | $200.00 | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | 54 | 3,590.90 | 5,564.25 | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | 1 | 39.94 | 49.92 | | | |
| Michigan | | | | 2 | 70.89 | 88.62 | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | 4 | 90.90 | 113.63 | | | |
| Missouri | 350 | 27,817.24 | 35,440.49 | | | | | | |
| Montana | | | | 44 | 3,297.98 | 4,122.50 | 16 | 1,692.95 | $2,116.19 |
| Nebraska | | | | 117 | 7,119.30 | 9,554.00 | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | 2 | 160.00 | 200.00 | 1 | 88.00 | 110.00 |
| North Dakota | | | | 323 | 18,342.29 | 54,267.14 | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | 2 | 80.00 | 100.00 | | | |
| Oregon | | | | 85 | 6,517.13 | 8,423.74 | | | |
| South Dakota | 1 | 8.98 | 11.23 | 80 | 5,239.92 | 7,909.17 | 1 | 160.00 | 200.00 |
| Utah | | | | | | | 1 | 65.00 | 81.25 |
| Washington | 1 | 10.58 | 105.80 | 67 | 4,169.55 | 5,753.97 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 40.00 | 50.00 | 1 | 40.00 | 50.00 | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | 21 | 1,233.58 | 1,637.98 | | | |
| | | | | 908 | 56,825.48 | 106,829.47 | | | |
| New Jersey | | | | 1 | 90.03 | 4,449.89 | | | |
| Total | 354 | 28,036.80 | 35,807.52 | 909 | 56,915.51 | 111,279.36 | 19 | 2,005.95 | 2,507.44 |

| State or Territory. | Sales of timber and stone lands. | | | Sales of mineral lands. | | | Sales of coal lands. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | 8 | 961.07 | $2,402.68 | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | | 22 | 4,514.29 | $13,770.00 | | | |
| Arizona | | | | 202 | 8,893.69 | 44,762.50 | | | |
| Arkansas | 128 | 13,672.93 | 34,182.32 | 48 | 5,055.53 | 12,652.50 | | | |
| California | 383 | 51,813.58 | 129,533.90 | 172 | 17,586.39 | 50,466.40 | | | |
| Colorado | 203 | 25,058.69 | 62,646.74 | 427 | 9,677.08 | 43,682.50 | 113 | 18,869.97 | $243,124.10 |
| Florida | 190 | 25,438.72 | 63,597.64 | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 447 | 58,462.02 | 147,408.26 | 81 | 4,179.52 | 19,005.00 | | | |
| Iowa | 1 | 39.90 | 99.75 | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 219 | 20,626.61 | 51,566.88 | | | | | | |
| Michigan | 131 | 10,407.11 | 26,017.83 | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 473 | 59,822.95 | 149,557.52 | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 6 | 331.88 | 829.72 | | | | | | |
| Montana | 585 | 78,182.41 | 195,454.81 | 168 | 6,874.16 | 27,370.00 | 8 | 1,307.22 | 26,144.40 |
| Nevada | 14 | 2,040.00 | 5,100.00 | 97 | 4,423.39 | 21,590.00 | 1 | 160.00 | 3,200.00 |
| New Mexico | | | | 37 | 2,048.70 | 8,822.50 | 8 | 1,004.86 | 13,697.20 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 370.34 | 925.85 | | | | 14 | 952.33 | 13,846.60 |
| Oregon | 1,078 | 161,510.91 | 403,777.93 | 25 | 2,230.59 | 10,327.50 | | | |
| South Dakota | 18 | 1,765.73 | 4,414.33 | 41 | 3,706.94 | 18,345.00 | | | |
| Utah | 1 | 161.07 | 402.68 | 132 | 5,660.72 | 23,622.50 | 37 | 5,520.63 | 69,606.30 |
| Washington | 736 | 96,081.42 | 240,203.98 | 20 | 1,950.72 | 8,960.00 | 2 | 698.13 | 13,962.60 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 3,376.43 | 8,441.11 | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | 362 | 37,873.34 | 94,683.93 | 36 | 2,548.12 | 11,256.02 | 61 | 13,630.25 | 155,102.50 |
| Total | 5,037 | 647,997.11 | 1,621,247.86 | 1,508 | 79,349.84 | 314,632.42 | 244 | 42,143.39 | 538,683.70 |

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

| State or Territory. | Sales of abandoned military reservations. | | | Excess payments on homestead and other entries. | | | Original entries under the desert-land act. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | | | | 213 | 278.47 | $357.22 | | | |
| Arizona | 2 | [235.46] | $294.34 | 26 | 87.31 | 109.12 | 34 | 4,826.47 | $1,206.62 |
| Arkansas | | | | 262 | 1,465.63 | 1,832.32 | | | |
| California | | | | 162 | 648.93 | 921.33 | 395 | 72,918.75 | 18,230.23 |
| Colorado | | | | 472 | 1,212.11 | 1,771.17 | 856 | 177,634.32 | 44,410.66 |
| Florida | 5 | [321.27] | 426.27 | 353 | 382.60 | 479.42 | | | |
| Idaho | | | [a]15,661.84 | 171 | 790.22 | 1,142.35 | 686 | 111,814.61 | 27,954.43 |
| Iowa | | | | 1 | 10.24 | 25.60 | | | |
| Kansas | | | | 181 | 471.58 | 947.50 | | | |
| Louisiana | 1 | [160.00] | 200.00 | 155 | 539.35 | 697.18 | | | |
| Michigan | | | | 14 | 152.08 | 190.11 | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | 202 | 1,312.78 | 1,714.20 | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | 165 | 440.95 | 591.72 | | | |
| Missouri | | | | 25 | 63.02 | 78.91 | | | |
| Montana | | | [a] 1,404.28 | 343 | 2,304.34 | 3,429.28 | 867 | 147,638.93 | 36,909.73 |
| Nebraska | | | [a] 8,086.70 | 272 | 1,289.28 | 1,617.61 | | | |
| Nevada | | | | 15 | 144.64 | 231.95 | 8 | 1,440.88 | 360.22 |
| New Mexico | | | | 440 | 1,159.75 | 1,450.96 | 842 | 148,423.05 | 37,106.11 |
| North Dakota | | | [a] 2,924.09 | 952 | 3,566.28 | 5,992.38 | 20 | 3,187.02 | 796.76 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 263 | 550.25 | 687.88 | | | |
| Oregon | | | | 208 | 1,237.57 | 1,740.70 | 240 | 39,019.59 | 9,754.93 |
| South Dakota | | | [a] 1,290.84 | 230 | 850.55 | 1,737.21 | 154 | 26,567.54 | 6,641.96 |
| Utah | | | [a] 248.52 | 14 | 72.89 | 91.13 | 49 | 7,581.70 | 1,895.43 |
| Washington | | | | 431 | 2,284.04 | 3,961.71 | 272 | 58,787.08 | 14,710.64 |
| Wisconsin | | | | 39 | 178.14 | 323.52 | | | |
| Wyoming | 23 | 2,921.99 | 4,319.78 | 126 | 764.24 | 1,062.18 | 562 | 90,860.15 | 22,714.84 |
| Total | 31 | { [716.73] 2,921.99 } | 34,856.66 | 5,735 | 22,257.24 | 33,184.66 | 4,985 | 890,700.09 | 222,692.56 |

| State or Territory. | Final entries under the desert-land act. | | | Homestead entries commuted to cash. | | | Supplemental and additional payments. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | | | | 178 | [17,634.19] | $21,918.69 | 1 | 1.34 | $1.70 |
| Arizona | 7 | [584.75] | $584.75 | 16 | [2,310.42] | 2,888.02 | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | 223 | [25,494.55] | 31,853.13 | | 6.76 | 26.01 |
| California | 40 | [5,393.94] | 5,393.94 | 82 | [11,321.16] | 16,023.15 | | | |
| Colorado | 139 | [23,578.90] | 23,578.93 | 163 | [24,501.93] | 33,517.66 | | | |
| Florida | | | | 278 | [37,318.87] | 46,649.06 | | | |
| Idaho | 163 | [22,393.85] | 22,409.37 | 272 | [36,500.86] | 54,183.04 | | | |
| Iowa | | | | 1 | [40.00] | 50.00 | | | |
| Kansas | | | | 62 | [8,280.30] | 11,568.65 | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | 176 | [16,040.34] | 22,057.08 | 2 | [330.44] | 161.34 |
| Michigan | | | | 40 | [3,516.32] | 4,395.16 | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | 315 | [39,602.56] | 51,655.98 | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | 149 | [13,477.32] | 17,633.75 | 2 | [40.47] | 50.60 |
| Montana | 602 | [106,210.57] | 106,201.18 | 226 | [32,971.53] | 46,202.78 | 1 | | 1.00 |
| Nebraska | | | | 112 | [12,777.20] | 16,126.71 | | | |
| Nevada | 9 | [1,629.00] | 1,629.00 | 7 | [1,106.92] | 1,767.30 | | | |
| New Mexico | 70 | [12,430.94] | 12,430.94 | 194 | [29,840.98] | 37,300.62 | | | |
| North Dakota | 10 | [1,678.36] | 1,678.36 | 3,185 | [470,032.99] | 607,336.29 | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | 2,127 | [303,717.57] | 379,028.43 | 1 | | .95 |
| Oregon | 72 | [9,504.55] | 9,504.55 | 210 | [31,478.42] | 40,092.45 | 1 | 1.24 | 3.10 |
| South Dakota | 10 | [2,069.62] | 2,069.62 | 985 | [144,219.77] | 106,586.85 | | | |
| Utah | 6 | [600.00] | 600.00 | 2 | [224.76] | 280.95 | | | |
| Washington | 14 | [1,754.75] | 1,754.75 | 582 | [84,670.72] | 136,465.76 | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | 84 | [5,902.94] | 9,004.32 | | | |
| Wyoming | 100 | [17,659.99] | 17,659.99 | 96 | [14,811.27] | 19,214.39 | | | |
| Total | 1,242 | [205,489.22] | 205,495.38 | 9,765 | [1,367,793.89] | 1,713,800.22 | 8 | { [370.91] 9.34 } | 244.70 |

[a] Payments thereon.

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

| State or Territory. | Sales of town sites. | | | Sales of town lots. | | | Cash substitution. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alaska | 1 | 378.23 | $472.79 | | | | | | |
| California | 1 | 80.00 | 200.00 | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 2 | 76.84 | 142.10 | | | | | | |
| Iowa | | | | | | | 1 | [160.00] | $200.00 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | 2 | [159.37] | 199.21 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | 3 | [280.00] | 450.00 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | 1 | [120.00] | 150.00 |
| Oregon | | | | 2 | | $28.00 | | | |
| Washington | | | | 7 | (a) | 2,075.00 | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | 1 | [120.00] | 150.00 |
| Total | 4 | 535.07 | 814.89 | 9 | | 2,103.00 | 8 | [839.37] | 1,149.21 |

| State or Territory. | Amounts recovered on suits Nos. 878–979, United States *v.* Southern Pacific R. R. Co. | | | Balance of purchase money on double minimum lands. | | | Competitive bids. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| California | | [30,000.00] | $35,181.14 | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | | | | 1 | | $2.00 |
| Louisiana | | | | 1 | [158.78] | $198.47 | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | 13 | [1,079.58] | 1,348.93 | | | |
| Montana | | | | | | | 1 | | 1.00 |
| North Dakota | | | | | | | 7 | | 32.00 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | 1 | | 1.00 |
| South Dakota | | | | | | | 9 | | 126.00 |
| Washington | | | | | | | 1 | | 5.00 |
| Total | | [30,000.00] | 35,181.14 | 14 | [1,238.36] | 1,547.40 | 20 | | 167.00 |

| State or Territory. | Interest payments. | | | Lieu selections. | | | Sales under act Aug. 31, 1852. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | 1 | 80.62 | $100.78 |
| Oklahoma | | | $4,639.75 | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | 4 | 50.99 | $63.73 | | | |
| Total | | | 4,639.75 | 4 | 50.99 | 63.73 | 1 | 80.62 | 100.78 |

| State or Territory. | Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887. | | | Act May 14, 1898. | | | Act Mar. 1, 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | 11 | 437.80 | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | | 2 | 19.32 | $48.32 | | | |
| California | 2 | 320.00 | $200.00 | | | | | | |
| Minnnesota | 3 | 151.75 | 379.38 | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | | | | 1 | 134.22 | $167.77 |
| Total | 16 | 909.55 | 579.38 | 2 | 19.32 | 48.32 | 1 | 134.22 | 167.77 |

(a) Port Angeles.

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

| State or Territory. | Sept. 30, 1890. | | | Mar. 2, 1895. | | | Jan. 18, 1897. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Mississippi | | | | 5 | [739.91] | $1,430.26 | | | |
| Montana | 1 | 160.00 | $400.00 | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | 3 | [382.37] | [a]$2,714.56<br>305.89 |
| Oregon | 1 | 40.00 | 50.00 | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | 1 | 67.13 | 83.91 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 267.13 | 533.91 | 5 | [739.91] | 1,430.26 | 3 | ]382.37] | 3,020.45 |

| State or Territory. | June 4, 1897. | | | Total cash sales. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | | | | 411 | 1,678.68 | $24,680.29 |
| Alaska | | | | 25 | 4,911.84 | 14,291.11 |
| Arizona | | | | 288 | 13,926.99 | 49,994.75 |
| Arkansas | | | | 663 | 20,278.30 | 80,643.09 |
| California | | | | 1,301 | 147,707.54 | 261,958.10 |
| Colorado | | | | 2,403 | 234,326.10 | 455,104.20 |
| Florida | | | | 830 | 26,003.63 | 111,420.28 |
| Idaho | | | | 1,826 | 175,563.21 | 288,206.39 |
| Iowa | | | | 5 | 210.14 | 575.35 |
| Kansas | | | | 298 | 4,062.48 | 18,082.40 |
| Louisiana | | | | 558 | 21,286.52 | 75,230.86 |
| Michigan | | | | 190 | 10,630.08 | 31,141.72 |
| Minnesota | | | | 997 | 61,378.38 | 203,420.71 |
| Mississippi | | | | 340 | 772.83 | 21,884.98 |
| Missouri | | | | 375 | 27,880.26 | 35,519.40 |
| Montana | | | | 2,862 | 241,457.99 | 449,757.15 |
| Nebraska | | | | 502 | 8,408.58 | 35,535.02 |
| Nevada | | | | 151 | 8,208.91 | 33,878.47 |
| New Mexico | | | | 1,594 | 152,884.36 | 111,118.33 |
| North Dakota | | | | 4,514 | 26,418.26 | 687,799.47 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 2,397 | 630.25 | 387,478.46 |
| Oregon | | | | 1,922 | 210,557.03 | 483,702.90 |
| South Dakota | | | | 1,529 | 38,299.66 | 149,332.21 |
| Utah | | | | 242 | 19,062.01 | 96,828.76 |
| Washington | 1 | 7.47 | $9.35 | 2,134 | 163,988.99 | 427,968.56 |
| Wisconsin | | | | 177 | 3,634.57 | 18,018.95 |
| Wyoming | | | | 1,393 | 150,084.01 | 327,967.02 |
| | 1 | 7.47 | 9.35 | 29,927 | 1,774,251.60 | 4,881,538.93 |
| New Jersey | | | | 1 | 90.03 | 4,449.89 |
| Total | | | | 29,928 | 1,774,341.63 | 4,885,988.82 |

[a] Payments thereunder.

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc*—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets are not included in the grand aggregate.]

| State or Territory. | Original entries of lands under the homestead laws. | | | | | Final homestead entries. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Commissions. | Fees. | Total fees and commissions. | Entries. | Acres. | Commissions. |
| Alabama | 1,102 | 97,352.52 | $2,444.76 | $7,600.00 | $10,044.76 | 582 | [54,948.20] | $1,377.09 |
| Alaska | 3 | 14.02 | .54 | 15.00 | 15.54 | 3 | [14.02] | .54 |
| Arizona | 427 | 60,864.94 | 2,387.42 | 3,955.00 | 6,342.42 | 79 | [10,427.12] | 415.10 |
| Arkansas | 3,618 | 411,177.70 | 10,337.21 | 28,655.00 | 38,992.21 | 1,946 | [225,271.63] | 5,665.93 |
| California | 1,461 | 211,567.12 | 9,934.89 | 13,705.00 | 23,639.89 | 524 | [76,551.69] | 3,415.09 |
| Colorado | 6,116 | 938,132.08 | 44,224.04 | 59,395.00 | 103,619.04 | 862 | [125,527.57] | 5,142.80 |
| Florida | 1,115 | 130,017.23 | 3,254.30 | 8,990.00 | 12,244.30 | 434 | [49,043.11] | 1,226.91 |
| Idaho | 3,146 | 392,193.36 | 16,628.25 | 26,300.00 | 42,928.25 | 1,223 | [172,060.36] | 7,571.17 |
| Iowa | 5 | 308.23 | 15.41 | 30.00 | 45.41 | 7 | [659.06] | 32.20 |
| Kansas | 4,279 | 657,983.30 | 21,414.09 | 41,595.00 | 63,009.09 | 333 | [47,104.84] | 1,620.36 |
| Louisiana | 688 | 52,469.39 | 1,528.32 | 4,470.00 | 5,998.32 | 604 | [58,443.96] | 1,803.45 |
| Michigan | 271 | 26,610.29 | 666.24 | 1,995.00 | 2,661.24 | 146 | [16,826.29] | 420.70 |
| Minnesota | 2,407 | 280,745.55 | 7,361.85 | 19,740.00 | 27,101.85 | 1,566 | [194,746.67] | 5,510.78 |
| Mississippi | 814 | 66,052.01 | 1,702.47 | 5,370.00 | 7,072.47 | 545 | [49,343.74] | 1,252.47 |
| Missouri | 862 | 73,541.61 | 1,968.83 | 5,730.00 | 7,698.83 | 511 | [48,235.74] | 1,282.66 |
| Montana | 3,398 | 503,789.09 | 25,305.64 | 31,955.00 | 57,260.64 | 1,109 | [158,969.34] | 8,526.38 |
| Nebraska | 4,079 | 1,719,857.44 | 16,187.25 | 40,130.00 | 56,317.25 | 854 | [126,784.73] | 3,736.02 |
| Nevada | 157 | 17,798.82 | 781.65 | 1,225.00 | 2,006.65 | 27 | [2,360.00] | 88.50 |
| New Mexico | 6,678 | 1,041,552.90 | 39,242.42 | 65,665.00 | 104,907.42 | 824 | [127,267.05] | 4,825.96 |
| North Dakota | 18,215 | 2,736,460.67 | 90,368.05 | 174,610.00 | 264,978.05 | 3,582 | [539,069.79] | 16,085.97 |
| Oklahoma | 9,455 | 1,391,582.65 | 34,791.04 | 89,165.00 | 123,956.04 | 4,826 | [732,155.33] | 18,292.16 |
| Oregon | 2,144 | 308,867.59 | 12,531.01 | 19,980.00 | 32,511.01 | 734 | [109,496.04] | 4,307.15 |
| South Dakota | 10,684 | 1,640,483.14 | 41,080.36 | 103,790.00 | 144,870.36 | 1,192 | [172,952.81] | 4,972.12 |
| Utah | 1,777 | 269,739.23 | 10,061.40 | 16,995.00 | 27,056.40 | 83 | [12,030.83] | 490.16 |
| Washington | 4,565 | 659,198.91 | 36,055.15 | 42,520.00 | 78,575.15 | 1,823 | [270,896.55] | 16,127.86 |
| Wisconsin | 570 | 51,425.11 | 2,071.61 | 4,030.00 | 6,101.61 | 444 | [45,521.65] | 1,638.63 |
| Wyoming | 1,564 | 235,146.72 | 9,737.14 | 15,103.75 | 24,840.89 | 683 | [100,040.46] | 4,077.72 |
| Total | 89,600 | 13,974,931.62 | 442,081.34 | 832,713.75 | 1,274,795.09 | 25,546 | [3,526,748.58] | 119,905.88 |

| State or Territory. | Final timber-culture entries. | | | State selections. | | | Railroad selections. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Fees. | No. | Acres. | Fees. | No. | Acres. | Fees. |
| Arizona | | | | | | | 203 | 32,262.94 | $406 |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | 1 | 80.00 | 2 |
| California | | | | 595 | 77,274.37 | $1,190 | 1,995 | 318,986.37 | 3,990 |
| Colorado | 12 | [1,440.00] | $48 | 2,271 | 360,741.63 | 4,540 | | | |
| Florida | | | | 15 | 1,119.38 | 30 | | | |
| Idaho | | | | 958 | 151,923.63 | 1,916 | 113 | 15,083.50 | 226 |
| Kansas | 3 | [470.56] | 12 | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | 2 | 198.30 | 3 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | 8 | 1,108.73 | 16 |
| Minnesota | 1 | [40.00] | 4 | 49 | 7,688.21 | 98 | 145 | 11,522.44 | 290 |
| Montana | | | | 134 | 20,331.60 | 268 | 6,259 | 995,807.56 | 12,518 |
| Nebraska | 10 | [1,594.35] | 40 | | | | 54 | 8,525.54 | 108 |
| Nevada | 1 | [160.00] | 4 | | | | 1,584 | 252,856.65 | 3,168 |
| New Mexico | | | | 219 | 34,700.10 | 438 | 42 | 2,319.75 | 84 |
| North Dakota | 2 | [200.00] | 8 | 107 | 16,642.49 | 214 | 3,140 | 484,426.03 | 6,280 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 214 | 34,093.56 | 428 | | | |
| Oregon | 1 | [160.00] | 4 | 276 | 28,050.86 | 552 | 411 | 58,752.39 | 822 |
| South Dakota | 3 | [471.54] | 12 | 183 | 28,657.49 | 368 | | | |
| Utah | | | | 173 | 30,148.24 | 346 | 557 | 89,060.85 | 1,114 |
| Washington | 1 | [160.00] | 4 | 86 | 13,618.52 | 172 | 976 | 145,484.74 | 1,952 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | 3 | 213.20 | 6 |
| Wyoming | | | | 966 | 148,561.21 | 1,932 | | | |
| Total | 34 | [4,696.45] | 136 | 6,246 | 953,551.29 | 12,492 | 15,493 | 2,416,688.99 | 30,985 |

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Wagon-road selections. | | | Lands entered with military bounty land warrants. | | | Lands entered with agricultural college scrip. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Acres. | Fees. | Entries. | Acres. | Fees. | Entries. | Acres. | Fees. |
| Alabama | | | | 16 | 1,399.50 | $35 | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | 71 | 8,994.07 | 225 | 1 | 160.00 | $4 |
| Florida | | | | 61 | 7,550.84 | 189 | 1 | 158.90 | 4 |
| Louisiana | | | | 39 | 4,121.55 | 104 | 2 | 320.00 | 8 |
| Michigan | | | | 3 | 200.00 | 5 | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | 8 | 760.00 | 19 | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | 45 | 4,787.47 | 120 | 1 | 154.25 | |
| Oregon | 2 | 320.00 | $4 | 1 | 160.00 | 4 | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | 1 | 80.00 | 2 | | | |
| Total | 2 | 320.00 | 4 | 245 | 28,053.43 | 703 | 5 | 793.15 | 16 |

| State or Territory. | Lands entered with private land scrip. | | Indian allotments. | | Lieu selections under act March 3, 1903. | | Commissions on commuted Indian lands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | Entries. | Acres. | Entries. | Acres. | |
| Alabama | 2 | 83.89 | | | 11 | 858.70 | |
| Arkansas | 14 | 840.00 | | | | | |
| California | | | 12 | 1,697.16 | | | |
| Colorado | | | | | | | $104.05 |
| Florida | 5 | 239.56 | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | | 436.29 |
| Louisiana | 28 | 1,690.85 | | | | | |
| Michigan | 1 | 80.00 | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 17 | 784.50 | | | | | 2,426.50 |
| Mississippi | 26 | 1,363.23 | | | | | |
| Montana | | | 132 | 20,813.66 | | | 383.94 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | 14.00 |
| North Dakota | 7 | 280.00 | 391 | 61,600.78 | | | 224.86 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | 3,300.63 |
| Oregon | | | | | | | 4.80 |
| South Dakota | | | | | | | 3,057.15 |
| Washington | | | 1 | 145.75 | | | |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 159.56 | | | | | |
| Total | 104 | 5,521.59 | 536 | 84,257.35 | 11 | 858.70 | 9,952.22 |

| State or Territory. | Absentee Wyandotte selections. | | Lands entered with Chippewa, Red Lake, and Pembina scrip. | | Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip. | | Lands entered with Valentine scrip. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Acres. | No. | Acres. | Entries. | Acres. | Entries. | Acres. | Fees. |
| Kansas | 10 | 800.00 | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | 1 | 160.00 | 4 | 560.00 | 13 | 463.75 | $13 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | 1 | 40.00 | 1 |
| Oregon | 95 | 7,598.45 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 105 | 8,398.45 | 1 | 160.00 | 4 | 560.00 | 14 | 503.75 | 14 |

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Small holdings. | | Swamp lands patented (acres). | Total miscellaneous entries. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entries. | Acres. | | Entries. | Acres. | Amount received. |
| Alabama | | | 1,168.02 | 1,713 | 100,862.63 | $11,456.85 |
| Alaska | | | | 6 | 14.02 | 16.08 |
| Arizona | | | | 709 | 93,127.88 | 7,163.52 |
| Arkansas | | | | 5,651 | 421,251.77 | 44,889.14 |
| California | | | 52,578.72 | 4,587 | 662,103.74 | 32,234.98 |
| Colorado | | | | 9,261 | 1,298,873.71 | 113,453.89 |
| Florida | | | 964.19 | 1,631 | 140,050.10 | 13,694.21 |
| Idaho | | | | 5,440 | 559,200.49 | 53,077.71 |
| Illinois | | | 40.00 | | 40.00 | |
| Iowa | | | 439.56 | 12 | 747.79 | 77.61 |
| Kansas | | | | 4,625 | 658,783.30 | 64,641.45 |
| Louisiana | | | | 1,363 | 58,800.09 | 7,916.77 |
| Michigan | | | 40.00 | 429 | 28,039.02 | 3,102.94 |
| Minnesota | | | 33,504.24 | 4,211 | 336,188.69 | 35,463.13 |
| Mississippi | | | 2,726.99 | 1,431 | 75,083.95 | 8,444.94 |
| Missouri | | | 5.02 | 1,373 | 73,546.63 | 8,981.49 |
| Montana | | | | 11,032 | 1,540,741.91 | 78,956.96 |
| Nebraska | | | | 4,997 | 1,728,382.98 | 60,215.27 |
| Nevada | | | | 1,770 | 270,695.47 | 5,268.15 |
| New Mexico | 89 | 3,602.27 | | 7,852 | 1,082,175.02 | 110,255.38 |
| North Dakota | | | | 25,444 | 3,299,409.97 | 287,790.88 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 14,495 | 1,425,676.21 | 145,976.83 |
| Oregon | | | 1,355.20 | 3,664 | 405,104.49 | 38,208.96 |
| South Dakota | | | | 12,062 | 1,669,140.63 | 153,279.63 |
| Utah | | | | 2,590 | 388,948.32 | 29,006.56 |
| Washington | | | | 7,452 | 818,447.92 | 96,831.01 |
| Wisconsin | | | 80.00 | 1,022 | 51,957.87 | 7,748.24 |
| Wyoming | | | | 3,213 | 383,707.93 | 30,850.61 |
| Total | 89 | 3,602.27 | 92,901.94 | 138,035 | 17,571,102.53 | 1,449,003.19 |

| State or Territory. | Applications for timber and stone lands. | | Mineral applications. | | Mineral protests. | | Preemption filings. | | Homestead filings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. |
| Alabama | 8 | $80 | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | | | 56 | $560 | 1 | $10 | | | | |
| Arizona | | | 195 | 1,950 | 27 | 270 | | | 3 | $9 |
| Arkansas | 128 | 1,280 | 48 | 480 | | | | | 4 | 8 |
| California | 383 | 3,830 | 174 | 1,740 | 12 | 120 | | | 2 | 6 |
| Colorado | 233 | 2,330 | 423 | 4,230 | 56 | 560 | 178 | $534 | 55 | 165 |
| Florida | 189 | 1,890 | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 447 | 4,470 | 83 | 830 | 12 | 120 | | | 8 | 24 |
| Iowa | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | | | | 22 | 44 | 106 | 212 |
| Louisiana | 218 | 2,180 | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan | 131 | 1,310 | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 471 | 4,710 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | 5 | 10 |
| Montana | 585 | 5,850 | 186 | 1,860 | 27 | 270 | 63 | 189 | 8 | 24 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | | 85 | 170 |
| Nevada | 14 | 140 | 196 | 1,960 | 80 | 800 | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | 30 | 300 | | | 1 | 3 | 75 | 225 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 30 | | | | | | | 82 | 164 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | | | 329 | 658 |
| Oregon | 1,072 | 10,720 | 23 | 230 | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| South Dakota | 18 | 180 | 29 | 290 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 369 | 738 |
| Utah | 1 | 10 | 124 | 1,240 | 18 | 180 | | | 100 | 300 |
| Washington | 777 | 7,770 | 31 | 310 | 8 | 80 | | | 3 | 9 |
| Wisconsin | 51 | 510 | | | | | | | 5 | 10 |
| Wyoming | 361 | 3,610 | 44 | 440 | 23 | 230 | | | 21 | 63 |
| Total | 5,097 | 50,970 | 1,642 | 16,420 | 267 | 2,670 | 267 | 777 | 1,266 | 2,810 |

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Coal land filings. | | Reservoir filings. | | Town-site filings. | | Cancellation fees. | Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. | No. | Fees. | Amount. | Amount. |
| Alabama | | | | | | | $65 | $1,020.75 |
| Alaska | 285 | $855 | | | | | | 28.23 |
| Arizona | | | 6 | $18 | | | 22 | 659.25 |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | 65 | 3,847.46 |
| California | 2 | 6 | | | | | 96 | 6,177.71 |
| Colorado | 801 | 2,403 | 18 | 54 | | | 217 | 6,917.67 |
| Florida | | | | | | | 50 | 1,159.49 |
| Idaho | 8 | 24 | | | 1 | $3 | 323 | 4,884.95 |
| Iowa | | | | | | | 2 | 225.87 |
| Kansas | | | 9 | 18 | | | 231 | 2,957.77 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | 86 | 2,255.62 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | 20 | 1,699.00 |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | 370 | 4,367.28 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | 30 | 1,105.75 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | 34 | 1,169.26 |
| Montana | 179 | 537 | 15 | 45 | | | 147 | 4,883.88 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | 722 | 5,252.44 |
| Nevada | 11 | 33 | | | | | 1 | 277.56 |
| New Mexico | 108 | 324 | 4 | 12 | | | 132 | 2,757.71 |
| North Dakota | 81 | 162 | 620 | 1,240 | | | 1,965 | 11,012.80 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | 511 | 10,722.62 |
| Oregon | 12 | 36 | | | | | 331 | 4,333.27 |
| South Dakota | 46 | 92 | 617 | 1,234 | | | 824 | 10,337.65 |
| Utah | 137 | 411 | | | | | 14 | 798.20 |
| Washington | 39 | 117 | | | | | 513 | 9,078.55 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | 69 | 1,214.29 |
| Wyoming | 631 | 1,893 | 15 | 45 | | | 120 | 3,843.14 |
| Total | 2,340 | 6,893 | 1,304 | 2,666 | 1 | 3 | 6,960 | 102,988.17 |

| State or Territory. | Valentine filings. | | Fees and commission collected at San Francisco land office from April 1 to 19, 1906. | Total miscellaneous filings and fees. | | Total amount of fees and commissions from disposal of public lands. | Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Fees. | | No. | Amount. | Amount. | Entries. | Acres. | Amount. |
| Alabama | | | | 8 | $1,165.75 | $12,622.60 | 2,132 | 102,541.31 | $37,302.89 |
| Alaska | | | | 342 | 1,453.23 | 1,469.31 | 373 | 4,925.86 | 15,760.42 |
| Arizona | | | | 231 | 2,928.25 | 10,091.77 | 1,228 | 107,054.87 | 60,086.52 |
| Arkansas | | | | 180 | 5,680.46 | 50,569.60 | 6,494 | 441,530.07 | 131,212.69 |
| California | | | $327.20 | 573 | 12,302.91 | 44,537.89 | 6,461 | 809,811.28 | 306,495.99 |
| Colorado | | | | 1,764 | 17,410.67 | 130,864.56 | 13,428 | 1,533,199.81 | 585,968.76 |
| Florida | | | | 189 | 3,099.49 | 16,793.70 | 2,650 | 166,053.73 | 128,215.98 |
| Idaho | | | | 559 | 10,678.95 | 63,756.66 | 7,825 | 734,763.70 | 351,963.05 |
| Illinois | | | | | | | | 40.00 | |
| Iowa | | | | 1 | 237.87 | 315.48 | 18 | 957.93 | 890.83 |
| Kansas | | | | 137 | 3,462.77 | 68,104.22 | 5,060 | 662,845.78 | 86,186.62 |
| Louisiana | | | | 218 | 4,521.62 | 12,438.39 | 2,139 | 80,086.61 | 87,669.25 |
| Michigan | | | | 131 | 3,029.00 | 6,131.94 | 750 | 38,669.10 | 37,273.66 |
| Minnesota | | | | 475 | 9,455.28 | 44,918.41 | 5,683 | 397,567.07 | 248,339.12 |
| Mississippi | | | | 6 | 1,195.75 | 9,640.69 | 1,777 | 75,856.78 | 31,525.67 |
| Missouri | | | | 5 | 1,213.26 | 10,194.75 | 1,753 | 101,426.89 | 45,714.15 |
| Montana | | | | 1,063 | 13,805.88 | 92,762.84 | 14,957 | 1,782,199.90 | 542,519.99 |
| Nebraska | | | | 85 | 6,144.44 | 66,359.71 | 5,584 | 1,736,791.56 | 101,894.73 |
| Nevada | | | | 301 | 3,211.56 | 8,479.71 | 2,222 | 278,904.38 | 42,358.18 |
| New Mexico | 1 | $1 | | 219 | 3,754.71 | 114,010.09 | 9,665 | 1,235,059.38 | 225,128.42 |
| North Dakota | | | | 786 | 14,573.80 | 302,364.68 | 30,744 | 3,325,828.23 | 990,164.15 |
| Oklahoma | | | | 329 | 11,891.62 | 157,868.45 | 17,221 | 1,426,306.46 | 545,346.91 |
| Oregon | | | | 1,111 | 15,662.27 | 53,871.23 | 6,697 | 615,661.52 | 537,574.13 |
| South Dakota | | | | 1,083 | 13,727.65 | 167,007.28 | 14,674 | 1,707,440.29 | 316,339.49 |
| Utah | | | | 380 | 2,953.20 | 31,959.76 | 3,212 | 408,010.33 | 128,788.52 |
| Washington | | | | 858 | 17,877.55 | 114,708.56 | 10,444 | 982,436.91 | 542,677.12 |
| Wisconsin | | | | 56 | 1,803.29 | 9,551.53 | 1,255 | 55,592.44 | 27,570.48 |
| Wyoming | | | | 1,095 | 10,244.14 | 41,094.75 | 5,701 | 533,791.94 | 369,061.77 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 327.20 | 12,185 | 193,485.37 | 1,642,488.56 | 180,147 | 19,345,354.13 | 6,524,027.49 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | 1 | 90.03 | 4,449.89 |
| Grand total. | | | | | | | 180,148 | 19,345,444.16 | 6,528,477.38 |

*Recapitulation of the disposal of public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Expenses incident to the disposal of public lands. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers. | Incidental expenses. | Expense of depositing. | Total expenses. |
| Alabama | $5,906.12 | $2,483.63 | ..... | $8,389.75 |
| Alaska | 4,740.11 | 920.11 | ..... | 5,660.22 |
| Arizona | 6,777.54 | 2,456.57 | $12.15 | 9,246.26 |
| Arkansas | 22,263.78 | 7,721.72 | 10.25 | 29,995.75 |
| California | 40,855.82 | 11,299.76 | 141.90 | 52,297.48 |
| Colorado | 55,190.91 | 14,147.99 | 79.34 | 69,418.24 |
| Florida | 6,000.00 | 5,165.93 | 54.80 | 11,220.73 |
| Idaho | 29,054.55 | 11,920.88 | 205.00 | 41,180.43 |
| Iowa | 1,296.99 | 9.52 | ..... | 1,306.51 |
| Kansas | 13,284.84 | 5,265.36 | 20.60 | 18,570.80 |
| Louisiana | 10,750.57 | 4,094.14 | 6.00 | 14,850.71 |
| Michigan | 5,754.59 | 2,035.58 | ..... | 7,790.17 |
| Minnesota | 21,673.25 | 8,828.35 | 59.05 | 30,560.65 |
| Mississippi | 5,686.31 | 2,821.78 | 14.70 | 8,522.79 |
| Missouri | 5,801.55 | 2,557.60 | 31.00 | 8,390.15 |
| Montana | 42,000.00 | 15,213.56 | 84.20 | 57,297.76 |
| Nebraska | 32,109.50 | 7,878.99 | 57.50 | 40,045.99 |
| Nevada | 6,000.00 | 1,021.43 | 103.40 | 7,124.83 |
| New Mexico | 21,823.63 | 6,855.85 | 36.78 | 28,716.26 |
| North Dakota | 29,400.82 | 24,445.62 | 206.60 | 54,053.04 |
| Oklahoma | 37,440.27 | 17,874.89 | 455.00 | 55,770.16 |
| Oregon | 29,496.06 | 16,031.26 | 476.80 | 46,004.12 |
| South Dakota | 37,046.04 | 14,788.16 | 152.86 | 51,987.06 |
| Utah | 11,932.64 | 5,687.32 | 132.75 | 17,752.71 |
| Washington | 39,664.12 | 14,780.49 | 109.45 | 54,554.06 |
| Wisconsin | 7,381.87 | 1,511.19 | 5.60 | 8,898.66 |
| Wyoming | 33,930.13 | 6,835.23 | 47.15 | 40,812.51 |
| Total | 563,262.01 | 214,652.91 | 2,502.88 | 780,417.80 |

*Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1905.*

| Class of entry. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash receipts. | | Increase as compared with 1905. | | | | Decrease as compared with 1905. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sales. | Fees and commissions. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash sales. | Fees and commissions. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash sales. | Fees and commissions. |
| *Final entries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 354 | 28,036.80 | $35,807.52 | | 44 | 5,994.00 | $7,560.00 | | | | | |
| Public auction | 909 | 56,915.51 | 111,279.36 | | | | | | 399 | 24,399.32 | $55,846.74 | |
| Preemption | 19 | 2,005.95 | 2,507.44 | | | | | | 27 | 3,773.55 | 4,916.95 | |
| Timber and stone | 5,037 | 647,997.11 | 1,621,247.86 | | | | | | 151 | 48,679.95 | 120,663.19 | |
| Mineral | 1,508 | 79,349.84 | 314,632.42 | | | | | | 44 | 1,795.06 | 7,729.47 | |
| Desert land | 1,242 | 205,489.22 | 205,495.38 | | | | | | 51 | 20,134.68 | 20,768.52 | |
| Commuted homesteads | 9,765 | 1,367,793.89 | 1,713,800.22 | | | | | | 379 | 48,307.01 | 90,102.04 | |
| Timber-culture entries commuted | | | | | | | | | 4 | 640.37 | 1,000.28 | |
| Excess payments on homestead and other entries | 5,735 | 22,257.24 | 33,184.66 | | 326 | 1,147.49 | 3,375.34 | | | | | |
| Coal lands | 244 | 42,143.39 | 538,683.70 | | 86 | 21,687.04 | 261,281.30 | | | | | |
| Town sites | 4 | 535.07 | 814.89 | | | | | | 1 | 469.88 | 457.19 | |
| Supplemental payments | 8 | 380.25 | 244.70 | | | | | | 13 | 401.97 | 773.70 | |
| Abandoned military reservations | 31 | 3,638.72 | 34,856.66 | | | | | | 285 | 30,683.83 | 11,830.76 | |
| Cash substitutions | 8 | 839.37 | 1,149.21 | | | | | | 3 | 240.63 | 200.79 | |
| Under sundry acts | 32 | 2,540.59 | 5,890.22 | | | | | | 1 | 1,174.80 | 2,718.15 | |
| Competitive bids | 20 | | 167.00 | | 10 | | | | | | 206.50 | |
| Town lots | 9 | | 2,103.00 | | | | 871.00 | | 6 | 7.65 | | |
| Interest payments | | | 4,639.75 | | | | | | | | 1,221.02 | |
| Soldiers additional homesteads | | | | | | | | | 5 | 38.57 | 129.83 | |
| Homesteads | 25,546 | 3,526,748.58 | | $119,905.88 | 925 | 107,361.43 | | $6,930.32 | | | | |
| Timber culture | 34 | 4,696.45 | | 136.00 | | | | | 72 | 11,485.57 | | $288.00 |
| Military bounty land warrants | 245 | 28,053.43 | | 703.00 | | | | | 109 | 16,232.06 | | 399.00 |
| Scrip locations under sundry acts | 128 | 7,538.49 | | 30.00 | | | | 17.00 | 9 | 1,614.98 | | |
| Lands entered under donation act | | | | | | | | | 1 | 224.43 | | 10.00 |
| Commissions on final and commuted homesteads | | | | 9,952.22 | | | | 4,115.13 | | | | |
| Indian allotments | 536 | 84,257.35 | | | 385 | 77,998.44 | | | | | | |
| Small holdings | 89 | 3,602.27 | | | | | | | 38 | 1,328.20 | | |
| Swamp lands, patented | | 92,901.94 | | | | | | | | 492,605.17 | | |
| Lieu selections | 4 | 50.99 | 63.73 | | 4 | 50.99 | 63.73 | | | | | |
| Amounts recovered on suits Nos. 878 and 879, U. S. *v.* S. P. R. R. Co. | | 30,000.00 | 35,181.14 | | | 30,000.00 | 35,181.14 | | | | | |
| Balance of purchase money on double minimum land | 14 | 1,238.36 | 1,547.40 | | 14 | 1,238.36 | 1,547.40 | | | | | |
| Lieu selections under act March 3, 1903 | 11 | 858.70 | | | | | | | 32 | 4,919.70 | | |

*Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1905*—Continued.

| Class of entry. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash receipts. | | Increase as compared with 1905. | | | | Decrease as compared with 1905. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sales. | Fees and commissions. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash sales. | Fees and commissions. | Number of entries. | Number of acres. | Cash sales. | Fees and commissions. |
| *Final entries*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Absentee Wyandotte selections | 105 | 8,398.45 | | | 105 | 8,398.45 | | | | | | |
| | 51,637 | $6,248,267.96 | $4,663,296.26 | $130,727.10 | 1,899 | $253,876.20 | $309,879.91 | $11,062.45 | 1,630 | 709,157.38 | $318,565.13 | $697.00 |
| Indian lands | 4,965 | [625,604.72] 85,743.31 | 967,532.50 | | 245 | 28,257.99 | 175,724.83 | | | | | |
| Total | 56,602 | 6,959,615.99 | 5,630,828.76 | 130,727.10 | 2,144 | 282,134.19 | 485,604.74 | 11,062.45 | 1,630 | 709,157.38 | 318,565.13 | 697.00 |
| *Original entries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Desert lands | 4,985 | 890,700.09 | 222,692.56 | | 918 | 179,575.79 | 44,907.98 | | | | | |
| Homesteads | 89,600 | 13,974,931.62 | | 1,274,795.09 | 19,256 | 1,079,359.78 | | 313,356.17 | | | | |
| Total | 94,585 | 14,865,631.71 | 222,692.56 | 1,274,795.09 | 20,174 | 1,258,935.57 | 44,907.98 | 313,356.17 | | | | |
| *Railroad, State, and wagon road selections.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railroad | 15,493 | 2,416,688.99 | | 30,985.00 | 6,951 | 1,058,843.97 | | 13,901.00 | | | | |
| State (under the several acts) | 6,246 | 953,551.29 | | 12,492.00 | 3,473 | 526,769.52 | | 6,940.00 | | | | |
| Wagon road | 2 | 320.00 | | 4.00 | | | | | 5 | 403.40 | | 10.00 |
| Total | 21,741 | 3,370,560.28 | | 43,481.00 | 10,424 | 1,585,613.49 | | 20,841.00 | 5 | 403.40 | | 10.00 |
| *Filing and miscellaneous fees.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filing fees and mineral adverse claims | 12,185 | | | 83,210.00 | | | | | | | | 7.00 |
| Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc | | | | 110,275.37 | | | | 11,321.01 | | | | |
| Total | 12,185 | | | 193,485.37 | | | | 11,321.01 | | | | 7.00 |

*Recapitulation by totals.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Final entries | 56,602 | 6,959,615.99 | 5,630,828.76 | 130,727.10 | 2,144 | 282,134.19 | 485,604.74 | 11,062.45 | 1,630 | 709,157.38 | 318,565.13 | 697.00 |
| Original entries | 94,585 | 14,865,631.71 | 222,692.56 | 1,274,795.09 | 20,174 | 1,258,935.57 | 44,907.98 | 313,356.17 | | | | |
| Railroad, State, and wagon road selections | 21,741 | 3,370,560.28 | | 43,481.00 | 10,424 | 1,585,613.49 | | 20,841.00 | 5 | 403.40 | | 10.00 |
| Filing and miscellaneous fees | 12,185 | | | 193,485.37 | | | | 11,321.01 | | | | 7.00 |
| | 185,113 | 25,195,807.98 | 5,853,521.32 | 1,642,488.56 | 32,742 | 3,126,683.25 | 530,512.72 | 356,580.63 | 1,635 | 709,560.78 | 318,565.13 | 714.00 |
| Deduct total of decrease | | | | | 1,635 | 709,560.78 | 318,565.13 | 714.00 | | | | |
| Net total of increase | | | | | 31,107 | 2,417,122.47 | 211,947.59 | 355,866.63 | | | | |

Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 1,194,995.48 acres; entries originating in former years and heretofore so reported, but completed during the fiscal year 1906, embrace 5,764,620.51 acres; total acreage of final entries, 6,959,615.99; net increase in number of final entries, 514; decrease in area of final entries, 427,023.19 acres; net increase of original entries, 20,174, and increase of area, 1,258,935.57 acres.

## MINERAL DIVISION (N).

The following shows the condition of work June 30, 1905, work received during the year, work done during the year, and condition of work at close of the year June 30, 1906:

### CONTESTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 64; examined but not closed, 150) | 214 | |
| Received during year | 268 | |
| | | 482 |
| Closed during year | | 197 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 (unexamined, 109; examined but not closed, 176) | | 285 |

### QUASI CONTESTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 38; examined but not closed, 88) | 126 | |
| Received during year—merged in contests | 0 | |
| | | 126 |
| Closed during year | | 41 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 (unexamined, 35; examined but not closed, 50) | | 85 |

### MINERAL ENTRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 290; examined and suspended, 985) | 1,275 | |
| Received during year | 1,512 | |
| | | 2,787 |
| Approved for patenting during year | 1,298 | |
| Canceled during year | 122 | |
| | | 1,420 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 (unexamined, 550; examined and suspended, 817) | | 1,367 |

### COAL ENTRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 (unexamined, 75; examined and suspended, 123) | 198 | |
| Received during year | 209 | |
| | | 407 |
| Approved for patenting during year | 57 | |
| Canceled | 4 | |
| | | 61 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 (unexamined, 155; examined and suspended, 191) | | 346 |

### AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 | 222 | |
| Received during year | 282 | |
| | | 504 |
| Examined and referred during year | | 297 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 | | 207 |

### LISTS OF SELECTIONS (RAILROAD AND STATE).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received, examined, and referred during year | acres | 2,309,348.67 |

### BONDS OF UNITED STATES MINERAL SURVEYORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received, examined, and accepted during year | 188 |

### LETTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received during year (+ mineral surveys made and mineral applications filed) | 12,087 |
| Written during year | 9,098 |

MISCELLANEOUS WORK PERFORMED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal declaratory statements canceled | 73 |
| Classification of lands submitted for approval (and approved) approximately..acres. | 27,600 |
| Cases referred to the Department | 149 |
| Case referred to board of equitable adjudication | 1 |
| Hearings ordered | 60 |
| Pages official copy written | 14,004 |
| Mineral applications (final proof not made) canceled | 921 |

## SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION (P).

This division is charged with the duty of protecting the public lands from unlawful entry or appropriation and from timber and other trespasses. It supervises the work of a force of special agents employed for this purpose, prepares instructions to them covering their duties, and refers to them such cases of alleged violations of the laws relating to the public lands as may require investigation. It considers their reports when received, initiates and carries to conclusion all proceedings looking to the cancellation of fraudulent entries, and prepares cases for reference to the Department of Justice to procure cancellation of fraudulently obtained patents, to recover damages for trespasses, to compel removal of unlawful inclosures and obstructions, and to punish violators of the criminal laws relating to the public lands. It has charge of all matters relating to the timber upon unreserved public lands and to all matters relating to soldiers' additional applications under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes.

During the past year an average of 75 special agents were employed in this work under the supervision of a force of clerks in this division averaging 30 in number. About 15 of the special agents were on furlough for four months.

The following shows the condition of the work in this division on June 30, 1905, the work received and disposed of during the year, and the condition of the work on June 30, 1906:

LETTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received during year | 31,229 |
| Referred | 1,423 |
| Personal letters requiring answer pending | None. |
| Written during year | 27,775 |
| Pages of press copy books | 37,879 |

REPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pending June 30, 1905 | 1,112 | |
| Received during year | 4,197 | |
| | | 5,309 |
| Disposed of during year | | 3,005 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 | | 2,304 |

UNLAWFUL INCLOSURES.

| | Number. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases reported | 193 | 2,091,275 |
| Inclosures reported removed | 66 | 338,530 |
| Being removed, or action pending taken to compel removal | 127 | 1,752,745 |

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases reported during year | | 324 |
| Value of timber unlawfully taken: | | |
| Stumpage | $143,410.50 | |
| Recoverable to Government | $397,178.77 | |
| Criminal suits recommended | | 63 |
| Civil suits recommended | | 76 |
| Amount involved in civil suits recommended | $151,265.81 | |
| Propositions of settlement accepted | | 172 |
| (The suits recommended, propositions of settlement accepted, and sales of timber made were based, in part, upon reports made prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year, which are not included in this report.) | | |
| Amounts recovered during year: | | |
| From accepted propositions of settlement | $49,273.94 | |
| From sales of timber, etc | $7,781.45 | |
| Total | $57,055.39 | |

APPLICATIONS TO CUT TIMBER.

Forwarded to Department, 20 involving 5,964,000 feet, and 2 involving 91 cords.
Allowed, 14 involving 4,268,000 feet, and 4 involving 3,041 cords.
Denied, 4 involving 949,000 feet, and 1 involving 50 cords.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contests: | | |
| Pending June 30, 1905 | 217 | |
| Received during year | 150 | |
| | | 367 |
| Closed during year | 127 | |
| Referred during year | 22 | |
| | | 149 |
| Pending June 30, 1906: | | |
| Examined | 112 | |
| Unexamined | 106 | |
| | | 218 |
| Entries pending June 30, 1905 | 16,552 | |
| Received during year | 8,517 | |
| | | 25,069 |
| Disposed of during year | | 6,928 |
| Pending June 30, 1906 | | 18,141 |
| Referred to agents for investigation during year | | 1,920 |
| Held for cancellation or suspended during year | | 2,360 |
| Hearings ordered during year | | 469 |
| To Secretary on appeal during year | | 340 |
| Suits recommended to set aside patents during year | | 72 |

*Classification of entries received, disposed of, and pending June 30, 1906.*

| | Received. | Approved. | Canceled. | Referred. | Pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homestead: | | | | | |
| Originals | 3,997 | ..... | 1,121 | 1,294 | 7,533 |
| Finals | 467 | 561 | 50 | 1,371 | 995 |
| Cash | 714 | 612 | 96 | 758 | 1,798 |
| Desert: | | | | | |
| Originals | 571 | ..... | 100 | 116 | 955 |
| Finals | 181 | 30 | 22 | 76 | 342 |
| Timber culture: | | | | | |
| Originals | 4 | ..... | 30 | 32 | 82 |
| Finals | 156 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 233 |
| Timber and stone: | | | | | |
| Sworn statements | 184 | ..... | 20 | 40 | 1,378 |
| Cash | 301 | 564 | 14 | 709 | 2,189 |
| Mineral: | | | | | |
| Applications | 20 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 38 |
| Entries | 118 | ..... | 1 | 38 | 222 |
| Selections: | | | | | |
| State | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| Forest | 18 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 59 |
| Indian allotments | 109 | ..... | 8 | 163 | 579 |
| Soldiers' additional: | | | | | |
| Applications | 830 | 696 | 544 | 1,393 | 1,593 |
| Finals | 699 | 727 | 45 | 776 | 9 |
| Recertified | 58 | 60 | 5 | 66 | 48 |
| Substitute | 86 | 35 | 10 | 55 | 81 |
| Total | 8,517 | 3,289 | 2,070 | 6,928 | 18,141 |

## FORESTRY, SCRIP, AND WARRANT DIVISION (R).

The work performed by this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters and reports pending June 30, 1905 | 1,240 |
| Letters and reports received and registered during 1906 | 8,632 |
| Total | 9,872 |
| Letters and reports disposed of in 1906 | 9,128 |
| Letters and reports pending June 30, 1906 | 744 |
| Letters written | 15,912 |

*Forest reserves established.*

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation establishing the reserve. | Estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| California | The Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve | July 14, 1905 | 626,724 |
| South Dakota | Short Pine Forest Reserve | July 22, 1905 | 19,040 |
| Kansas | Garden City Forest Reserve | July 25, 1905 | 97,280 |
| Colorado | Holy Cross Forest Reserve | Aug. 25, 1905 | 990,720 |
| Utah | Dixie Forest Reserve | Sept. 25, 1905 | 465,920 |
| Arizona | Tonto Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 1,115,200 |
| California | Shasta Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 1,377,126 |
| Montana | Big Belt Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 630,260 |
| Do | Hell Gate Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 1,481,280 |
| New Mexico | Portales Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 172,680 |
| Do | Jemez Forest Reserve | Oct. 12, 1905 | 1,237,205 |
| California | Yuba Forest Reserve | Nov. 11, 1905 | 524,287 |
| Utah | Beaver Forest Reserve | Jan. 24, 1906 | 261,593 |
| Colorado and Utah | La Sal Forest Reserve | Jan. 25, 1906 | 158,462 |
| Colorado | Fruita Forest Reserve | Feb. 24, 1906 | 7,680 |
| Nebraska | North Platte Forest Reserve | Mar. 10, 1906 | 347,170 |
| Oregon | Blue Mountains Forest Reserve [a] | Mar. 15, 1906 | 2,675,620 |
| Montana | Helena Forest Reserve | Apr. 12, 1906 | 782,160 |
| Utah | Vernon Forest Reserve | Apr. 24, 1906 | 68,800 |
| Nevada | Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve | May 3, 1906 | 423,660 |
| Utah | Fillmore Forest Reserve | May 19, 1906 | 399,600 |
| Idaho and Utah | Bear River Forest Reserve [b] | May 28, 1906 | 683,280 |
| California | Monterey Forest Reserve | June 25, 1906 | 335,195 |
| Do | San Luis Obispo Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 363,350 |

[a] With this reserve was consolidated the Baker City Forest Reserve, after excluding therefrom a small area.

[b] With this reserve was consolidated the Logan Forest Reserve, Utah.

*Forest reserves enlarged.*

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation enlarging the reserve. | Estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Utah | Uintah Forest Reserve | July 14, 1905 | 1,852,000 |
| New Mexico | Gila Forest Reserve | July 21, 1905 | 2,823,900 |
| Utah | Payson Forest Reserve | do | 167,280 |
| California | The Sierra Forest Reserve | July 25, 1905 | 5,040,520 |
| California and Nevada | Tahoe Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 897,952 |
| Montana | Little Belt Forest Reserve | do | 583,560 |
| Do | Madison Forest Reserve | do | 958,800 |
| New Mexico | Lincoln Forest Reserve | do | 542,519 |
| Utah and Wyoming | Uinta Forest Reserve | Jan. 16, 1906 | 2,281,848 |
| Utah | Sevier Forest Reserve | Jan. 17, 1906 | 710,920 |
| Do | Manti Forest Reserve | Jan. 18, 1906 | 777,920 |
| Do | Fish Lake Forest Reserve | Jan. 22, 1906 | 288,800 |
| Montana | Gallatin Forest Reserve | Mar. 7, 1906 | 888,660 |
| Oregon | Ashland Forest Reserve | Apr. 24, 1906 | 21,120 |
| Idaho | Weiser Forest Reserve | May 10, 1906 | 1,059,520 |
| Oklahoma | Wichita Forest Reserve | May 29, 1906 | 60,800 |
| Montana | Hell Gate Forest Reserve | June 2, 1906 | 1,581,120 |
| California | The Sierra Forest Reserve | Act June 11, 1906. | 9,414 |
| New Mexico | Lincoln Forest Reserve | June 25, 1906 | 545,256 |
| Arizona | Black Mesa Forest Reserve | June 30, 1906 | 2,030,240 |

*Forest reserves reduced.*

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation reducing the reserve. | Estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| New Mexico | Lincoln Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 542,519 |
| Oregon | The Baker City Forest Reserve [a] | Mar. 15, 1906 | |
| Utah and Wyoming | Uinta Forest Reserve | May 29, 1906 | 2,153,106 |

[a] Reserve reduced and included in the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve.

There are, accordingly, now 106 forest reserves, created by Presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1095), embracing 106,999,423 acres, as follows:

*Existing forest reserves.*

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof. | Present estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Alaska | Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve | Dec. 24, 1892 | 403,640 |
| Do | The Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve | Aug. 20, 1902 | 4,506,240 |
| Arizona | The Grand Cañon Forest Reserve | Feb. 20, 1893<br>May 6, 1905 | 2,307,520 |
| Do | The San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve | Aug. 17, 1898<br>Apr. 12, 1902 | 1,975,310 |
| Do | Black Mesa Forest Reserve | Aug. 17, 1898<br>June 30, 1906 | 2,030,240 |
| Do | The Prescott Forest Reserve | May 10, 1898<br>Oct. 21, 1899 | 423,680 |
| Do | The Santa Rita Forest Reserve | Apr. 11, 1902 | 387,300 |
| Do | The Santa Catalina Forest Reserve | July 2, 1902 | 155,520 |
| Do | The Mount Graham Forest Reserve | July 22, 1902 | 118,600 |
| Do | The Chiricahua Forest Reserve | July 30, 1902 | 169,600 |
| Do | The Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve | Mar. 20, 1905 | 45,760 |
| Do | Tonto Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 1,115,200 |
| California | San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve | Dec. 20, 1892 | 555,520 |

*Existing forest reserves*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof. | Present estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| California | The Sierra Forest Reserve | Feb. 14, 1893<br>Act Feb. 7, '05<br>July 25, 1905<br>Act June 11, '06 | 5,049,934 |
| Do. | San Bernardino Forest Reserve | Feb. 25, 1893 | 737,120 |
| Do. | The Trabuco Cañon Forest Reserve | Feb. 25, 1893<br>Jan. 30, 1899 | 109,920 |
| Do. | The Stanislaus Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>Act Feb. 7, '05 | 627,780 |
| Do. | The San Jacinto Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897 | 668,160 |
| Do. | The Santa Barbara Forest Reserve | Dec. 22, 1903 | 1,838,323 |
| Do. | The Modoc Forest Reserve | Nov. 29, 1904 | 288,218 |
| Do. | The Warner Mountains Forest Reserve | ....do..... | 306,518 |
| Do. | The Plumas Forest Reserve | Mar. 27, 1905 | 579,520 |
| Do. | The Trinity Forest Reserve | Apr. 26, 1905 | 1,243,042 |
| Do. | The Klamath Forest Reserve | May 6, 1905 | 1,896,313 |
| Do. | The Lassen Peak Forest Reserve | June 2, 1905 | 897,115 |
| Do. | The Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve | July 14, 1905 | 626,724 |
| Do. | Shasta Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 1,377,126 |
| Do. | Yuba Forest Reserve | Nov. 11, 1905 | 524,287 |
| Do. | Monterey Forest Reserve | June 25, 1906 | 335,195 |
| Do. | San Luis Obispo Forest Reserve | ....do..... | 363,350 |
| California and Nevada | Tahoe Forest Reserve | Apr. 13, 1899<br>Oct. 3, 1905 | 897,952 |
| Colorado | The White River Forest Reserve | Oct. 16, 1891<br>June 28, 1902<br>May 21, 1904 | 970,880 |
| Do. | The Pikes Peak Forest Reserve | Feb. 11, 1892<br>Mar. 18, 1892<br>May 12, 1905 | 1,681,667 |
| Do. | The Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve | Dec. 24, 1892<br>May 16, 1904<br>June 5, 1905 | 797,720 |
| Do. | The San Isabel Forest Reserve | Apr. 11, 1902<br>June 12, 1905 | 321,227 |
| Do. | The Gunnison Forest Reserve | May 12, 1905 | 901,270 |
| Do. | The Leadville Forest Reserve | ....do..... | 1,219,947 |
| Do. | The San Juan Forest Reserve | June 3, 1905 | 1,437,406 |
| Do. | The Park Range Forest Reserve | June 12, 1905 | 757,116 |
| Do. | The Wet Mountains Forest Reserve | ....do..... | 239,621 |
| Do. | The Cochetopah Forest Reserve | June 13, 1905 | 1,133,330 |
| Do. | The Montezuma Forest Reserve | ....do..... | 576,719 |
| Do. | The Uncompahgre Forest Reserve | June 14, 1905 | 478,111 |
| Do. | Holy Cross Forest Reserve | Aug. 25, 1905 | 990,720 |
| Do. | Fruita Forest Reserve | Feb. 24, 1906 | 7,680 |
| Colorado and Utah | La Sal Forest Reserve | Jan. 25, 1906 | 158,462 |
| Colorado and Wyoming. | The Medicine Bow Forest Reserve | May 22, 1902<br>July 16, 1902<br>May 17, 1905 | 1,574,668 |
| Idaho | The Pocatello Forest Reserve | Sept. 5, 1903 | 49,920 |
| Do. | The Henrys Lake Forest Reserve | May 23, 1905 | 798,720 |
| Do. | Weiser Forest Reserve | May 25, 1905<br>May 10, 1906 | 1,059,520 |
| Do. | The Sawtooth Forest Reserve | May 29, 1905 | 1,947,520 |
| Do. | The Payette Forest Reserve | June 3, 1905 | 1,460,960 |
| Do. | Cassia Forest Reserve | June 12, 1905 | 326,160 |
| Idaho and Montana | The Bitter Root Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>June 14, 1904<br>May 22, 1905 | 4,552,880 |
| Idaho and Utah | Bear River Forest Reserve | May 28, 1906 | 683,280 |
| Idaho and Washington | The Priest River Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897 | 645,120 |
| Kansas | Garden City Forest Reserve | July 25, 1905 | 97,280 |
| Montana | The Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>June 9, 1903 | 4,670,720 |
| Do. | Gallatin Forest Reserve | Feb. 10, 1899<br>Mar. 7, 1906 | 888,660 |
| Do. | Hell Gate Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905<br>June 2, 1906 | 1,581,120 |
| Do. | Little Belt Forest Reserve | Aug. 16, 1902<br>Oct. 3, 1905 | 583,560 |
| Do. | Madison Forest Reserve | Aug. 16, 1902<br>Mar. 28, 1905<br>Oct. 3, 1905 | 958,800 |
| Do. | The Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve | Dec. 12, 1903 | 45,080 |
| Do. | The Elkhorn Forest Reserve | May 12, 1905 | 186,240 |
| Do. | Big Belt Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 630,260 |
| Do. | Helena Forest Reserve | Apr. 12, 1906 | 782,160 |

*Existing forest reserves*—Continued.

| State or Territory. | Name of reserve. | Date of proclamation creating reserve or changing boundary thereof. | Present estimated area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Nebraska | The Dismal River Forest Reserve | Apr. 16, 1902 | 85,123 |
| Do | The Niobrara Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 123,779 |
| Do | North Platte Forest Reserve | Mar. 10, 1906 | 347,170 |
| Nevada | Ruby Mountains Forest Reserve | May 3, 1906 | 423,660 |
| New Mexico | The Pecos River Forest Reserve | Jan. 11, 1892<br>May 27, 1898 | 430,880 |
| Do | Gila Forest Reserve | Mar. 2, 1899<br>July 21, 1905 | 2,823,900 |
| Do | Lincoln Forest Reserve | July 26, 1902<br>Oct. 3, 1905<br>June 25, 1906 | 545,256 |
| Do | Portales Forest Reserve | Oct. 3, 1905 | 172,680 |
| Do | Jemez Forest Reserve | Oct. 12, 1905 | 1,237,205 |
| Oklahoma | Wichita Forest Reserve | July 4, 1901<br>May 29, 1906 | 60,800 |
| Oregon | Bull Run Timber Land Reserve | June 17, 1892 | 142,080 |
| Do | The Cascade Range Forest Reserve | Sept. 28, 1893<br>July 1, 1901 | 4,424,440 |
| Do | Ashland Forest Reserve | Sept. 28, 1893<br>Apr. 24, 1906 | 21,120 |
| Do | The Wallowa Forest Reserve | May 6, 1905 | 747,200 |
| Do | The Chesnimnus Forest Reserve | May 12, 1905 | 220,320 |
| Do | The Maury Mountain Forest Reserve | June 2, 1905 | 54,220 |
| Do | Blue Mountains Forest Reserve | Mar. 15, 1906 | 2,675,620 |
| Oregon and Washington. | The Wenaha Forest Reserve | May 12, 1905 | 731,650 |
| Porto Rico | The Luquillo Forest Reserve | Jan. 17, 1903 | 65,950 |
| South Dakota | The Cave Hills Forest Reserve | Mar. 5, 1904 | 23,360 |
| Do | The Slim Buttes Forest Reserve | ....do.... | 58,160 |
| Do | Short Pine Forest Reserve | July 22, 1905 | 19,040 |
| South Dakota and Wyoming. | The Black Hills Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>Sept. 19, 1898 | 1,209,760 |
| Utah | Fish Lake Forest Reserve | Feb. 10, 1899<br>May 2, 1904<br>Jan. 22, 1906 | 288,800 |
| Do | Payson Forest Reserve | Aug. 3, 1901<br>Nov. 5, 1903<br>July 21, 1905 | 167,280 |
| Do | Manti Forest Reserve | May 29, 1903<br>Jan. 18, 1906 | 777,920 |
| Do | The Aquarius Forest Reserve | Oct. 24, 1903 | 639,000 |
| Do | The Grantsville Forest Reserve | May 7, 1904 | 68,960 |
| Do | The Salt Lake Forest Reserves | May 26, 1904 | 95,440 |
| Do | Sevier Forest Reserve | May 12, 1905<br>Jan. 17, 1906 | 710,920 |
| Do | Dixie Forest Reserve | Sept. 25, 1905 | 465,920 |
| Do | Beaver Forest Reserve | Jan. 24, 1906 | 261,593 |
| Do | Vernon Forest Reserve | Apr. 24, 1906 | 68,800 |
| Do | Fillmore Forest Reserve | May 19, 1906 | 399,600 |
| Utah and Wyoming | Uinta Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>July 14, 1905<br>Jan. 16, 1906<br>May 29, 1906 | 2,153,106 |
| Washington | Washington Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>Apr. 3, 1901<br>June 12, 1905 | 3,952,840 |
| Do | The Olympic Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897<br>Apr. 7, 1900<br>July 15, 1901 | 1,466,880 |
| Do | Mount Rainier Forest Reserve | Feb. 22, 1897 | 1,943,520 |
| Wyoming | The Big Horn Forest Reserve | ....do....<br>June 29, 1900<br>May 22, 1902<br>Dec. 23, 1904 | 1,151,680 |
| Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. | The Yellowstone Forest Reserve | Mar. 30, 1891<br>Sept. 10, 1891<br>May 22, 1902<br>June 13, 1902<br>Jan. 29, 1903<br>May 4, 1904<br>May 22, 1905 | 7,988,560 |

SELECTIONS IN LIEU OF LANDS WITHIN FOREST RESERVES.

The following tables exhibit the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1906, in the adjustment of selections made in lieu of patented lands and unperfected claims within forest reserves, under acts of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 36), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 614), and March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1037), and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1264):

*Perfected cases.*

| Items. | Cases. | Areas. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Acres.* |
| Pending June 30, 1905 | 4,909 | 900,517.47 |
| Received during year ending June 30, 1906 | 744 | 87,248.78 |
| Total | 5,653 | 987,766.25 |
| Approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1906 | 2,000 | 283,810.51 |
| Rejected during year ending June 30, 1906 | 181 | 31,494.14 |
| Total cases finally disposed of during the year | 2,181 | 315,304.65 |
| Total pending June 30, 1906 | 3,472 | 672,461.60 |
| Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent | 62 | 11,966.00 |
| To Secretary on appeal | 88 | 16,984.43 |
| Cases suspended under various orders | 2,363 | 497,460.00 |
| Cases awaiting additional proof | 793 | 114,013.00 |
| On which no action has been taken | 166 | 32,038.17 |
| | 3,472 | 672,461.60 |

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Average acreage of selections approved for patent | 141.90 |
| Average acreage of selections rejected | 174.00 |

*Unperfected cases.*

| Items. | Cases. | Areas. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Acres.* |
| Pending July 1, 1905 | 19 | 3,251.08 |
| Received during year ending June 30, 1906 | 5 | 800.00 |
| Total | 24 | 4,051.08 |
| Approved for patent during year ending June 30, 1906 | 1 | 160.00 |
| Rejected during year ending June 30, 1906 | 1 | 160.00 |
| Total | 2 | 320.00 |
| Cases pending July 1, 1906 | 22 | 3,731.08 |
| Approved by Commissioner, but not for patent | 2 | 314.13 |
| Cases suspended awaiting additional evidence called for, reports from forest officers, and determination of hearings ordered | 20 | 3,416.95 |
| Total | 22 | 3,731.08 |

MISCELLANEOUS CASES AND APPEALS.

In connection with such selections there have been received, docketed, and acted upon during the year ending June 30, 1906, appeals and contested and miscellaneous cases as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Awaiting action July 1, 1905 | 95 | |
| Received and docketed during year ending June 30, 1906 | 222 | |
| | | 317 |
| Acted upon and finally closed | 194 | |
| Acted upon, but not finally closed | 65 | |
| | | 259 |
| Awaiting action | | 58 |

The work on these selections, appeals, etc., during the year involved the preparation and dispatch of 11,643 letters and decisions, covering 15,732 pages.

All selections received at this office prior to March 1, 1906, except only cases held under orders of suspension, have been examined and either approved, rejected, or are awaiting receipt of additional evidence called for.

The following tables present a general summary of all selections received under said acts, in lieu of both patented lands and unperfected claims, up to June 30, 1906, with the acreage of land selected and the action had thereon.

| | Cases. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| *Perfected cases.* | | |
| Number selections received | 14,641 | 2,746,684.69 |
| Patented | 10,012 | 1,891,536.79 |
| Rejected | 1,122 | 182,686.30 |
| Total cases disposed of | 11,134 | 2,074,223.09 |
| Pending | 3,472 | 672,461.60 |
| *Unperfected cases.* | | |
| Received | 56 | 9,183.84 |
| Approved for patent | 18 | 2,889.00 |
| Rejected | 16 | 2,563.76 |
| Total cases disposed of | 34 | 5,452.76 |
| Cases pending | 22 | 3,731.08 |

MILITARY BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

The following is a detailed statement of the work done by the military bounty land warrant and scrip section during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Original letters written | 1,722 |
| Warrant locations approved for patent | 313 |
| Scrip locations approved for patent | 46 |
| Warrant assignments approved | 90 |
| Warrant assignments disapproved | 25 |
| Scrip assignments approved | 22 |
| Scrip assignments disapproved | 4 |

*Condition of bounty-land business under the acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1906.*

| | Warrants issued. | | Warrants located. | | Warrants outstanding. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Acres. | Number. | Acres. | Number. | Acres. |
| Act 1812: | | | | | | |
| 160 acres | 28,085 | 4,493,600 | 27,978 | 4,476,480 | 107 | 17,120 |
| 320 acres | 1,101 | 352,320 | 1,034 | 330,380 | 67 | 21,440 |
| Total | 29,186 | 4,845,920 | 29,012 | 4,806,860 | 174 | 38,560 |
| Act 1847: | | | | | | |
| 160 acres | 80,689 | 12,910,240 | 79,194 | 12,671,040 | 1,495 | 239,200 |
| 40 acres | 7,585 | 303,400 | 7,105 | 284,200 | 480 | 19,200 |
| Total | 88,274 | 13,213,640 | 86,299 | 12,955,240 | 1,975 | 258,400 |
| Act 1850: | | | | | | |
| 160 acres | 27,450 | 4,392,000 | 26,911 | 4,305,760 | 539 | 86,240 |
| 80 acres | 57,717 | 4,617,360 | 56,467 | 4,517,360 | 1,250 | 100,000 |
| 40 acres | 103,978 | 4,159,120 | 100,984 | 4,039,360 | 2,994 | 119,760 |
| Total | 189,145 | 13,168,480 | 184,362 | 12,862,480 | 4,783 | 306,000 |
| Act 1852: | | | | | | |
| 160 acres | 1,223 | 195,680 | 1,196 | 191,360 | 27 | 4,320 |
| 80 acres | 1,699 | 135,920 | 1,667 | 133,360 | 32 | 2,560 |
| 40 acres | 9,070 | 362,800 | 8,894 | 355,760 | 176 | 7,040 |
| Total | 11,992 | 694,400 | 11,757 | 680,480 | 235 | 13,920 |
| Act 1855: | | | | | | |
| 160 acres | [a] 115,599 | 18,495,840 | 110,973 | 17,755,680 | 4,626 | 740,160 |
| 120 acres | 97,086 | 11,650,320 | 91,252 | 10,945,080 | 5,834 | 700,080 |
| 80 acres | 49,486 | 3,958,880 | 48,397 | 3,871,760 | 1,089 | 87,120 |
| 60 acres | 359 | 21,540 | 317 | 19,020 | 42 | 2,520 |
| 40 acres | 542 | 21,680 | 470 | 18,860 | 72 | 2,880 |
| 10 acres | 5 | 50 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 20 |
| Total | 263,077 | 34,148,310 | 251,412 | 32,610,370 | 11,665 | 1,532,780 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Act of 1812 | 29,186 | 4,845,920 | 29,012 | 4,806,860 | 174 | 38,560 |
| Act of 1847 | 88,274 | 13,213,640 | 86,299 | 12,955,240 | 1,975 | 258,400 |
| Act of 1850 | 189,145 | 13,168,480 | 184,362 | 12,862,480 | 4,783 | 306,000 |
| Act of 1852 | 11,992 | 694,400 | 11,757 | 680,480 | 235 | 13,920 |
| Act of 1855 | 263,077 | 34,148,310 | 251,412 | 32,610,370 | 11,665 | 1,532,780 |
| Total | 581,674 | 66,070,750 | 562,842 | 63,915,430 | 18,832 | 2,149,660 |

[a] The last 160-acre warrant, act 1855, is numbered 115726; deduct 127 warrant blanks not used; leaves 115,599 actually issued.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS SINCE 1833.

| Name. | By whom appointed. | Whence appointed. | Date of commission. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edwards, James L | Jackson | Virginia | Mar. 3, 1833 |
| Heath, James E | Fillmore | do | Nov. 27, 1850 |
| Waldo, Loren P | Pierce | Connecticut | Mar. 17, 1853 |
| Minot, Josiah | do | New Hampshire | Aug. 1, 1855 |
| Whiting, George C | do | Virginia | Jan. 19, 1857 |
| Barrett, Joseph H | Lincoln | Ohio | Apr. 15, 1861 |
| Cox, Christopher C | Johnson | Maryland | July 28, 1868 |
| Van Aernam, Henry | Grant | New York | May 1, 1869 |
| Baker, James H | do | Minnesota | Apr. 20, 1871 |
| Atkinson, Henry M | do | Nebraska | Mar. 26, 1875 |
| Gill, Charles R | do | Wisconsin | Feb. 10, 1876 |
| Bentley, John A | do | do | Mar. 28, 1876 |
| Dudley, William W | Garfield | Indiana | June 27, 1881 |
| Clarke, Otis P. G | Arthur | Rhode Island | Nov. 15, 1884 |
| Black, John C | Cleveland | Illinois | Mar. 19, 1885 |
| Tanner, James | Harrison | New York | Mar. 27, 1889 |
| Raum, Green B | do | Illinois | Oct. 19, 1889 |
| Lochren, William | Cleveland | Minnesota | Apr 13, 1893 |
| Murphy, Dominic I | do | Pennsylvania | May 28, 1896 |
| Evans, Henry Clay | McKinley | Tennessee | Apr. 1, 1897 |
| Ware, Eugene F | Roosevelt | Kansas | May 10, 1902 |
| Warner, Vespasian | do | Illinois | Mar. 4, 1905 |

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
*Washington, D. C., August 29, 1906.*

Mr. SECRETARY: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Bureau of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

The exhibits which accompany the report show in detail the various phases of the work of the Bureau and of the eighteen agencies for the payment of pensions.

Exhibit No. 1 shows the number of pensioners added to and the number dropped from the pension roll during the year, and the number and annual value of the pensions of each class on the roll June 30, 1906.

At the close of the fiscal year there were on the roll 985,971 pensioners, a decrease of 12,470 from the previous year. This is the greatest decrease in the number of pensioners for any one year in the history of the Bureau, and the number of pensioners at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was the smallest since 1897.

During the fiscal year 1906 there were added to the roll 33,569 new pensioners and 1,405 restorations and renewals, making a total addition to the roll of 34,974. The total number of pensioners on the roll during the year was 1,033,415. The number of pensioners dropped from the roll during the year was 47,444, leaving the number of pensioners June 30, 1906, 985,971, being a net decrease, as stated, of 12,470 from the previous year.

The maximum number of pensioners in the history of the Bureau was reached January 31, 1905, when it was 1,004,196, since which date there has been a steady decrease, aggregating, to June 30, 1906, 18,225. Basing my judgment on the condition of the pending files of the Bureau and the death rate of pensioners, I am of opinion that the decrease in the pension roll will be more marked during the current year.

The number of pensioners dropped from the roll during the fiscal year 1906 was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| By death | 43,300 |
| By remarriage | 975 |
| By legal limitation (minors) | 1,277 |
| By failure to claim | 1,271 |
| For other causes | 621 |
| Total | 47,444 |

Of the above number of deaths, 29,208 were survivors of the civil war.

The following table furnishes a complete analysis of the pension roll on June 30, 1906, and on June 30, 1905.

This table is so arranged as to give the number and class of pensioners by wars and shows the increase or decrease of each class during the fiscal year 1906.

*Pensioners on the roll June 30, 1906, and June 30, 1905.*

| | 1906. | 1905. | Gain. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revolutionary war: | | | | |
| Widows | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Daughters | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 |
| War of 1812: | | | | |
| Widows | 660 | 776 | ..... | 116 |
| Indian wars: | | | | |
| Survivors | 2,173 | 2,269 | ..... | 96 |
| Widows | 3,367 | 3,461 | ..... | 94 |
| Mexican war: | | | | |
| Survivors | 3,984 | 4,540 | ..... | 556 |
| Widows | 7,488 | 7,653 | ..... | 165 |
| Civil war: | | | | |
| General law— | | | | |
| Invalids | 205,375 | 219,384 | ..... | 14,009 |
| Widows | 76,810 | 77,620 | ..... | 810 |
| Minor children | 662 | 769 | ..... | 107 |
| Mothers | 5,519 | 6,643 | ..... | 1,124 |
| Fathers | 1,097 | 1,410 | ..... | 313 |
| Brothers and sisters | 205 | 195 | 10 | ..... |
| Helpless children | 479 | 472 | 7 | ..... |
| Act of June 27, 1890— | | | | |
| Invalids | 461,078 | 465,224 | ..... | 4,146 |
| Widows | 175,237 | 169,066 | 6,171 | ..... |
| Minor children | 4,167 | 4,177 | ..... | 10 |
| Helpless children | 274 | 250 | 24 | ..... |
| Army nurses | 579 | 603 | ..... | 24 |
| War with Spain: | | | | |
| Invalids | 17,646 | 15,711 | 1,935 | ..... |
| Widows | 1,094 | 1,068 | 26 | ..... |
| Minor children | 298 | 272 | 26 | ..... |
| Mothers | 3,061 | 2,957 | 104 | ..... |
| Fathers | 512 | 473 | 39 | ..... |
| Brothers and sisters | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| Helpless children | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Regular establishment: | | | | |
| Invalids | 10,648 | 10,030 | 618 | ..... |
| Widows | 2,498 | 2,453 | 45 | ..... |
| Minor children | 120 | 115 | 5 | ..... |
| Mothers | 783 | 714 | 69 | ..... |
| Fathers | 130 | 108 | 22 | ..... |
| Brothers and sisters | 5 | 6 | ..... | 1 |
| Helpless children | 8 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| Total | 985,971 | 998,441 | 9,102 | 21,572 |

Net loss, 12,470.

At the close of the fiscal year 1905 there were on the pension roll 684,608 survivors of the civil war. On June 30, 1906, this number had decreased to 666,453.

Exhibit No. 1 shows that the annual value of the roll on June 30, 1906, was $136,237,749. That is the amount that would be required to pay the pensioners then on the roll for one year if there were no changes by deaths or otherwise during the year. It will be noted that while there has been a material decrease in the number of pensioners the annual value of the roll is nearly as large as it was last year. This arises from the fact that the ratings of many invalid pen-

sions are constantly increasing, and therefore the annual value of such pensions is greater than the year previous. A demonstration of the increase in annual values will be found in the following table, showing that the annual value of civil-war pensions is steadily increasing, while a slight decrease is shown in pensions based upon the war with Spain and the regular establishment.

| | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. | 1903. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average annual value each pension | $138.18 | $136.96 | $134.84 | $133.49 | $132.23 |
| Regular establishment | 173.35 | 174.19 | 173.09 | | |
| General law, civil war | 191.43 | 187.51 | 180.58 | 176.16 | 171.28 |
| Act June 27, 1890 | 114.33 | 113.20 | 110.69 | 108.82 | 108.59 |
| War with Spain | 127.33 | 127.90 | 132.18 | 137.25 | 140.78 |

Exhibit No. 2 shows the number and amount of first payments on each class of certificates made during the fiscal year 1906 and the amount of fees paid to attorneys for their services in the prosecution of claims.

The total amount of first payments was $6,152,182.67, paid to 111,803 pensioners, which was a decrease of $2,787,831.89 from the previous year. The average value of first payment in each case was $55.02.

Those payments constitute the amounts that had accumulated for the periods which had elapsed between the dates of filing claims, or deaths of soldiers, and the dates of the quarterly payments preceding the allowance of the claims, and may properly be termed "arrears."

Those payments will decrease in amount, for the reason that the work of the Bureau is practically current and less time will elapse from the dates when pensions legally begin to the dates of their settlement.

At the close of the year there always remain in the hands of the different pension agents certificates upon which no payments have been made. These certificates are issued so nearly the close of the year that the pension agents are unable to obtain vouchers from the pensioners in time to make the payments before the close of the year. The number of unpaid certificates on hand June 30, 1906, was 12,400, on which there was due as first payments the sum of $434,460.67. If those certificates had been paid prior to June 30, 1906, said amount would have been charged to the pension appropriation for that fiscal year.

The total amount paid to attorneys for services in the prosecution of claims for the year 1906 was $478,460.42, a decrease from the previous year of $240,904.65.

Exhibit No. 3 is a statement showing the amounts appropriated for payment of pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries and

expenses of pension agencies, salaries of employees of the Bureau, per diem and expenses of special examiners, and disbursements on account thereof, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, together with the unexpended balances at the close of the year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation for pension (act March 3, 1905) | $137,000,000.00 |
| Deficiency appropriation (act February 27, 1906) | 3,500,000.00 |
| Repayments to the appropriation | 21,558.65 |
| Total amount available for pensions | 140,521,558.65 |
| Amount disbursed for pensions | 139,000,288.25 |
| Balance covered into the Treasury | 1,521,270.40 |
| Appropriation for medical examinations | 700,000.00 |
| Repayment to the appropriation | 7.00 |
| Total amount available for medical examinations | 700,007.00 |
| Disbursed for medical examinations | 496,540.10 |
| Unexpended balance | 203,466.90 |
| Appropriations for salaries and clerk hire, agencies | 507,000.00 |
| Repayment to the appropriation | 30.00 |
| Amount available for salaries and clerk hire, agencies | 507,030.00 |
| Disbursed for salaries and clerk hire, agencies | 499,787.95 |
| Balance covered into the Treasury | 7,242.05 |
| Appropriations for rents and contingent expenses, agencies | 40,600.00 |
| Repayment to the appropriation | .60 |
| Amount available for rents and contingent expenses, agencies | 40,600.60 |
| Disbursements for rents and contingent expenses, agencies | 31,946.17 |
| Balance covered into the Treasury | 8,654.43 |
| Appropriation for examination of pension agencies | 2,500.00 |
| No disbursement for examination of pension agencies. | |
| Appropriation covered into the Treasury | 2,500.00 |
| Appropriation for salaries, Pension Bureau | 2,101,710.00 |
| Disbursed for salaries, Pension Bureau | 2,009,157.09 |
| Balance covered into the Treasury | 92,552.91 |
| Appropriation for per diem and expenses, special examiners | 350,000.00 |
| Disbursed for per diem and expenses, special examiners | 289,601.13 |
| Balance covered into the Treasury | 60,398.87 |

The amount reported in the exhibit as having been disbursed for medical examinations covers only the first three-quarters of the fiscal year. Since the close of the year, accounts of the examining surgeons for the fourth quarter to the amount of $170,978.02 have been audited and paid out of the appropriation for that year. It is estimated that after all the accounts for medical examinations

held during the fiscal year have been settled, there will be an unexpended balance of about $30,000 to be covered into the Treasury.

*Summary of unexpended balances at close of fiscal year 1906, exclusive of unexpended appropriation for the payment of pensions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries in Bureau | $92,552.91 |
| Per diem and expenses of special examiners | 60,398.87 |
| Examining surgeons (estimated) | 30,000.00 |
| Salaries and clerk hire, agencies | 7,242.05 |
| Rents and contingent expenses, agencies | 8,654.43 |
| Examination of pension agencies | 2,500.00 |
| Total | 201,348.26 |

It will be noted that the disbursements for navy pensions during the year were $4,204,004.63, and that the income from the navy pension fund available for the payment of pensions was but $363,618.89, or less than 9 per cent of the amount required for the payment of navy pensions. The law provides that navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose, and the public faith is pledged to make up the deficiency. Since 1870 this fund has been inadequate to pay navy pensions, and the deficiency has been provided for out of the public funds by Congressional appropriation.

Exhibit No. 4 is a statement showing the amounts disbursed by the United States pension agents during the fiscal year 1906, as appears from their accounts current.

These payments consist of disbursements for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, salaries of pension agents, clerk hire, rents, and contingent expenses of the agencies, the entire amount being $139,881,726.85, a decrease of $2,217,559.20 from the previous year.

The disbursements range from $2,613,153.37 at the Concord agency to $15,957,754.39 at the Topeka agency.

In addition to the payments made by the pension agents, there was disbursed by Treasury settlements, as shown by Exhibit No. 3, the sum of $146,835.62, of which $135,878.80 was for reimbursements on account of expenses of last sickness and burial of pensioners, who left no widows or minor children, made by the accounting officers of the Treasury in the final adjustment of pension claims.

The pension agency at San Francisco was moved from rented quarters into the Government building in August 1905, the agency at Indianapolis in October, 1905, and the agency at Washington in June 1906, leaving only the New York agency in rented quarters, at a cost of $4,500 per year. The removal of said agencies into Government buildings will effect a saving to the Government in rents of $6,100 per annum.

Exhibit No. 5 is a classified statement of the number of pensioners on the roll of each agency June 30, 1906, and June 30, 1905, showing

the losses and gains in each class during the year. The number of pensioners ranges from 16,533 at the Concord agency to 113,597 at the Topeka agency, and the San Francisco agency is the only one showing an increase over last year.

The net gains and losses by classes are also shown by statement on page 4 of this report.

Exhibit No. 6 shows the number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, in each insular possession, and in each foreign country on the roll June 30, 1906, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1906 in each State, Territory, insular possession, and foreign country.

A summary of this exhibit is as follows:

| | Number. | Payments. |
|---|---|---|
| Pensioners residing in States and Territories, and payments to them | 980,600 | $138,099,717.47 |
| Pensioners residing in insular possessions, and payments to them | 103 | 15,090.48 |
| Pensioners residing in foreign countries, and payments to them | 5,268 | 749,601.50 |

All these pensioners are paid through eighteen agencies, as follows:

| Location. | Name of agent. | Pensioners June 30, 1906. | Money disbursed in 1906 to pensioners. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | Selden Connor | 17,723 | $2,728,024.14 |
| Boston | Augustus J. Hoitt | 59,973 | 7,613,013.48 |
| Buffalo | Charles A. Orr | 45,818 | 6,279,374.31 |
| Chicago | Charles Bent | 76,504 | 10,727,731.58 |
| Columbus | William R. Warnock | 98,068 | 14,792,362.13 |
| Concord | Grovenor A. Curtice | 16,533 | 2,600,597.59 |
| Des Moines | William V. Willcox | 53,951 | 7,763,189.13 |
| Detroit | Oscar A. Janes | 41,388 | 6,406,190.61 |
| Indianapolis | Albert O. Marsh | 62,468 | 10,186,349.68 |
| Knoxville | William Rule | 65,246 | 8,624,689.00 |
| Louisville | Andrew T. Wood | 27,544 | 3,892,799.41 |
| Milwaukee | Edwin D. Coe | 49,603 | 7,049,921.55 |
| New York City | Michael Kerwin | 55,682 | 7,013,830.14 |
| Philadelphia | St. Clair A. Mulholland | 59,238 | 7,671,049.92 |
| Pittsburg | Daniel Ashworth | 45,944 | 6,325,708.72 |
| San Francisco | Jesse B. Fuller | 42,514 | 5,562,485.55 |
| Topeka | Wilder S. Metcalf | 113,597 | 15,911,434.87 |
| Washington | John R. King | 54,177 | 7,715,657.64 |
| Total | | 985,971 | 138,864,409.45 |

Exhibit No. 7 is a statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1906, and Exhibit No. 8 shows the same facts with relation to pensioners by special acts of Congress.

Exhibit No. 9 is a consolidated statement of pension certificates issued during the fiscal year 1906.

The following summary shows the issues, by classes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Originals | 33,642 | Supplementals | 375 |
| Increases | 71,021 | Duplicates | 2,854 |
| Additionals | 6,542 | Accrueds | 17,541 |
| Reissues | 1,436 | | |
| Restorations | 333 | Total | 136,905 |
| Renewals | 3,161 | | |

Exhibit No. 10 is a summary of the pending files of the Bureau on June 30, 1906. This exhibit shows the number of claims now in process of adjudication. At the close of the fiscal year 1905 there were 220,822 claims pending, and this number has been reduced to 182,453, a net decrease of 38,369 cases for the fiscal year 1906.

The adjudication of claims is practically current and the files of the Bureau are now in such condition that cases can be settled as soon as the necessary testimony is furnished. Especially is this true of claims for original pension, and a substantial reduction is looked for in this class of claims during the coming year.

Exhibit No. 11 is a statement showing the location of the eighteen agencies for the payment of pensions, the dates of payment, and the district paid by each agency.

### ORDER NO. 78.

Under Order No. 78 and the act of April 24, 1906, the age of 62 years and over is considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws, and when a claimant has reached the age of 62 he is entitled to receive a pension of $6 per month; after 65 years, $8 per month; after 68 years, $10 per month, and after 70 years, $12 per month, provided he served the full period of ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged from all services during that war. Medical examinations are not required in this class of claims.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the number of claims allowed under the provisions of said order and act, at the rates specified, was as follows:

*Originals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| $6 per month | 3,252 |
| $8 per month | 752 |
| $10 per month | 255 |
| $12 per month | 488 |
| Total | 4,747 |

*Increases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| $6 to $8 | 4,626 |
| $6 to $10 | 289 |
| $6 to $12 | 269 |
| $8 to $10 | 5,289 |
| $8 to $12 | 959 |
| $10 to $12 | 7,449 |
| Total | 18,881 |

The total allowances under said order and act for the fiscal year were 23,628.

The number of allowances from date of issue of order No. 78 (March 15, 1904) to June 30, 1906, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Originals | 21,042 |
| Increases | 68,198 |
| Total | 89,240 |

## BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

During the fiscal year 1906, 55 military bounty land warrants were issued, granting 8,080 acres of land.

The following statement shows the total number of bounty land warrants of all classes issued by this Bureau since the war of the Revolution, and the number of acres granted up to July 1, 1906:

| Grade of warrants. | Number. | Acres. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| War of the Revolution, acts prior to 1800 | 16,663 | 2,666,080 | Estimated average, 160 acres. |
| War of 1812, acts prior to 1850 | 29,471 | 4,891,520 | 1,101 320-acre warrants included. |
| Total | 46,134 | 7,557,600 | |
| Mexican war, act of 1847: | | | |
| 160 acres | 80,689 | 12,910,240 | This statement does not include 2,726 $100 Treasury certificates issued in lieu of 160-acre warrants and 460 $25 certificates in lieu of 40-acre warrants; in all, 454,560 acres. |
| 40 acres | 7,585 | 303,400 | |
| Total | 88,274 | 13,213,640 | |
| 1812, Mexican, and Indian wars, act of 1850: | | | |
| 160 acres | 27,450 | 4,392,000 | |
| 80 acres | 57,717 | 4,617,360 | |
| 40 acres | 103,978 | 4,159,120 | |
| Total | 189,145 | 13,168,480 | |
| Act of 1852: | | | |
| 160 acres | 1,223 | 195,680 | Superseded by act of 1855. |
| 80 acres | 1,699 | 135,920 | |
| 40 acres | 9,070 | 362,800 | |
| Total | 11,992 | 694,400 | |
| Act of 1855. | | | |
| 160 acres | 115,599 | 18,495,840 | |
| 120 acres | 97,086 | 11,650,320 | |
| 100 acres | 6 | 600 | |
| 80 acres | 49,486 | 3,958,880 | |
| 60 acres | 359 | 21,540 | |
| 40 acres | 542 | 21,680 | |
| 10 acres | 5 | 50 | |
| Total | 263,083 | 34,148,910 | |

### SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revolutionary war | 16,663 | 2,666,080 | Now obsolete. |
| War of 1812 | 29,471 | 4,891,520 | Do. |
| Act of 1847 | 88,274 | 13,213,640 | |
| Act of 1850 | 189,145 | 13,168,480 | |
| Act of 1852 | 11,992 | 694,400 | Superseded by act of 1855. |
| Act of 1855 | 263,083 | 34,148,910 | |
| Total | 598,628 | 68,783,030 | |

This Bureau has no record of the warrants issued directly from the General Land Office under special acts of Congress, nor of those issued on account of the Virginia military land grants satisfied by the United States after the cession of the Northwestern Territory, and they are not included in the above table.

## PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the amounts that have been paid to soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the Government:

| | |
|---|---|
| War of the Revolution (estimate) | $70,000,000.00 |
| War of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability) | 45,542,069.24 |
| Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability) | 8,260,143.38 |
| War with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability) | 38,059,245.23 |
| War of the rebellion | 3,259,195,306.60 |
| War with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands | 15,438,355.16 |
| Regular establishment | 7,229,312.82 |
| Unclassified | 16,135,878.80 |
| Total disbursements for pensions | 3,459,860,311.23 |

Of the above amount, $96,445,444.23 was paid from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865.

## ATTORNEYS.

The number and the changes in the roll of recognized attorneys during the year are shown in the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of attorneys on roll July 1, 1905 | 23,042 |
| Number of attorneys gained by enrollment | 898 |
| Number of attorneys gained by restoration | 12 |
| Loss by death, etc | 105 |
| Loss by disbarment | 32 |
| Number of attorneys on roll June 30, 1906 | 23,815 |
| Paid as attorneys' fees during year | $478,460.42 |

Most of these attorneys, being familiar with the pension laws, rulings, and decisions, are a valuable aid to claimants in preparing and presenting their claims in an intelligent and painstaking manner, and are of assistance to the Bureau in aiding it to reach prompt and correct conclusions. When the claimant employs an attorney the Bureau conducts its correspondence with such attorney and looks to him to advise the claimant correctly, but if claimants prefer to prosecute their claims without the intervention of an attorney they are furnished the necessary information by the Bureau as to the nature of proof required in their cases.

The fees to attorneys are paid upon the order of the Bureau out of first payments due pensioners, the amounts of such fees being regulated by law.

## SPECIAL ACTS.

Since the beginning of the civil war there have been granted by special acts of Congress 17,215 pensions and increase of pensions, of which 10,417 are now on the rolls, with an annual value of $2,937,620.

This is the face value of the certificates, but only a little more than one-half of said amount is directly chargeable to the special acts, as many of the beneficiaries had been pensioners under the general law at a lower rate.

During the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress 3,507 special acts were passed and pensions granted at the rates specified in the following summary:

| Rates specified. | Number granted. | Rates specified. | Number granted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 | 3 | $16 | 113 |
| $72 | 5 | $15 | 16 |
| $60 | 2 | $14 | 1 |
| $55 | 4 | $12 | 436 |
| $50 | 34 | $10 | 12 |
| $46 | 1 | $8 | 115 |
| $45 | 5 | $6 | 7 |
| $40 | 90 | Rate not yet determined | 1 |
| $36 | 67 | Inoperative: | |
| $35 | 2 | $72 | 1 |
| $32 | 1 | $30 | 5 |
| $30 | 1,014 | $24 | 2 |
| $25 | 30 | $20 | 1 |
| $24 | 1,088 | $16 | 1 |
| $22 | 1 | $12 | 1 |
| $20 | 417 | | |
| $18 | 1 | Total | 3,507 |
| $17 | 30 | | |

Of the above, 353 were granted to persons who had never been on the pension roll, the remainder (3,154) being granted to recipients of smaller pensions.

The annual value of said special acts is $1,003,596, and the amount of increase in payments of pension due to such acts is $526,728.

## CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

The number of new prosecutions on account of offenses against the pension laws shows a gratifying decrease. Of 127 convictions secured only 14 persons are known to have had any military or naval service, showing that the old defenders of the Government are not often offenders against the pension laws.

The following statement shows the result of the efforts made by the Bureau to protect the integrity of the pension roll:

| | |
|---|---|
| New cases presented for prosecution | 176 |
| Indictments found | 124 |
| Convictions secured | 127 |
| Sentences imposed | 113 |
| Acquittals | 15 |
| Cases dismissed | 23 |
| Civil suits instituted | 9 |
| Money recovered | $9,845 |

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS.

The payments of pensions for the fiscal year 1906 were made to the following classes of pensioners:

| | Amount disbursed. | Total. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Regular establishment.* | | | |
| Army: | | | |
| Invalids | $1,449,199.04 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 453,105.62 | | |
| | | $1,902,304.66 | |
| Navy: | | | |
| Invalids | 363,982.57 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 255,514.87 | | |
| | | 619,497.44 | |
| | | | $2,521,802.10 |
| *Civil war, general law.* | | | |
| Army: | | | |
| Invalids | 43,107,707.35 | | |
| Nurses | 86,104.66 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 13,022,664.93 | | |
| | | 56,216,476.94 | |
| Navy: | | | |
| Invalids | 380,561.92 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 192,799.07 | | |
| | | 573,360.99 | |
| | | | 56,789,837.93 |
| *Civil war, act June 27, 1890.* | | | |
| Army: | | | |
| Invalids | 53,372,565.78 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 17,779,081.44 | | |
| | | 71,151,647.22 | |
| Navy: | | | |
| Invalids | 2,058,475.03 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 799,941.16 | | |
| | | 2,858,416.19 | |
| | | | 74,010,063.41 |
| *War with Spain.* | | | |
| Army: | | | |
| Invalids | 2,508,428.09 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 787,952.60 | | |
| | | 3,296,380.69 | |
| Navy: | | | |
| Invalids | 95,293.78 | | |
| Widows and dependents | 50,482.06 | | |
| | | 145,775.84 | |
| | | | 3,442,156.53 |
| *War of 1812.* | | | |
| Survivors | 4.80 | | |
| Widows | 101,273.47 | | |
| | | | 101,278.27 |
| *War with Mexico.* | | | |
| Survivors | 624,247.79 | | |
| Widows | 752,148.57 | | |
| | | | 1,376,396.36 |
| *Indian wars.* | | | |
| Survivors | 251,664.84 | | |
| Widows | 371,210.01 | | |
| | | | 622,874.85 |
| Treasury settlements | | | 135,878.80 |
| Total payments | | | 139,000,288.25 |

## EXAMINING SURGEONS.

On June 30, 1906, there were 4,746 examining surgeons mainly organized into boards of three members each, located at different points in the United States.

In addition to the boards, a number of surgeons and specialists located at convenient places are appointed to hold examinations in cases that can not be reached by the boards or that require the attention of an expert.

These surgeons and specialists are not under civil-service rules and are paid only for the work they actually do, the payment for such services being made out of a fund specially appropriated by Congress.

During the past year 129,297 medical examinations were made by these surgeons and specialists, at an expense of about $670,000.

The following table shows the number of boards, single surgeons, and designated specialists, and their locations:

| States. | Boards. | Single surgeons. | Designated specialists. | States. | Boards. | Single surgeons. | Designated specialists. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 | 1 | 5 | Nebraska | 51 | 1 | 8 |
| Arizona | 1 | 2 | 2 | Nevada | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 24 | 2 | 9 | New Hampshire | 12 | 0 | 2 |
| California | 21 | 3 | 21 | New Jersey | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Colorado | 19 | 6 | 6 | New Mexico | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 11 | 0 | 4 | New York | 63 | 0 | 27 |
| Delaware | 3 | 0 | 2 | North Carolina | 14 | 3 | 7 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 0 | 7 | North Dakota | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| Florida | 8 | 3 | 7 | Ohio | 91 | 0 | 36 |
| Georgia | 9 | 2 | 12 | Oklahoma | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| Idaho | 3 | 6 | 2 | Oregon | 15 | 7 | 7 |
| Illinois | 92 | 0 | 31 | Pennsylvania | 84 | 0 | 31 |
| Indiana | 89 | 0 | 30 | Rhode Island | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Indian Territory | 8 | 0 | 0 | South Carolina | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Iowa | 85 | 0 | 19 | South Dakota | 21 | 5 | 7 |
| Kansas | 77 | 5 | 16 | Tennessee | 42 | 2 | 16 |
| Kentucky | 72 | 0 | 10 | Texas | 13 | 4 | 16 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 1 | 4 | Utah | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Maine | 25 | 0 | 13 | Vermont | 15 | 0 | 6 |
| Maryland | 12 | 0 | 4 | Virginia | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Massachusetts | 22 | 0 | 12 | Washington | 17 | 5 | 7 |
| Mexico | 0 | 1 | 0 | West Virginia | 32 | 1 | 10 |
| Michigan | 57 | 0 | 27 | Wisconsin | 49 | 2 | 17 |
| Minnesota | 46 | 4 | 8 | Wyoming | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 7 | 1 | 4 | | | | |
| Missouri | 89 | 0 | 25 | Total | 1,384 | 76 | 518 |
| Montana | 7 | 2 | 3 | | | | |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boards, 1,384 (3 surgeons each) | 4,152 |
| Single surgeons | 76 |
| Designated specialists | 518 |
| Total | 4,746 |

## GUARDIANSHIPS.

The Bureau makes payments of pensions due pensioners under legal disabilities to their guardians appointed by the State courts, and payments are now being made to 11,345 such guardians.

This, however, does not represent the total number of pensioners under legal disabilities, as where such pensioner has been received into a National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers his pension is paid, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 26, 1881, as amended by the acts of August 7, 1882, and July 1, 1902, to the treasurer of the Home for the use and benefit of the pensioner and those dependent upon him, and when such pensioner is an inmate

of the Government Hospital for the Insane the pension is paid to the Superintendent thereof, to be disbursed by him for the benefit of the pensioner and his family, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1905.

There are now about 400 pensioners who are inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the mail section all mail coming to the Bureau is received and distributed and all mail going out of the Bureau is dispatched. The number of pieces of mail handled during the fiscal year 1906, including applications for pensions, was 4,332,122, or about 14,000 each working day.

The board of review took action in 254,875 claims during the year, of which 138,809 were approved for allowance and 82,938 for rejection. Most of the latter were claims for increase in which no increase of disability was shown on medical examination.

In addition to the work of adjudicating claims the board of review is charged with the preparation of cases appealed to the Department from the action of this Bureau, the law division having charge of appealed cases in which the rights of attorneys are involved.

The following table shows the number of appeals and motions for reconsideration received in the Bureau during the year, the action taken by the Department in such cases during the same period, and the number pending in the Bureau on July 1, 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received in Bureau during the year | 7,850 |
| Pending in Bureau July 1, 1906 | 1,896 |
| Action by Department during year: | |
| Dismissed | 953 |
| Canceled | 27 |
| Affirmed | 8,220 |
| Reversed | 914 |
| | 10,114 |

Of the 914 reversals, 174 were cases remanded for further adjudication, viz, for special examination or for test medical examination.

Of the total number of cases—10,114—acted on by the Department, the Bureau was reversed in 914, or 9.03 per cent.

The board of review is also charged with action in cases arising under the act of December 21, 1893, which requires a notice of thirty days to be given to pensioners who are about to be dropped from the roll or whose pensions are to be reduced. During the year 424 pensioners were dropped from the roll for various causes and the pensions of 151 persons were reduced.

The number of cases on hand in the special examination division July 1, 1905, was 5,254, and the number received during the year was 9,755, a total of 15,009. The number of cases specially examined during the year was 9,759, leaving 5,250 on hand June 30, 1906. The number of credibility inquiries reported during the year was 2,221.

The average number of special examiners employed during the year was 175, and the average cost per report was $13.27.

The medical division took action in 340,563 cases and issued 147,726 orders for medical examinations during the year. One hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and forty-five certificates of examination were approved for payment and 4,986 were returned to the boards of surgeons for amendment.

The record division recorded and sent to the adjudicating divisions 201,322 new applications for pension and increase of pension and added to the files of the army and navy survivors' section 164,714 service cards during the year. The adjudicating divisions of the Bureau were also furnished with the names and post-office addresses of 63,490 survivors, to assist the divisions in obtaining information and claimants in securing testimony in the prosecution of their pension claims.

The act of March 3, 1899, provides for the dividing of the pension of resident pensioners of the United States who shall desert their wives or minor children or who are inmates of National or State Soldiers' or Sailors' Homes.

There have been allowed under this act 4,818 claims, leaving 190 claims pending at the close of the year.

It is gratifying to state that the construction of the pension laws by the Department has been characterized by the same spirit of liberality that prompted their enactment, and the decisions handed down by the Department have been promptly carried out by the Bureau.

The employees of the Bureau have given faithful and conscientious service to the Government, and we are indebted to them for the good results that have been achieved during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

VESPASIAN WARNER,
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Number of pensioners added to and dropped from the rolls during the year and the number and annual value of the pension of each class on the rolls June 30, 1906.*

| Classes. | Number of pensioners on the roll at the beginning of the year. | Pensioners added to the roll. | | | Pensioners added to classes by transfer from other classes. | | | | | Total number of pensioners added to classes during the year. | Grand total. | Actual loss to the roll during the year. | | | | | Loss to one class by allowance under another class to same person. | Total loss to the roll. | Number of pensioners on the roll at the close of the year. | Annual value of pensions June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original. | Restoration. | Renewal. | Original. | Restoration. | Renewal. | Additional. | Reissue. | | | By death. | By remarriage. | Minors by legal limitation. | By failure to claim. | By other causes. | | | | |
| *Regular establishment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 8,185 | 738 | 7 | 4 | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 8,935 | 248 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 21 | 23 | 306 | 8,629 | $1,411,704 |
| Widows, etc | 2,252 | 206 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 213 | 2,465 | 95 | 11 | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 2,345 | 443,452 |
| Navy: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 1,845 | 291 | 5 | 10 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 312 | 2,157 | 86 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 15 | 28 | 138 | 2,019 | 351,644 |
| Widows, etc | 1,151 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 1,259 | 41 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 60 | 1,199 | 253,392 |
| *Civil war.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General law: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 217,385 | 43 | 14 | 16 | .... | 25 | 1,552 | ..... | 80 | 1,730 | 219,115 | 8,716 | ..... | ..... | 88 | 31 | 6,722 | 15,557 | 203,558 | 42,291,602 |
| Nurses | 603 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 608 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 29 | 579 | 86,052 |
| Widows, etc | 85,938 | 2,694 | 11 | 703 | 10 | 2 | 75 | ..... | 167 | 3,662 | 89,600 | 5,181 | 262 | 291 | 192 | 24 | 5 | 5,955 | 83,645 | 12,708,400 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 1,999 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | 12 | 2,011 | 102 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 88 | 194 | 1,817 | 372,014 |
| Widows, etc | 1,176 | 23 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 1,203 | 63 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 72 | 1,131 | 195,684 |
| Act of June 27, 1890: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 447,645 | 10,120 | 86 | 310 | 5 | 8 | 389 | 6,344 | ..... | 17,262 | 464,907 | 19,483 | ..... | ..... | 335 | 89 | 1,673 | 21,580 | 443,327 | 53,306,610 |
| Widows, etc | 166,003 | 14,245 | 30 | 22 | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14,299 | 180,302 | 6,077 | 617 | 921 | 426 | 75 | 267 | 8,383 | 171,919 | 17,132,774 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 17,579 | 1,032 | 5 | 13 | 4 | ..... | 13 | 89 | ..... | 1,156 | 18,735 | 907 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 13 | 10 | 984 | 17,751 | 2,045,790 |
| Widows, etc | 7,490 | 574 | 1 | 3 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 578 | 8,068 | 220 | 14 | 25 | 38 | 10 | 2 | 309 | 7,759 | 771,300 |
| *War with Spain.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 15,138 | 2,342 | 134 | 16 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,492 | 17,630 | 248 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 323 | ..... | 592 | 17,038 | 2,009,091 |
| Widows, etc | 4,540 | 361 | 1 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 375 | 4,915 | 121 | 45 | 19 | 6 | 9 | ..... | 200 | 4,715 | 737,172 |
| Navy: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 573 | 65 | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 644 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 608 | 87,104 |
| Widows, etc | 240 | 28 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 269 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 260 | 47,075 |

EXHIBIT 1.—*Number of pensioners added to and dropped from the rolls during the year and the number and annual value of the pension of each class on the rolls June 30, 1906*—Continued.

| Classes. | Number of pensioners on the roll at the beginning of the year. | Pensioners added to the roll. | | | Pensioners added to classes by transfer from other classes. | | | | | Total number of pensioners added to classes during the year. | Grand total. | Actual loss to the roll during the year. | | | | | Loss to one class by allowance under another class to same person. | Total loss to the roll. | Number of pensioners on the roll at the close of the year. | Annual value of pensions June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original. | Restoration. | Renewal. | Original. | Restoration. | Renewal. | Additional. | Reissue. | | | By death. | By remarriage. | Minors by legal limitation. | By failure to claim. | By other causes. | | | | |
| *War of 1812.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Widows | 776 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 777 | 110 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 660 | $96,560 |
| *War with Mexico.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survivors | 4,540 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 4,566 | 563 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 1 | ..... | 582 | 3,984 | 609,396 |
| Widows | 7,653 | 342 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 346 | 7,999 | 476 | 8 | ..... | 24 | 1 | 2 | 511 | 7,488 | 730,992 |
| *Indian wars.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survivors | 2,269 | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 | 2,403 | 224 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | 230 | 2,173 | 224,188 |
| Widows | 3,461 | 210 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 3,671 | 284 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 304 | 3,367 | 325,752 |
| Total | 998,441 | 33,569 | 297 | 1,108 | 50 | 36 | 2,053 | 6,433 | 252 | 43,798 | 1,042,239 | 43,300 | 975 | 1,277 | 1,271 | 621 | 8,824 | 56,268 | 985,971 | 136,237,749 |

Twenty-three originals issued as reimbursements and 109 additionals payable to widows, not gains to the roll, are not included.
Act of June 27, 1890, dependent relatives are now carried under civil-war general law.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Number and amount of first payments in original, reissue, restoration, and other cases made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

| Class. | | Original. | | Increase and reissue. | | Supplemental. | | Additional. | | Restoration and renewal. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| Regular establishment: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | Invalids | 667 | $78,358.65 | 421 | $20,039.48 | | | | | 12 | $1,333.69 | 1,100 | $99,731.82 |
| | Widows, etc. | 199 | 33,182.89 | 18 | 1,804.54 | | | | | 2 | 397.60 | 219 | 35,385.03 |
| Navy | Invalids | 291 | 30,488.18 | 65 | 1,688.28 | 4 | $221.13 | | | 16 | 1,978.77 | 376 | 34,376.36 |
| | Widows, etc. | 95 | 11,826.85 | 7 | 552.07 | | | | | | | 102 | 12,378.92 |
| Civil war; general law: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | Invalids | 51 | 24,534.12 | 14,355 | 638,898.45 | 91 | 28,252.52 | | | 1,488 | 61,773.45 | 15,985 | 753,458.54 |
| | Nurses | 4 | 448.53 | 3 | 149.33 | | | | | | | 7 | 597.86 |
| | Widows, etc. | 2,670 | 413,211.57 | 221 | 42,526.44 | 3 | 266.60 | | | 781 | 102,573.92 | 3,675 | 558,578.53 |
| Navy | Invalids | | | 115 | 6,173.20 | 2 | 936.73 | | | 9 | 715.97 | 126 | 7,825.90 |
| | Widows, etc. | 25 | 6,746.60 | | | | | | | 4 | 225.50 | 29 | 6,972.10 |
| Civil war; act June 27, 1890: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | Invalids | 10,145 | 660,929.27 | 48,841 | 1,069,921.62 | 110 | 2,129.37 | 6,395 | $192,895.48 | 775 | 76,180.95 | 66,266 | 2,002,056.69 |
| | Widows, etc. | 13,994 | 1,448,603.39 | 218 | 18,677.72 | 6 | 67.67 | | | 54 | 22,038.12 | 14,272 | 1,489,386.90 |
| Navy | Invalids | 1,023 | 85,567.32 | 2,519 | 59,345.84 | | | 88 | 2,387.84 | 25 | 3,549.82 | 3,655 | 150,850.82 |
| | Widows, etc. | 553 | 56,137.20 | 6 | 220.73 | | | | | 3 | 851.34 | 562 | 57,209.27 |
| War with Spain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | Invalids | 2,394 | 604,357.44 | 1,388 | 54,963.52 | | | | | 155 | 22,488.58 | 3,937 | 681,809.54 |
| | Widows, etc. | 359 | 79,778.15 | 3 | 522.93 | | | | | 4 | 1,118.94 | 366 | 81,420.02 |
| Navy | Invalids | 70 | 12,098.87 | 35 | 1,416.80 | | | | | 2 | 418.27 | 107 | 13,933.94 |
| | Widows, etc. | 24 | 5,039.87 | 1 | 2.13 | | | | | 1 | 235.20 | 26 | 5,277.20 |
| War of 1812 | Widows | 1 | 3,632.67 | 4 | 159.60 | | | | | | | 5 | 3,792.27 |
| War with Mexico | Survivors | 7 | 2,015.80 | 194 | 12,315.41 | 11 | 2,273.89 | | | 15 | 888.21 | 227 | 17,493.31 |
| | Widows | 337 | 47,567.37 | 39 | 1,012.30 | 1 | 37.87 | | | | | 377 | 48,617.54 |
| Indian wars | Survivors | 137 | 39,544.38 | 25 | 691.32 | 1 | 196.27 | | | | | 163 | 40,431.97 |
| | Widows | 215 | 50,400.27 | 6 | 197.87 | | | | | | | 221 | 50,598.14 |
| Total | | 33,261 | 3,694,469.39 | 68,484 | 1,931,279.58 | 229 | 34,382.05 | 6,483 | 195,283.32 | 3,346 | 296,768.33 | 111,803 | 6,152,182.67 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Full amount of fees paid to attorneys | $478,460.42 |
| At the close of the year there remained unpaid 12,400 cases of all classes, on which the first payments due amounted to | 434,460.67 |
| Average value of first payments in original cases | 111.07 |
| Average value of first payments in original regular-establishment cases | 122.08 |
| Average value of first payments in original general-law cases | 161.79 |
| Average value of first payments in original act June 27, 1890, cases | 87.54 |
| Average value of first payments in original War with Spain cases | 246.32 |
| Average value of first payments in original increase and reissue cases | 55.29 |
| Average value of first payments in all cases | 55.02 |

EXHIBIT 3.—*Appropriations for pensions and disbursements on account thereof for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and unexpended balances at the close of the year.*

| Items of appropriation. | Appropriations. | | | | Disbursements. | | | Balances. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount appropriated, act Mar. 3, 1905. | Deficiency appropriation act, Feb. 27, 1906. | Repayments to the appropriation. | Total. | Amount disbursed by United States pension agents. | Amount disbursed by Treasury settlements. | Total amount disbursed. | Balance remaining in the hands of United States pension agents, June 30, 1906. | Balance remaining in the United States Treasury, June 30, 1906. | Available balance, June 30, 1906. |
| Army pensions | $132,500,000.00 | $3,500,000.00 | $20,530.17 | $136,020,530.17 | $134,667,358.99 | $128,924.63 | $134,796,283.62 | $885,939.46 | $338,307.09 | $1,224,246.55 |
| Navy pensions | 4,500,000.00 | ..... | 1,028.48 | 4,501,028.48 | 4,197,050.46 | 6,954.17 | 4,204,004.63 | 101,354.65 | 195,669.20 | 297,023.85 |
| Total | 137,000,000.00 | 3,500,000.00 | 21,558.65 | 140,521,558.65 | 138,864,409.45 | 135,878.80 | 139,000,288.25 | 987,294.11 | 533,976.29 | 1,521,270.40 |
| Fees of examining surgeons, pensions | 700,000.00 | ..... | 7.00 | 700,007.00 | 496,540.10 | ..... | 496,540.10 | 203,459.90 | 7.00 | 203,466.90 |
| Salaries and expenses of pension agents: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, pension agents | 72,000.00 | ..... | ..... | 72,000.00 | 71,966.67 | ..... | 71,966.67 | ..... | 33.33 | 33.33 |
| Clerk hire, pension agencies | 435,000.00 | ..... | 30.00 | 435,030.00 | 427,791.28 | 30.00 | 427,821.28 | 6,961.24 | 247.48 | 7,208.72 |
| Rents, pension agencies | 10,600.00 | ..... | ..... | 10,600.00 | 7,855.55 | ..... | 7,855.55 | 108.34 | 2,636.11 | 2,744.45 |
| Contingent expenses, pension agencies | 30,000.00 | ..... | .60 | 30,000.60 | 13,163.80 | 10,926.82 | 24,090.62 | 2,542.39 | 3,367.59 | 5,909.98 |
| Examinations, pension agencies | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | 2,500.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Total | 550,100.00 | ..... | 30.60 | 550,130.60 | 520,777.30 | 10,956.82 | 531,734.12 | 9,611.97 | 8,784.51 | 18,396.48 |
| Grand total | 138,250,100.00 | 3,500,000.00 | 21,596.25 | 141,771,696.25 | 139,881,726.85 | 146,835.62 | 140,028,562.47 | 1,200,365.98 | 542,767.80 | 1,743,133.78 |

In addition to the above there were disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. the following sums, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, by pension agent at Washington | $200,928.44 |
| Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, by Treasury settlements | 772.66 |
| Total | 201,701.10 |

Of the amount $4,204,004.63 disbursed for navy pensions, $363,618.89 was paid from navy pension fund under act March 3, 1905.

The amount appropriated for salaries, Pension Bureau, was $2,101,710, of which $2,009,157.09 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of $92,552.91. The amount appropriated for per diem and expense, of special examiners, Pension Bureau, was $350,000, of which $289,601.13 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of $60,398.87.

EXHIBIT 4.—*Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, as shown by accounts current.*

| Agency. | Pensions. | | | Fees of examining surgeons, pensions. | Salaries. | Clerk hire. | Rents. | Contingent expenses. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Army. | Navy. | Total. | | | | | | |
| Augusta | $2,728,024.14 | | $2,728,024.14 | | $4,000.00 | $8,761.66 | | $340.65 | $2,741,126.45 |
| Boston | 6,722,050.05 | $890,963.43 | 7,613,013.48 | | 4,000.00 | 25,310.28 | | 705.10 | 7,643,028.86 |
| Buffalo | 6,279,374.31 | | 6,279,374.31 | | 4,000.00 | 20,933.02 | | 550.53 | 6,304,857.86 |
| Chicago | 9,881,321.92 | 846,409.66 | 10,727,731.58 | | 4,000.00 | 31,984.50 | | 1,099.59 | 10,764,815.67 |
| Columbus | 14,792,362.13 | | 14,792,362.13 | | 4,000.00 | 39,098.05 | | 1,141.44 | 14,836,601.62 |
| Concord | 2,600,597.59 | | 2,600,597.59 | | 4,000.00 | 8,359.68 | | 196.10 | 2,613,153.37 |
| Des Moines | 7,763,189.13 | | 7,763,189.13 | | 3,966.67 | 24,146.66 | | 583.96 | 7,791,886.42 |
| Detroit | 6,406,190.61 | | 6,406,190.61 | | 4,000.00 | 19,386.41 | | 542.88 | 6,430,119.90 |
| Indianapolis | 10,186,349.68 | | 10,186,349.68 | | 4,000.00 | 27,234.41 | $638.89 | 822.56 | 10,219,045.54 |
| Knoxville | 8,624,689.00 | | 8,624,689.00 | | 4,000.00 | 28,486.17 | | 797.78 | 8,657,972.95 |
| Louisville | 3,892,799.41 | | 3,892,799.41 | | 4,000.00 | 12,839.89 | | 387.12 | 3,910,026.42 |
| Milwaukee | 7,049,921.55 | | 7,049,921.55 | | 4,000.00 | 21,520.33 | | 566.61 | 7,076,008.49 |
| New York | 6,225,588.03 | 788,242.11 | 7,013,830.14 | | 4,000.00 | 24,512.06 | 4,500.00 | 763.30 | 7,047,605.50 |
| Philadelphia | 7,140,620.56 | 530,429.36 | 7,671,049.92 | | 4,000.00 | 26,229.50 | | 749.23 | 7,702,028.65 |
| Pittsburg | 6,325,708.72 | | 6,325,708.72 | | 4,000.00 | 21,181.17 | | 611.16 | 6,351,501.05 |
| San Francisco | 5,311,361.91 | 251,123.64 | 5,562,485.55 | | 4,000.00 | 18,780.59 | 216.66 | 961.04 | 5,586,443.84 |
| Topeka | 15,911,434.87 | | 15,911,434.87 | | 4,000.00 | 41,799.84 | | 519.68 | 15,957,754.39 |
| Washington | 6,825,775.38 | 889,882.26 | 7,715,657.64 | $496,540.10 | 4,000.00 | 27,227.06 | 2,500.00 | 1,825.07 | 8,247,749.87 |
| Total | 134,667,358.99 | 4,197,050.46 | 138,864,409.45 | 496,540.10 | 71,966.67 | 427,791.28 | 7,855.55 | 13,163.80 | 139,881,726.85 |

EXHIBIT 5.—*Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency June 30, 1906, and the number on the rolls June 30, 1905.*

| Location of agency. | Regular establishment. | | | | Civil war (general law). | | | | | Civil war (Act June 27, 1890). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Army. | | Navy. | | Army. | | | Navy. | | Army. | | Navy. | |
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Nurses. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. |
| Topeka | 819 | 126 | ..... | ..... | 21,737 | 60 | 6,856 | ..... | ..... | 60,419 | 19,785 | ..... | ..... |
| Columbus | 525 | 115 | ..... | ..... | 26,450 | 42 | 10,603 | ..... | ..... | 41,789 | 16,001 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago | 413 | 82 | 286 | 106 | 15,905 | 51 | 6,699 | 589 | 277 | 33,016 | 11,713 | 3,775 | 1,170 |
| Knoxville | 738 | 243 | ..... | ..... | 6,855 | 32 | 3,316 | ..... | ..... | 32,698 | 12,135 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 453 | 67 | ..... | ..... | 24,145 | 39 | 8,133 | ..... | ..... | 18,995 | 8,427 | ..... | ..... |
| Boston | 310 | 155 | 273 | 176 | 7,605 | 43 | 5,466 | 504 | 366 | 25,481 | 12,710 | 3,766 | 1,837 |
| Philadelphia | 348 | 144 | 243 | 193 | 7,288 | 29 | 4,366 | 197 | 144 | 27,406 | 14,288 | 2,116 | 1,194 |
| New York | 553 | 291 | 390 | 235 | 6,384 | 26 | 4,133 | 237 | 187 | 22,434 | 13,733 | 3,451 | 1,944 |
| Washington | 1,918 | 487 | 616 | 446 | 7,254 | 72 | 3,356 | 226 | 136 | 23,103 | 8,898 | 3,418 | 1,361 |
| Des Moines | 310 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 14,014 | 45 | 4,213 | ..... | ..... | 26,370 | 7,506 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee | 331 | 72 | ..... | ..... | 11,962 | 27 | 4,288 | ..... | ..... | 24,078 | 7,473 | ..... | ..... |
| Pittsburg | 160 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 8,202 | 14 | 3,493 | ..... | ..... | 23,216 | 9,958 | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo | 257 | 93 | ..... | ..... | 11,139 | 17 | 5,439 | ..... | ..... | 20,098 | 7,847 | ..... | ..... |
| San Francisco | 770 | 168 | 211 | 43 | 5,469 | 51 | 1,569 | 64 | 21 | 22,562 | 5,390 | 1,225 | 253 |
| Detroit | 279 | 65 | ..... | ..... | 12,691 | 16 | 4,312 | ..... | ..... | 16,815 | 5,847 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisville | 291 | 87 | ..... | ..... | 5,294 | 9 | 2,697 | ..... | ..... | 12,028 | 5,514 | ..... | ..... |
| Augusta | 77 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 5,766 | 2 | 2,307 | ..... | ..... | 6,932 | 2,286 | ..... | ..... |
| Concord | 77 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 5,398 | 4 | 2,399 | ..... | ..... | 5,887 | 2,408 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 8,629 | 2,345 | 2,019 | 1,199 | 203,558 | 579 | 83,645 | 1,817 | 1,131 | 443,327 | 171,919 | 17,751 | 7,759 |

EXHIBIT 5.—*Classified statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency June 30, 1906, and the number on the rolls June 30, 1905*—Continued.

| Location of agency. | War with Spain. | | | | War of 1812. | War with Mexico. | | Indian wars. | | Number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1906. | Number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Army. | | Navy. | | | | | | | | |
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | | |
| Topeka | 1,582 | 292 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 564 | 981 | 138 | 204 | 113,597 | 115,368 |
| Columbus | 1,723 | 325 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 162 | 267 | 8 | 11 | 98,068 | 99,775 |
| Chicago | 1,048 | 255 | 120 | 29 | 33 | 268 | 539 | 12 | 118 | 76,504 | 77,519 |
| Knoxville | 1,776 | 636 | ..... | ..... | 178 | 1,095 | 2,503 | 777 | 2,264 | 65,246 | 65,848 |
| Indianapolis | 1,453 | 161 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 180 | 373 | 6 | 15 | 62,468 | 62,887 |
| Boston | 592 | 385 | 77 | 35 | 22 | 32 | 110 | 8 | 20 | 59,973 | 60,407 |
| Philadelphia | 620 | 271 | 69 | 26 | 15 | 74 | 187 | 3 | 17 | 59,238 | 60,274 |
| New York | 705 | 425 | 111 | 54 | 36 | 100 | 227 | 9 | 17 | 55,682 | 55,806 |
| Washington | 1,226 | 508 | 141 | 99 | 97 | 237 | 487 | 37 | 54 | 54,177 | 54,354 |
| Des Moines | 830 | 154 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 157 | 240 | 13 | 40 | 53,951 | 54,710 |
| Milwaukee | 907 | 218 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 82 | 125 | 4 | 24 | 49,603 | 50,434 |
| Pittsburg | 556 | 134 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 37 | 103 | 1 | 4 | 45,944 | 47,308 |
| Buffalo | 559 | 204 | ..... | ..... | 53 | 32 | 68 | 4 | 8 | 45,818 | 46,847 |
| San Francisco | 1,295 | 208 | 90 | 17 | 9 | 685 | 728 | 1,147 | 539 | 42,514 | 41,660 |
| Detroit | 986 | 215 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 53 | 88 | 3 | 7 | 41,388 | 42,238 |
| Louisville | 756 | 223 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 196 | 406 | 2 | 18 | 27,544 | 27,978 |
| Augusta | 190 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 18 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 17,723 | 17,999 |
| Concord | 234 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 12 | 23 | ..... | 1 | 16,533 | 17,029 |
| Total | 17,038 | 4,715 | 608 | 260 | 660 | 3,984 | 7,488 | 2,173 | 3,367 | 985,971 | 998,441 |

EXHIBIT 6.—*Number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1906, and the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year 1906 in each State and Territory, each insular possession, and each foreign country.*

| | Number. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES. | | |
| Alabama | 3,943 | $504,734.16 |
| Alaska | 79 | 10,193.15 |
| Arizona | 862 | 118,993.48 |
| Arkansas | 10,997 | 1,486,365.45 |
| California | 25,888 | 3,352,294.24 |
| Colorado | 8,747 | 1,223,445.72 |
| Connecticut | 12,611 | 1,582,660.65 |
| Delaware | 2,683 | 381,946.95 |
| District of Columbia | 8,740 | 1,357,032.66 |
| Florida | 3,852 | 509,412.29 |
| Georgia | 3,632 | 486,978.10 |
| Idaho | 2,253 | 311,867.97 |
| Illinois | 69,704 | 9,903,963.06 |
| Indiana | 61,440 | 9,916,498.98 |
| Indian Territory | 4,321 | 581,594.56 |
| Iowa | 35,132 | 5,333,069.45 |
| Kansas | 39,076 | 5,467,713.52 |
| Kentucky | 27,244 | 3,854,467.80 |
| Louisiana | 6,620 | 805,123.15 |
| Maine | 18,741 | 2,855,269.36 |
| Maryland | 12,771 | 1,720,191.39 |
| Massachusetts | 40,610 | 5,258,862.38 |
| Michigan | 41,674 | 6,436,483.18 |
| Minnesota | 15,207 | 2,118,318.29 |
| Mississippi | 4,856 | 588,646.95 |
| Missouri | 50,434 | 7,001,341.31 |
| Montana | 2,082 | 291,251.29 |
| Nebraska | 16,103 | 2,175,179.10 |
| Nevada | 384 | 50,033.95 |
| New Hampshire | 8,211 | 1,208,412.97 |
| New Jersey | 20,686 | 2,452,280.51 |
| New Mexico | 2,106 | 310,092.62 |
| New York | 89,240 | 11,835,027.05 |
| North Carolina | 4,204 | 557,285.03 |
| North Dakota | 2,013 | 289,921.15 |
| Ohio | 98,564 | 14,893,188.29 |
| Oklahoma | 9,236 | 1,296,796.29 |
| Oregon | 7,940 | 1,047,311.36 |
| Pennsylvania | 98,829 | 13,225,941.38 |
| Rhode Island | 5,468 | 628,130.28 |
| South Carolina | 2,095 | 259,979.28 |
| South Dakota | 4,392 | 628,032.20 |
| Tennessee | 19,288 | 2,753,932.97 |
| Texas | 8,913 | 1,180,566.72 |
| Utah | 1,028 | 131,755.64 |
| Vermont | 8,347 | 1,377,293.84 |
| Virginia | 8,865 | 1,262,866.44 |
| Washington | 10,312 | 1,338,277.45 |
| West Virginia | 12,211 | 1,740,865.15 |
| Wisconsin | 27,044 | 3,871,963.98 |
| Wyoming | 922 | 125,864.33 |
| Total | 980,600 | 138,099,717.47 |
| INSULAR POSSESSIONS. | | |
| Hawaii | 56 | 6,552.60 |
| Philippines | 35 | 7,121.88 |
| Porto Rico | 12 | 1,416.00 |
| Total | 103 | 15,090.48 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | |
| Algeria | 1 | 120.00 |
| Argentina | 10 | 938.80 |
| Australia | 79 | 11,258.27 |
| Austria-Hungary | 37 | 5,272.88 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued. | | |
| Azores | 4 | $564.00 |
| Bahamas | 5 | 552.00 |
| Barbados | 2 | 240.00 |
| Belgium | 21 | 2,992.70 |
| Bermudas | 5 | 432.00 |
| Bolivia | 1 | |
| Brazil | 6 | 1,165.33 |
| Canada | 2,657 | 379,009.07 |
| Cape Verde Islands | 1 | 48.00 |
| Chile | 10 | 3,439.40 |
| China | 17 | 2,422.66 |
| Comoro Islands | 1 | 90.00 |
| Costa Rica | 5 | 498.00 |
| Cuba | 60 | 8,550.62 |
| Danish West Indies | 4 | 678.00 |
| Denmark | 38 | 5,415.38 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | 264.00 |
| Dutch West Indies | 2 | 360.00 |
| England | 391 | 55,721.43 |
| France | 69 | 9,833.17 |
| Germany | 602 | 85,791.02 |
| Greece | 11 | 1,917.32 |
| Guatemala | 4 | 666.00 |
| Haiti | 1 | 72.00 |
| Honduras | 4 | 483.00 |
| Hongkong | 5 | 264.00 |
| India | 10 | 930.00 |
| Ireland | 495 | 70,542.44 |
| Isle of Man | 2 | 216.00 |
| Isle of Pines | 5 | 588.00 |
| Italy | 51 | 7,268.01 |
| Jamaica | 5 | 1,002.00 |
| Japan | 22 | 3,135.23 |
| Korea | 1 | 84.00 |
| Liberia | 12 | 2,023.53 |
| Maderia | 4 | 852.00 |
| Malta | 2 | 288.00 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 84.00 |
| Mexico | 171 | 24,369.19 |
| Netherlands | 8 | 1,372.27 |
| Newfoundland | 3 | 288.00 |
| New Zealand | 12 | 1,128.73 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | 375.87 |
| Norway | 68 | 9,690.66 |
| Panama | 13 | 868.93 |
| Paraguay | 1 | |
| Peru | 9 | 858.27 |
| Portugal | 1 | 36.00 |
| Russia | 16 | 2,551.40 |
| Samoa | 1 | 96.00 |
| Scotland | 103 | 14,678.53 |
| Seychelles Islands | 1 | 108.00 |
| Siam | 1 | 72.00 |
| South Africa | 5 | 810.80 |
| Spain | 2 | 262.73 |
| St. Helena | 1 | 108.00 |
| St. Martin | 1 | 150.00 |
| Sweden | 67 | 9,547.18 |
| Switzerland | 70 | 9,975.71 |
| Turkey | 14 | 1,728.00 |
| United States of Colombia | 2 | |
| Uruguay | 3 | 605.20 |
| Wales | 27 | 3,847.77 |
| Total | 5,268 | 749,601.50 |

EXHIBIT 6.—*Number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, each insular possession, and each foreign country on the rolls June 30, 1906, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| | Pensioners. | Payments. |
|---|---|---|
| Pensioners residing in States and Territories, and payments to them. | 980,600 | $138,099,717.47 |
| Pensioners residing in insular possessions, and payments to them.... | 103 | 15,090.48 |
| Pensioners residing in foreign countries, and payments to them..... | 5,268 | 749,601.50 |
| Total..... | 985,971 | 138,864,409.45 |
| Payments by Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)..... | ..... | 135,878.80 |
| Total payments on account of army and navy pensions..... | ..... | 139,000,288.25 |

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1906.*

| Rate. | Regular establishment. | | Civil war. | | | | Army nurses. | War with Spain. | | 1812. | War with Mexico. | | Indian wars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | General law. | | Act June 27, 1890. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. |
| $1.50 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.00 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.00 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.00 | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.00 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.00 | 2,872 | | 14,690 | | 53,953 | | | 8,627 | | | | | | |
| 6.25 | | | 6 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| 6.75 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.00 | | | 21 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.50 | 16 | | 101 | | 5 | | | 26 | | | | | | |
| 7.75 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 1,631 | 161 | 17,545 | 2,409 | 118,870 | 178,743 | | 3,089 | 135 | 1 | 7,259 | 2,092 | 3,283 | |
| 8.25 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.50 | 2 | | 158 | | | | | 34 | | | | | | |
| 8.62½ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.75 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.00 | | | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.50 | 2 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.75 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.00 | 1,019 | 4 | 15,367 | 2 | 81,594 | | | 1,677 | | | | | | |
| 10.20 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.25 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.50 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.62½ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.75 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.00 | 4 | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.25 | 2 | | 129 | | | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| 11.33⅓ | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.50 | 2 | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11.75 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 1,257 | 2,361 | 31,842 | 73,741 | 203,458 | | 444 | 1,412 | 4,474 | 635 | 3,572 | | | |
| 12.25 | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12.50 | 11 | | 60 | | 1 | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| 12.75 | 1 | | 221 | | | | | 37 | | | | | | |
| 13.00 | 4 | | 206 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.25 | 3 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.33⅓ | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.37½ | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.50 | 1 | | 17 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.75 | 1 | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.00 | 489 | | 21,135 | | | | | 412 | | | | | | |
| 14.25 | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.50 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.75 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 38 | 48 | 1,579 | 1,432 | 7 | | | 56 | 34 | | | | | |
| 15.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.25 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.50 | 1 | | 6 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1906*—Continued.

| Rate. | Regular establishment. | | Civil war. | | | | Army nurses. | War with Spain. | | 1812. | War with Mexico. | | Indian wars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | General law. | | Act June 27, 1890. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. |
| $15.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.75 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.00 | 169 | | 5,822 | | 1 | | | 34 | | | | | | |
| 16.25 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.50 | 6 | | 10 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.75 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.00 | 1,045 | 109 | 39,031 | 2,250 | 1 | | | 908 | 66 | | | | | |
| 17.25 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.50 | 9 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.75 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18.00 | 27 | | 437 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18.25 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18.50 | 2 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18.75 | | | 45 | | | | | 7 | | | | | | |
| 19.00 | 4 | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.25 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19.75 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 20.00 | 56 | 196 | 3,273 | 2,212 | 2 | | | 77 | 77 | | | | | |
| 20.50 | 7 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 21.00 | 6 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 21.25 | 11 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21.50 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 22.00 | 47 | | 1,992 | | 2 | | | 29 | | | | | | |
| 22.18 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22.50 | 3 | | 40 | | 3 | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| 22.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22.75 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 22.86 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23.00 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23.18 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23.25 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23.50 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 23.86 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24.00 | 672 | | 25,006 | | 3 | | | 368 | | | | | | |
| 24.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24.36 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24.50 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 25.00 | 69 | 137 | 1,806 | 530 | | | | 26 | 36 | | | | | |
| 25.25 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25.50 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 25.75 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26.00 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 26.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26.50 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26.75 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27.00 | 26 | | 818 | | 3 | | | 10 | | | | | | |
| 27.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27.50 | 7 | | 5 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 27.68 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 28.00 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28.18 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29.00 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 29.18 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29.50 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30.00 | 523 | 186 | 11,457 | 475 | 2 | | | 378 | 26 | | | | | |
| 30.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30.75 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31.25 | 1 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32.36 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32.50 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32.86 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33.00 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34.00 | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 34.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EXHIBIT 7.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1906*—Continued.

| Rate. | Regular establishment. | | Civil war. | | | | Army nurses. | War with Spain. | | 1812. | War with Mexico. | | Indian wars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | General law. | | Act June 27, 1890. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. |
| $34.50 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35.00 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35.18 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 35.50 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36.00 | 7 | | 60 | | | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| 36.18 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 36.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36.86 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37.00 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 37.18 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 37.50 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37.68 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38.18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40.00 | 125 | | 3,006 | | | | | 91 | | | | | | |
| 40.50 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41.50 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 41.68 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 42.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42.68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43.00 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45.00 | 1 | | 15 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 45.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46.00 | 62 | | 1,696 | | | | | 59 | | | | | | |
| 46.36 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47.00 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 48.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50.00 | 51 | | 1,165 | 1 | | | | 55 | | | | | | |
| 50.36 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 52.00 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55.00 | 31 | | 1,834 | | | | | 31 | | | | | | |
| 57.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60.00 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.00 | 54 | | 890 | | | | | 36 | | | | | | |
| 82.50 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100.00 | 27 | | 595 | | | | | 9 | | | | | | |
| Total | 10,549 | 3,202 | 202,402 | 83,052 | 457,933 | 178,743 | 444 | 17,539 | 4,848 | 636 | 3,572 | 7,259 | 2,092 | 3,283 |

The Invalid cases at less than $6, Regular establishment, and more than $12, act of June 27, 1890, are rates fixed by the Secretary of the Navy under sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, on account of either ten or twenty years' service in the United States Navy.

In addition to the rates specified in the class "widows, etc." $2 per month is paid on account of children as follows: Regular establishment, 814; civil war, general law, 4,833; act of June 27, 1890, 25,517; and war with Spain, 1,395.

EXHIBIT 8.—*Statement showing, by classes, the different monthly rates paid to pensioners under special acts of Congress and the number at each rate on the roll June 30, 1906.*

| Rate. | Regular establishment. | | Civil war. | | | War with Spain. | | 1812. | War with Mexico. | | Indian wars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Nurses. | Invalids. | Widows, etc. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. | Survivors. | Widows. |
| $6.00 | 4 | | 12 | | | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| 7.50 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.00 | 10 | 11 | 67 | 299 | 1 | 14 | 2 | | 5 | 46 | 18 | 36 |
| 8.50 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 10.00 | 6 | | 27 | 6 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| 12.00 | 30 | 62 | 386 | 1,195 | 113 | 29 | 43 | 6 | 37 | 154 | 15 | 45 |
| 14.00 | 1 | | 41 | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 15.00 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 85 | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| 16.00 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 65 | | | | 3 | 26 | 10 | 39 | |
| 17.00 | 7 | 6 | 153 | 135 | 1 | 5 | 2 | | | | | |
| 18.00 | | 3 | 17 | 48 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 20.00 | 3 | 21 | 471 | 384 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 325 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| 22.00 | | 1 | 9 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 24.00 | 9 | | 2,093 | 36 | 3 | 7 | | 6 | 2 | | | 1 |
| 25.00 | | 23 | 42 | 112 | 10 | | 24 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | |
| 27.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 28.00 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30.00 | 11 | 57 | 2,044 | 167 | | 21 | 17 | | 12 | 7 | | |
| 32.00 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 33.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 35.00 | | 20 | 2 | 7 | | | 5 | | | | | |
| 36.00 | 1 | | 117 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 40.00 | 3 | 41 | 250 | 13 | | 2 | 10 | | | 1 | | |
| 42.00 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 45.00 | | 24 | 31 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 46.00 | 2 | | 13 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 48.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 49.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50.00 | 5 | 60 | 171 | 78 | | 5 | 11 | | | | | |
| 55.00 | | | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| 60.00 | | | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 65.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 67.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 70.00 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 72.00 | 2 | | 38 | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| 75.00 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 100.00 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 9 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 125.00 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 166⅔ | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 208⅓ | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 416⅔ | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 99 | 342 | 6,118 | 2,659 | 135 | 107 | 127 | 24 | 412 | 229 | 81 | 84 |

EXHIBIT 9.—*Consolidated report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ended June 30. 1906.*

| Class. | Original. | Increase. | Additional. | Reissue. | Restoration. | Renewal. | Supplemental. | Duplicate. | Accrued. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General law: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 43 | 14,941 | ..... | 435 | 39 | 1,568 | 112 | 524 | 5,929 | 23,591 |
| Nurses | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Widows, etc | 2,696 | 46 | ..... | 206 | 13 | 776 | 21 | 146 | 34 | 3,938 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 2 | 110 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 77 | 212 |
| Widows, etc | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 33 |
| Old wars— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 |
| Widows | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 13 |
| War with Spain— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 2,351 | 1,322 | ..... | 135 | 134 | 16 | ..... | 118 | 75 | 4,151 |
| Widows, etc | 373 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 391 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 73 | 29 | ..... | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 122 |
| Widows, etc | 28 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 31 |
| Regular establishment— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 738 | 439 | ..... | 34 | 7 | 5 | ..... | 57 | 85 | 1,365 |
| Widows, etc | 209 | 18 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 240 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 295 | 59 | ..... | 53 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 14 | 12 | 480 |
| Widows, etc | 108 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 94 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 117 |
| Act of June 27, 1890: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 10,125 | 50,797 | 6,452 | 357 | 31 | 699 | 141 | 1,418 | 10,355 | 80,438 |
| Widows, etc | 14,245 | 242 | ..... | 67 | 5 | 22 | 45 | 392 | 114 | 15,158 |
| Navy— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Invalids | 1,041 | 2,614 | 90 | 39 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 87 | 448 | 4,351 |
| Widows, etc | 574 | 9 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 612 |
| War of 1812: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survivors | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Widows | 1 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 11 |
| War with Mexico: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survivors | 11 | 230 | ..... | 81 | ..... | 16 | 17 | 19 | 266 | 640 |
| Widows | 346 | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 450 |
| Indian wars, 1832–1842: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Survivors | 136 | 37 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 103 | 285 |
| Widows | 211 | 20 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 247 |
| Total | 33,642 | 71,021 | 6,542 | 1,436 | 333 | 3,161 | 375 | 2,854 | 17,541 | 136,905 |

ISSUE OF PENSION CERTIFICATES BY MONTHS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1905 | 10,593 | February, 1906 | 9,125 |
| August, 1905 | 11,129 | March, 1906 | 11,056 |
| September, 1905 | 9,142 | April, 1906 | 10,241 |
| October, 1905 | 12,339 | May, 1906 | 13,949 |
| November, 1905 | 11,672 | June, 1906 | 14,721 |
| December, 1905 | 10,680 | | |
| January, 1906 | 12,258 | Total | 136,905 |

EXHIBIT 10.—*Classification of pending claims June 30, 1906.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| General laws, civil war: | | | |
| Original invalid | 2,904 | | |
| Reissue invalid | 9,248 | | |
| Increase invalid | 33,147 | | |
| | | 45,299 | |
| Original widows | 5,689 | | |
| Reissue widows | 3,406 | | |
| Increase widows | 258 | | |
| | | 9,353 | |
| Original minors | | 2,186 | |
| Original dependents | | 329 | |
| Army nurses | | 26 | |
| | | | 57,193 |
| Act of June 27, 1890: | | | |
| Original invalid | 9,939 | | |
| Additional invalid | 4,898 | | |
| Increase invalid | 40,548 | | |
| | | 55,385 | |
| Original widows | | 21,617 | |
| Original minors | | 2,788 | |
| | | | 79,790 |
| War with Spain: | | | |
| Original invalid | 19,879 | | |
| Reissue invalid | 10 | | |
| Increase invalid | 3,234 | | |
| | | 23,123 | |
| Original widows | | 733 | |
| Original minors | | 108 | |
| Original dependents | | 1,226 | |
| | | | 25,190 |
| Regular establishment: | | | |
| Original invalid | 3,054 | | |
| Reissue invalid | 36 | | |
| Increase invalid | 654 | | |
| | | 3,744 | |
| Original widows | 345 | | |
| Reissue widows | 1 | | |
| Increase widows | 4 | | |
| | | 350 | |
| Original minors | | 41 | |
| Original dependents | | 259 | |
| | | | 4,394 |
| Service prior to March 4, 1861 | | | 1,801 |
| Accrued | | | 14,085 |
| Total | | | 182,453 |

EXHIBIT 11.—*Agencies, dates of payment, and districts.*

AUGUSTA, ME.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
*District.*—The State of Maine. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, Septemper 4, and December 4.
*District.*—The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
*District.*—The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.

CHICAGO, ILL

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
*District.*—The State of Illinois, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Topeka districts.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
*District.*—The State of Ohio. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

CONCORD, N. H.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
*District.*—The States of New Hampshire and Vermont. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Boston.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
*District.*—The States of Iowa and Nebraska. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

DETROIT, MICH.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.
*District.*—The State of Michigan. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
*District.*—The State of Indiana. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
*District.*—The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Washington, D. C.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.
*District.*—The State of Kentucky. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.
*District.*—The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.

*District.*—The following counties in the State of New York: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester. The following counties in the State of New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; all navy pensioners in the State of New York, and all pensioners residing in the island of Porto Rico.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.

*District.*—The following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York. The following counties in the State of New Jersey: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem, and all navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Quarterly payments January 4, April 4, July 4, and October 4.

*District.*—The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district. All navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.

*District.*—The States of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii; the Philippines, Guam, and the Samoan Islands belonging to the United States; including all navy pensioners.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Quarterly payments February 4, May 4, August 4, and November 4.

*District.*—The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri; and the Territories of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Navy pensioners in this district are paid at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Quarterly payments March 4, June 4, September 4, and December 4.

*District.*—The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; the District of Columbia; all pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all navy pensioners residing in this and the Knoxville districts.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 15, 1906.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I beg to submit herewith the following report of the business of the United States Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

*Applications and caveats received.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications for patents for inventions | 55,619 |
| Applications for patents for designs | 821 |
| Applications for reissues of patents | 172 |
| Applications for registration of trade-marks | 10,888 |
| Applications for registration of labels | 943 |
| Applications for registration of prints | 438 |
| Caveats | 1,938 |
| Disclaimers | 4 |
| Appeals on the merits | 1,413 |
| Total | 72,236 |

*Applications awaiting action.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office July 1, 1906 | 21,958 |

*Applications for patents, including reissues, designs, trade-marks, labels, and prints.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1897 | 47,747 | June 30, 1902 | 51,258 |
| 1898 | 44,216 | 1903 | 54,256 |
| 1899 | 40,320 | 1904 | 55,468 |
| 1900 | 45,270 | 1905 | 66,228 |
| 1901 | 48,075 | 1906 | 68,881 |

*Applications awaiting action on the part of the Office.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1897 | 12,241 | June 30, 1902 | 11,042 |
| 1898 | 12,187 | 1903 | 9,842 |
| 1899 | 2,989 | 1904 | 13,069 |
| 1900 | 3,564 | 1905 | 16,077 |
| 1901 | 7,683 | 1906 | 21,958 |

*Patents withheld and patents expired.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters patent withheld for nonpayment of final fees | 5,193 |
| Letters patent expired | 20,682 |
| Applications allowed awaiting payment of final fees | 10,378 |

*Patents granted and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered.*

| Class. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letters patent | 26,031 | 29,329 | 31,257 | 29,680 | 31,070 |
| Design patents | 1,268 | 438 | 613 | 458 | 633 |
| Reissue patents | 88 | 125 | 109 | 128 | 134 |
| Trade-marks | 1,864 | 2,194 | 2,213 | 1,426 | 10,408 |
| Labels | 750 | 910 | 1,044 | 1,028 | 741 |
| Prints | 163 | 233 | 257 | 345 | 354 |
| Total | 30,164 | 33,229 | 35,493 | 33,065 | 43,340 |

*Expenditures.*

| | Expended. | Estimated liabilities. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $866,108.78 | ..... | $866,108.78 |
| Scientific library | 1,211.23 | $1,279.74 | 2,490.97 |
| Postage on foreign matter | 2,650.00 | ..... | 2,650.00 |
| Stationery | 11,490.37 | ..... | 11,490.37 |
| Furniture | 6,944.03 | ..... | 6,944.03 |
| Carpets, linoleum, and matting | 1,725.52 | ..... | 1,725.52 |
| Ice | 376.31 | ..... | 376.31 |
| Telephones | 782.04 | ..... | 782.04 |
| Washing towels | 111.71 | ..... | 111.71 |
| Sundries | 5,655.61 | ..... | 5,655.61 |
| Law library | 332.35 | ..... | 332.35 |
| Official Gazette, illustrations, paid contractor | 71,736.00 | ..... | 71,736.00 |
| Photolithographing, paid contractor | 125,035.97 | ..... | 125,035.97 |
| Photographic printing, paid contractor | 4,964.02 | ..... | 4,964.02 |
| Printing and binding: | | | |
| Paid Public Printer for producing Official Gazette and indexes out of appropriation for 1906 | 92,458.24 | 22,524.60 | 114,982.84 |
| Printing specifications | 296,625.19 | 433.75 | 297,058.94 |
| Miscellaneous printing and binding | 23,147.93 | 1,806.01 | 24,953.94 |
| International Convention for Protection of Industrial Property | ..... | 750.00 | 750.00 |
| Total | 1,511,355.30 | 26,794.10 | 1,538,149.40 |

*Receipts and expenditures.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | $1,811,297.84 |
| Expenditures (including total in all appropriations) | 1,538,149.40 |
| Surplus | 273,148.44 |

*Comparative statement.*

| June 30— | Receipts. | Expenditures. | June 30— | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | $1,343,779.44 | $1,088,474.16 | 1902 | $1,491,538.85 | $1,329,924.63 |
| 1898 | 1,253,948.44 | 1,092,449.83 | 1903 | 1,591,251.04 | 1,423,094.40 |
| 1899 | 1,209,554.88 | 1,148,663.48 | 1904 | 1,663,879.99 | 1,469,124.40 |
| 1900 | 1,358,228.35 | 1,247,827.58 | 1905 | 1,737,334.44 | 1,472,467.51 |
| 1901 | 1,408,877.67 | 1,288,970.13 | 1906 | 1,811,297.84 | 1,538,149.40 |

Summarizing these tables, there were received in the last fiscal year 55,619 applications for mechanical patents, 821 applications for designs, 172 applications for reissues, 1,938 caveats, 10,888 applications for trade-marks, 943 applications for labels, and 438 applications for prints. There were 31,837 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 10,408 trade-marks, 741 labels, and 354 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 20,682. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for

nonpayment of the final fees was 5,193. The total receipts of the Office were $1,811,297.84; the total expenditures were $1,538,149.40, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures, being the amount turned into the Treasury, was $273,148.44.

| Class. | 1899. | 1906. | Increase. | Percentage of increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,209,554.88 | $1,811,297.84 | $601,742.96 | 49.6 |
| Expenditures | $1,148,663.48 | $1,538,149.40 | $389,485.92 | 33.9 |
| Applications and caveats filed | 41,930 | 70,819 | 28,889 | 68.8 |
| Letters patent, design, and reissue patents granted, and trade-marks, labels, and prints registered | 25,404 | 43,340 | 17,936 | 70.6 |
| Printed copies of patents furnished | 1,363,971 | 1,983,092 | 619,121 | 45.3 |
| Price received | $49,681.37 | $79,487.76 | $29,806.38 | 59.9 |
| Words written in copies of records furnished | 13,899,700 | 21,134,700 | 7,235,000 | 52 |
| Number of employees | 668 | 748 | 80 | 11.9 |

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, exhibits the first year of work under the new trade-mark law of February 20, 1905. This law took effect April 1, 1905, and during the last three months of that fiscal year, although 9,710 applications for registration of trade-marks were made under this law, the delays necessarily caused by the requirement of publication of trade-marks prior to their registration prevented the registration of any of these applications under the new law until the beginning of the present fiscal year. To the applications first mentioned there were added 10,888 applications during the fiscal year under consideration, making a total of 20,598 applications for registration of trade-marks for consideration and registration during the current fiscal year. This enormous increase in the burden of work in the trade-mark division has added very much to the labor of this Office. Out of these there have been registered 10,408 trade-marks to the close of the fiscal year, and by the tables above shown it appears that for the years 1903 and 1904 the number of trade-marks registered was only about 2,200 in each of these years.

It is thus seen that the trade-mark registrations of this Office have increased nearly 500 per cent, due to the cheapness and liberality of the new law.

The table of receipts, expenditures, etc., embodying the chief work elements of this Office, emphasizes the tremendous increase in all these elements during the last six years, the increase in seven of these elements averaging more than 54 per cent.

Although the number of applications awaiting action on the part of the Office July 1, 1906, appears large, it is only fair to the working force of this Office to remember that during the period of the increases above noted in the work elements the increase in the number of employees has only been 11.9 per cent up to the close of the fiscal year in question. An increase of force was given to the Office at the last session of Congress, comprising 29 additional examiners of all grades and 21 persons in the clerical force. This additional force became available on the 1st of July, and it is confidently expected that a gratifying improvement in the condition of the work of the Office will be brought about by their aid. In fact, already improvement in the conditions of the work can be noted.

During the latter half of the fiscal year a careful investigation was made to see if a change in the method of producing the Official Gazette

of this Office might not make an improvement in this publication and result in a saving of expense. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill of June 22, 1906, reduced the amount available for the production of the Official Gazette by about $70,000, and in the latter part of the year preparations were made for the substitution of zinc etchings for the antiquated and expensive dummy-card process which had been used for this publication for many years. The estimates presented involved the doing of all of this work at the Government Printing Office instead of contracting for the photolithographic production of the illustrations for this publication. The change has proved satisfactory as well as economical.

The storage of models of inventions was considered by the committees of Congress, and the appropriation for rental of portions of the Union Building, on G street, devoted to this purpose, was cut from $19,500 to $10,000. This suggested the necessity of reduction in the number of these models, but the urgency of this question has been removed by the acceptance of a reduced rental for the space occupied by the Patent Office, so that the question of the advisability of scattering this collection of models is for the time postponed.

Substantial progress has been made in the reproduction of exhausted copies of patents, and practically all printed copies of patents are reprinted without delay, upon request.

It is in my opinion desirable that in the consideration of the appropriations each year regard should be had to the growth of the Office, and a moderate, regular, annual increase made in the force of examiners and of clerks. Under prosperous conditions experience has shown that our necessities grow regularly, and I have accordingly inserted in the estimates moderate increases looking to the expected growth of our work for the ensuing year.

There has been no substantial relief given to this Office in the matter of increased space, and the necessities of this Office in regard to space become each year more urgent. I can only urge again, as I have urged before, that additional space be provided for this Office, and I am of the opinion that an increase of working space would result in economies in the transaction of the business of the Office.

The correspondence, drafting, furnishing of copies of patents and of records have all been transacted promptly, and improvements in methods and standards of work in the clerical divisions are noticeable.

The net surplus of receipts over expenditures in the amount turned into the Treasury was $273,148.44. I believe that the surpluses earned by this Office might be wisely expended for the special purposes of the Office.

Respectfully submitted.

F. I. ALLEN, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
*Washington, D. C., September 15, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, being the last twelve months of the administration of the Office under my honored predecessor, the Hon. William T. Harris, LL. D.

These operations may be conveniently considered under the following heads:

I. The Annual Report.
II. Education in Alaska, and reindeer for Alaska.
III. Agricultural and mechanical colleges.
IV. Miscellaneous activities.

## THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the last statement of Commissioner Harris the Annual Report of this Office for 1904 has been delivered by the Public Printer and distributed to institutions of education in this country and abroad. The report for 1905 is nearly ready for submission to Congress at the opening of its session in December next. I can best give an account of this branch of the service of this Office by presenting the following summary of the statistical portions of the report for 1905:

There were 16,469,067 pupils enrolled in the common schools, that is, in the elementary and high schools, during the year 1904–5. The whole population, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, numbered 82,584,061. Of this number 20.03 per cent were enrolled in the common schools. If the estimates of total population are correct, this percentage has been slightly declining within the past five years. In 1870 it was 17.82 per cent, in 1880 it was 19.67 per cent, in 1890 it was 20.32 per cent, in 1900 it was 20.51 per cent. In the four years next following there was a slight decrease each year, amounting altogether to one-half of 1 per cent. This backward movement would seem, however, to have been checked, for the percentage of 20.01 in 1904 was advanced to 20.03 in 1905. It should be noted that even the slight apparent decrease of the past five years relates only to the ratio of school enrollment to total population. The actual enrollment in the schools has steadily advanced. In 1870 it was 6,871,522. In 1900 it had reached 15,503,110, and there has been a substantial increase each year since then, up to the total for 1905, as given above.

The average daily attendance, too, and the percentage of total number enrolled who are in average daily attendance have both continued

to advance. The average daily attendance for the year 1905 was 11,467,826, which was 69.63 per cent of the total enrollment. The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 104.7. The average length of the school term was 150.3 days. This is the first time that this item has past the 150 mark, the longest average term previously reported having been that of the year 1904, which was 146.7.

The following table shows approximately the enrollment in schools of all kinds and grades, both public and private, for the year 1905:

| Grade. | Number of pupils. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Public. | Private. | Total. |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 16,485,354 | 1,418,322 | 17,903,676 |
| Universities and colleges | 46,824 | 91,720 | 138,544 |
| Normal and other professional schools | 65,092 | 61,530 | 126,622 |
| City evening schools | 292,319 | ..... | 292,319 |
| Business schools | ..... | 146,086 | 146,086 |
| Reform schools | 36,580 | ..... | 36,580 |
| Schools for the deaf | 11,414 | 538 | 11,952 |
| Schools for the blind | 4,441 | ..... | 4,441 |
| Schools for the feeble-minded | 15,530 | 710 | 16,240 |
| Government Indian schools | 30,106 | ..... | 30,106 |
| Indian schools (Five Civilized Tribes) | 12,432 | ..... | 12,432 |
| Schools in Alaska supported by the Government | 3,083 | ..... | 3,083 |
| Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated) | 3,200 | ..... | 3,200 |
| Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated) | ..... | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Private kindergartens (estimated) | ..... | 105,932 | 105,932 |
| Miscellaneous (including schools of music, oratory, elocution, cookery, and various special arts, estimated) | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total for United States | 17,006,375 | 1,889,838 | 18,896,213 |

The following table presents, in chronological summary, a few of the other statistical items with which the report for 1905 is concerned:

| | 1870. | 1880. | 1890. | 1900. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length of school terms, in days | 132 | 130 | 135 | 144 | 150.3 |
| Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled | 78 | 81 | 86 | 99 | 104.7 |
| Number of male teachers | 77,529 | 122,795 | 125,525 | 126,588 | 111,195 |
| Number of female teachers | 122,986 | 163,798 | 238,397 | 296,474 | 348,532 |
| Amount expended for the support of public schools | $63,396,666 | $78,094,687 | $140,506,715 | $214,964,618 | $288,582,279 |
| Expenditure per capita of population | $1.64 | $1.56 | $2.24 | $2.84 | $3.49 |
| Per cent of the amount of income from State taxes | 18.4 | ..... | 18.4 | 17.2 | 14.63 |
| Per cent of the amount of income from local taxes | 67.9 | ..... | 67.9 | 68.0 | 69.76 |
| Entire value of school property | ..... | ..... | $342,531,791 | $550,069,217 | $730,814,360 |

The steady advance of former years is shown in city and village school systems. The rapid increase in the number of students receiving secondary instruction is also maintained, the increase of such students in public institutions being still far in excess of the increase for the same year in private institutions. Seventy-eight per cent of the entire number of secondary students were enrolled in public high schools, an increase over the year 1904 of a fraction above 1 per cent. Secondary students now number a little more than 1 per cent of the entire population. The number of students studying Latin in public high schools increased in the year from 323,028 to 341,248. The percentage of students studying Latin to the whole number enrolled shows a fractional decrease, but is still over one-half of that total, being 50.21.

The number of students studying Greek in public high schools declined from 11,158 in 1904, to 10,002 in 1905. The value of the school property of the high schools of the United States showed an increase in the same year of nearly $16,000,000, reaching the sum of $174,000,000. That of private schools of the same grade advanced from about $70,000,000 to about $72,000,000.

The usual increase in the number of both men and women in universities and other institutions of higher education was maintained, but the number of women in schools of technology fell off slightly, the number of men in the same institutions increasing by a larger number. The total value of property owned by the universities, colleges, and technological schools of the country was reported at $514,840,412, an increase of nearly $50,000,000 within the year. Comparing the reports from professional schools for 1905 with those of the preceding year, a moderate increase is noted in the number of schools of theology, law, pharmacy, and veterinary science, and of the number of students in those schools, while a slight decrease appears in the number of schools of medicine and of the students attending those schools. The number of schools of dentistry remains the same with a slight decrease in the number of students enrolled.

There was no increase reported in the number of public and private normal schools, but a moderate increase in the number of students attending those schools. There was also a considerable increase in the number of normal students in universities and colleges and in high schools. The amount expended for buildings for public normal schools shows a very considerable increase, from $915.443 in 1904 to $1,684,789 in 1905.

A great advance is noted in the number of cities reporting manual training, from 331 in the year 1904 to 420 in the year 1905, together with an increase of over 8,000 in the number of pupils reported in schools of this class. In 1904 there were 35 reform schools in the United States enrolling 35,124 pupils. In 1905 the number of such schools had increased to 39 and the enrollment to 36,580. It is significant that while only 25,839 were reported as learning useful trades in reform schools in the year 1904, the number of these had increased in 1905 to 30,378.

The following tables summarize in more systematic form the statistical information commonly included in the Commissioner's annual statement:

TABLE 1.—*Common school statistics of the United States.*

| | 1869–70. | 1879–80. | 1889–90. | 1899–1900. | 1900–1901. | 1901–2. | 1902–3.[a] | 1903–4.[a] | 1904–5.[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—*General statistics.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | [b]38,558,371 | [b]50,155,783 | [b]62,622,250 | [b]75,602,515 | [c]77,274,967 | [c]78,576,436 | [c]79,900,389 | [c]81,241,246 | [c]82,584,061 |
| Persons 5 to 18 years of age | [b]12,055,443 | [b]15,065,767 | [b]18,543,201 | [b]21,404,322 | [c]21,908,636 | [c]22,278,693 | [c]22,655,001 | [c]23,028,748 | [c]23,410,800 |
| Pupils enrolled (duplicates excluded) | 6,871,522 | 9,867,505 | 12,722,581 | 15,503,110 | 15,702,517 | 15,917,385 | 16,009,361 | 16,256,038 | 16,469,067 |
| Per cent of total population enrolled | 17.82 | 19.67 | 20.32 | 20.51 | 20.32 | 20.26 | 20.04 | 20.01 | 20.03 |
| Per cent of persons 5 to 18 years of age enrolled | 57.00 | 65.50 | 68.61 | 72.43 | 71.67 | 71.45 | 70.67 | 70.59 | 70.35 |
| Average daily attendance | 4,077,347 | 6,144,143 | 8,153,635 | 10,632,772 | 10,716,094 | 11,064,164 | 11,054,502 | 11,318,256 | 11,467,826 |
| Relation of same to enrollment (per cent) | 59.3 | 62.3 | 64.1 | 68.6 | 68.2 | 69.5 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 69.6 |
| Average length of school term (days) | 132.2 | 130.3 | 134.7 | 144.3 | 143.7 | 144.7 | 147.2 | 146.7 | 150.3 |
| Total number of days attended by all pupils | 539,053,423 | 800,719,970 | 1,098,232,725 | 1,534,822,633 | 1,539,576,527 | 1,601,169,762 | 1,627,405,037 | 1,660,507,716 | 1,724,904,612 |
| Average number of days attended by each person 5 to 18 | 44.7 | 53.1 | 59.2 | 71.8 | 70.3 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 73.6 |
| Average number attended by each pupil enrolled | 78.4 | 81.1 | 86.3 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 101.7 | 102.1 | 104.7 |
| Male teachers | 77,529 | 122,795 | 125,525 | 126,588 | 125,838 | 120,883 | 117,035 | 113,744 | 111,195 |
| Female teachers | 122,986 | 163,798 | 238,397 | 296,474 | 306,080 | 320,936 | 332,252 | 341,498 | 348,532 |
| Whole number of teachers | 200,515 | 286,593 | 363,922 | 423,062 | 431,918 | 441,819 | 449,287 | 455,242 | 459,727 |
| Per cent of male teachers | 38.7 | 42.8 | 34.5 | 29.9 | 29.1 | 27.4 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 24.2 |
| Average monthly wages of male teachers[d] | | | | $46.53 | $47.55 | $49.05 | $49.98 | $50.96 | |
| Average monthly wages of female teachers[d] | | | | $38.93 | $39.17 | $39.77 | $40.51 | $41.54 | |
| Number of schoolhouses[e] | 116,312 | 178,222 | 224,526 | 248,279 | 251,487 | 254,655 | 256,789 | 257,627 | 256,575 |
| Value of all school property | $130,383,008 | $209,571,718 | $342,531,791 | $550,069,217 | $572,125,215 | $599,449,384 | $643,903,228 | $685,101,343 | $730,814,360 |
| II.—*Financial statistics.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Receipts: | | | | | | | | | |
| From income of permanent funds and rents | | | $7,744,765 | $9,152,274 | $9,767,110 | $10,022,843 | $12,102,581 | $10,198,093 | $13,386,247 |
| From State taxes | | | $26,345,323 | $37,886,740 | $36,281,256 | $39,215,910 | $40,455,815 | $42,552,969 | $43,711,562 |
| From local taxes | | | $97,222,426 | $149,486,845 | $163,897,478 | $173,151,453 | $173,730,858 | $193,215,794 | $208,146,203 |
| From all other sources | | | $11,882,292 | $23,240,130 | $25,393,493 | $23,107,392 | $25,347,865 | $33,172,139 | $33,117,798 |
| Total received | | | $143,194,806 | $219,765,989 | $235,339,337 | $245,497,598 | $251,637,119 | $279,133,995 | $298,361,810 |
| Per cent of total derived from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Income of permanent funds and rents | | | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 |
| State taxes | | | 18.4 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| Local taxes | | | 67.9 | 68.0 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 69.0 | 69.2 | 69.8 |
| All other sources | | | 8.3 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 11.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expenditures: | | | | | | | | | |
| For sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus | ..... | ..... | $26,207,041 | $35,450,820 | $39,872,278 | $39,962,863 | $46,289,074 | $49,453,269 | $55,429,722 |
| For salaries of superintendents and teachers | $37,832,566 | $55,942,972 | $91,836,484 | $137,687,746 | $143,378,507 | $151,443,681 | $157,110,108 | $167,824,753 | $176,395,562 |
| For all other purposes | ..... | ..... | $22,463,190 | $41,826,052 | $44,272,042 | $46,855,755 | $48,058,443 | $55,938,205 | $56,756,995 |
| Total expended | $63,396,666 | $78,094,687 | $140,506,715 | $214,964,618 | $227,522,827 | $238,262,299 | $251,457,625 | $273,216,227 | $288,582,279 |
| Expenditure per capita of population | $1.64 | $1.56 | $2.24 | $2.84 | $2.94 | $3.03 | $3.15 | $3.36 | $3.49 |
| Expenditure per pupil (of average attendance): | | | | | | | | | |
| For sites, buildings, etc | ..... | ..... | $3.21 | $3.33 | $3.72 | $3.61 | $4.19 | $4.37 | $4.83 |
| For salaries | $9.28 | $9.10 | $11.26 | $12.95 | $13.38 | $13.69 | $14.21 | $14.83 | $15.38 |
| For all other purposes | ..... | ..... | $2.76 | $3.93 | $4.13 | $4.23 | $4.35 | $4.94 | $4.96 |
| Total expenditure per pupil | $15.55 | $12.71 | $17.23 | $20.21 | $21.23 | $21.53 | $22.75 | $24.14 | $25.17 |
| Per cent of expenditure devoted to— | | | | | | | | | |
| Sites, buildings, etc | ..... | ..... | 18.6 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 19.2 |
| Salaries | 59.7 | 71.6 | 65.4 | 64.0 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 62.5 | 61.4 | 61.1 |
| All other purposes | ..... | ..... | 16.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 19.7 |
| Average expenditure per day for each pupil (cents): | | | | | | | | | |
| For salaries | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| For all purposes | 11.8 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.7 |

[a] The figures for this year are subject to correction.
[b] United States census.
[c] Estimated.
[d] Several States are not included in this average.
[e] Including buildings rented.

TABLE 2.—*Number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private schools and colleges, 1904–5.*

NOTE.—The classification of States made use of in the following table is the same as that adopted by the United States census, and is as follows: *North Atlantic Division:* Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. *South Atlantic Division:* Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. *South Central Division:* Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. *North Central Division:* Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. *Western Division:* Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California.

| Division. | Pupils receiving elementary instruction (primary and grammar grades). | | Pupils receiving secondary instruction (high school grades).[a] | | Students receiving higher instruction. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In universities and colleges.[c] | | | In schools of medicine, law, and theology.[e] | | | In normal schools.[g] | | | Total higher. | |
| | Public. | Private (largely estimated). | Public.[b] | Private (in preparatory schools, academies, seminaries, etc.). | Public.[d] | Private. | Total. | Public.[f] | Private. | Total. | Public. | Private. | Total. | Public. | Private. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| The United States.. | 15,789,365 | 1,238,261 | 695,989 | 180,061 | 46,824 | 91,720 | 138,544 | 10,571 | 50,751 | 61,322 | 54,521 | 10,779 | [h]65,300 | 111,916 | 153,250 |
| North Atlantic Division.. | 3,682,769 | 432,810 | 226,834 | 52,702 | 5,303 | 38,014 | 43,317 | 383 | 18,168 | 18,551 | 19,900 | 1,100 | 21,000 | 25,586 | 57,282 |
| South Atlantic Division.. | 2,299,887 | 103,481 | 38,140 | 25,403 | 6,761 | 12,055 | 18,816 | 1,447 | 6,873 | 8,320 | 5,291 | 1,405 | 6,696 | 13,499 | 20,333 |
| South Central Division... | 3,254,633 | 165,976 | 53,545 | 30,897 | 4,490 | 10,243 | 14,733 | 1,367 | 6,537 | 7,904 | 5,612 | 2,520 | 8,132 | 11,469 | 19,300 |
| North Central Division... | 5,608,157 | 478,998 | 323,979 | 58,262 | 23,288 | 26,772 | 50,060 | 6,557 | 17,606 | 24,163 | 19,391 | 5,717 | 25,108 | 49,236 | 50,095 |
| Western Division..... | 943,919 | 56,996 | 53,491 | 12,797 | 6,982 | 4,636 | 11,618 | 817 | 1,567 | 2,384 | 4,327 | 37 | 4,364 | 12,126 | 6,240 |

[a] Including pupils in preparatory or academic departments of higher institutions, public and private, and excluding elementary pupils, who are classed in columns 2 and 3. A classification of public and of private secondary students, according to the character of the institutions in which they are found, is given in the chapter on secondary schools in the Annual Report.

[b] This is made up from the returns of individual high schools to the Bureau, and is somewhat too small, as there are many secondary pupils outside the completely organized high schools whom there are no means of enumerating.

[c] Including colleges for women, agricultural and mechanical (land-grant) colleges, and scientific schools. Students in law, theological, and medical departments are excluded, being tabulated in columns 9–11. Students in academic and preparatory departments are also excluded, being tabulated in columns 4 and 5.

[d] Mainly State universities and agricultural and mechanical colleges.

[e] Including also schools of dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine.

[f] Mainly in schools or departments of medicine and law attached to State universities.

[g] Nonprofessional pupils in normal schools are included in columns 4 and 5.

[h] There are, in addition to this number, 28,340 students taking normal courses in universities, colleges, and public and private high schools. (See chapter on normal schools.)

TABLE 2.—*Number of pupils and students of all grades in both public and private schools and colleges, 1904–5*—Continued.

| Division. | Summary of pupils by grade. | | | Summary according to control. | | Grand total. | Per cent in each grade of the whole number of pupils. | | | Per cent of public pupils. | | | Per cent of the total population enrolled in each grade. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Elementary. | Secondary. | Higher. | Public. | Private. | | Elementary. | Secondary. | Higher. | Elementary. | Secondary. | Higher. | Elementary. | Secondary. | Higher. | Total. |
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| The United States.. | 17,027,626 | 876,050 | 265,166 | 16,597,270 | 1,571,572 | 18,168,842 | 93.72 | 4.82 | 1.46 | 92.73 | 79.45 | 42.21 | 20.62 | 1.06 | 0.32 | 22.00 |
| North Atlantic Division . | 4,115,579 | 279,536 | 82,868 | 3,935,189 | 542,794 | 4,477,983 | 91.91 | 6.24 | 1.85 | 88.62 | 81.16 | 30.88 | 18.00 | 1.22 | .36 | 19.58 |
| South Atlantic Division . | 2,403,368 | 63,543 | 33,832 | 2,351,526 | 149,217 | 2,500,743 | 96.11 | 2.54 | 1.35 | 95.69 | 60.03 | 39.90 | 21.39 | .57 | .30 | 22.26 |
| South Central Division .. | 3,420,609 | 84,442 | 30,769 | 3,319,647 | 216,173 | 3,535,820 | 96.74 | 2.39 | .87 | 95.15 | 63.41 | 37.27 | 22.02 | .54 | .20 | 22.76 |
| North Central Division .. | 6,087,155 | 382,241 | 99,331 | 5,981,372 | 587,355 | 6,568,727 | 92.67 | 5.82 | 1.51 | 92.13 | 84.76 | 49.57 | 21.46 | 1.35 | .35 | 23.16 |
| Western Division ..... | 1,000,915 | 66,288 | 18,366 | 1,009,536 | 76,033 | 1,085,569 | 92.21 | 6.10 | 1.69 | 94.31 | 80.69 | 66.01 | 21.81 | 1.45 | .40 | 23.66 |

TABLE 3.—*Average number of years of schooling (of 200 days each) that each individual of the population received at the different dates specified in the table, taking into account all public and private schooling of whatever grade.*

| | 1880. | 1890. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | a1903. | a1904. | a1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The United States... | 3.96 | 4.46 | 4.99 | 5.09 | 5.20 | 5.09 | 5.23 | 5.13 | 5.18 | 5.17 | 5.21 | 5.33 |
| North Atlantic Division... | 5.69 | 6.05 | 6.67 | 6.84 | 6.95 | 6.90 | 6.98 | 6.95 | 6.81 | 6.87 | 6.89 | 7.09 |
| South Atlantic Division... | 2.22 | 2.73 | 3.01 | 3.07 | 3.32 | 3.11 | 3.26 | 3.41 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 3.55 | 3.52 |
| South Central Division.... | 1.86 | 2.42 | 2.87 | 3.03 | 3.04 | 3.09 | 3.21 | 3.02 | 3.11 | 3.10 | 3.14 | 3.06 |
| North Central Division.... | 4.65 | 5.36 | 6.00 | 6.01 | 6.15 | 6.01 | 6.18 | 5.97 | 6.07 | 6.01 | 6.01 | 6.20 |
| Western Division..... | 4.17 | 4.57 | 5.66 | 5.90 | 5.85 | 5.42 | 5.53 | 5.61 | 5.87 | 6.07 | 6.47 | 6.98 |

a Subject to correction.

TABLE 4.—*The same, taking into account only the schooling furnished by public elementary and secondary schools.*

| | 1880. | 1890. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | a1903. | a1904. | a1905. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The United States... | 3.45 | 3.85 | 4.43 | 4.53 | 4.63 | 4.55 | 4.66 | 4.57 | 4.67 | 4.67 | 4.69 | 4.78 |
| North Atlantic Division .. | 4.84 | 4.99 | 5.64 | 5.78 | 5.88 | 5.85 | 5.91 | 5.88 | 5.97 | 6.00 | 5.98 | 6.16 |
| South Atlantic Division .. | 1.90 | 2.42 | 2.74 | 2.79 | 3.05 | 2.83 | 2.95 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 3.18 | 3.25 | 3.21 |
| South Central Division ... | 1.57 | 2.20 | 2.59 | 2.75 | 2.76 | 2.81 | 2.91 | 2.74 | 2.84 | 2.85 | 2.91 | 2.80 |
| North Central Division ... | 4.19 | 4.67 | 5.35 | 5.40 | 5.51 | 5.41 | 5.57 | 5.40 | 5.51 | 5.43 | 5.39 | 5.55 |
| Western Division ..... | 3.57 | 3.98 | 5.12 | 5.36 | 5.34 | 4.96 | 4.99 | 5.01 | 5.36 | 5.54 | 5.85 | 6.35 |

a Subject to correction.

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1904–5.[a]

TABLE 5.—*Population, enrollment, average daily attendance, number and sex of teachers.*

| State or Territory. | Census Office estimate of total population in 1905. | Pupils enrolled in the elementary and secondary common schools. | Per cent of the population enrolled. | Average daily attendance. | Number of teachers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| United States | 82,584,061 | 16,469,067 | 20.03 | 11,467,826 | 111,195 | 348,532 | 459,727 |
| North Atlantic Division | 22,866,560 | 3,905,624 | 17.08 | 2,963,751 | 16,784 | 96,812 | 113,596 |
| South Atlantic Division | 11,236,260 | 2,335,791 | 20.95 | 1,468,103 | 17,791 | 35,445 | 53,236 |
| South Central Division | 15,535,007 | 3,306,103 | 21.50 | 2,066,592 | 27,322 | 41,696 | 69,018 |
| North Central Division | 28,357,830 | 5,926,937 | 20.97 | 4,255,438 | 43,399 | 150,813 | 194,212 |
| Western Division | 4,588,404 | 994,612 | 21.79 | 713,942 | 5,899 | 23,766 | 29,665 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 711,156 | 132,448 | 18.64 | 97,845 | 693 | 5,965 | 6,658 |
| New Hampshire | 429,118 | 77,922 | 17.69 | 49,876 | 208 | 2,208 | 2,416 |
| Vermont | 349,251 | 66,721 | 19.10 | 48,352 | 331 | 3,086 | 3,417 |
| Massachusetts | 3,088,546 | 497,904 | 16.12 | 404,117 | 1,192 | 12,657 | 13,849 |
| Rhode Island | 470,081 | 71,425 | 15.19 | 53,830 | 167 | 1,880 | 2,047 |
| Connecticut | 989,500 | 168,779 | 17.06 | 129,143 | 337 | 4,282 | 4,619 |
| New York | 7,901,754 | 1,311,108 | 16.59 | 996,433 | 4,709 | 34,372 | 39,081 |
| New Jersey | 2,103,039 | 369,409 | 17.57 | 254,045 | 1,119 | 8,038 | 9,157 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,824,115 | 1,209,908 | 17.73 | 930,110 | 8,028 | 24,324 | 32,352 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 192,855 | 36,895 | 19.98 | 25,300 | 156 | 741 | 897 |
| Maryland | 1,260,869 | 226,825 | 17.99 | 138,911 | 908 | 4,242 | 5,150 |
| District of Columbia | 302,883 | 51,230 | 16.91 | 40,596 | 189 | 1,289 | 1,478 |
| Virginia | 1,953,284 | 375,601 | 19.57 | 224,769 | 2,377 | 6,667 | 9,044 |
| West Virginia | 1,056,805 | 247,505 | 23.42 | 163,068 | 3,793 | 3,843 | 7,636 |
| North Carolina | 2,031,740 | 473,333 | 23.30 | 279,904 | 3,372 | 6,315 | 9,687 |
| South Carolina | 1,434,901 | 302,663 | 21.09 | 200,435 | 2,630 | 3,429 | 6,059 |
| Georgia | 2,405,821 | 499,103 | 21.08 | 311,489 | 3,435 | 6,925 | 10,360 |
| Florida | 597,102 | 122,636 | 21.02 | 83,631 | 931 | 1,994 | 2,925 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,291,444 | 501,482 | 22.48 | 309,836 | 4,513 | 5,936 | 10,449 |
| Tennessee | 2,147,166 | 502,330 | 23.67 | 344,882 | 4,220 | 5,393 | 9,613 |
| Alabama | 1,986,347 | 400,000 | 20.14 | 210,000 | 2,300 | 3,100 | 5,400 |
| Mississippi | 1,682,105 | 403,647 | 24.77 | 233,175 | 3,028 | 5,894 | 8,922 |
| Louisiana | 1,513,145 | 210,116 | 13.89 | 146,234 | 995 | 3,685 | 4,680 |
| Texas | 3,455,300 | 756,019 | 21.88 | 501,734 | 6,495 | 10,621 | 17,116 |
| Arkansas | 1,403,239 | 335,765 | 23.93 | 207,440 | 4,038 | 3,788 | 7,826 |
| Oklahoma | 558,261 | 158,322 | 28.36 | 90,238 | 1,269 | 2,418 | 3,687 |
| Indian Territory | 498,000 | 38,422 | 8.06 | 23,053 | 464 | 861 | 1,325 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 4,400,155 | 835,607 | 19.20 | 618,495 | 9,094 | 17,458 | 26,552 |
| Indiana | 2,678,492 | 550,121 | 20.54 | 415,622 | 6,518 | 9,977 | 16,495 |
| Illinois | 5,319,150 | 985,134 | 18.52 | 811,919 | 6,137 | 21,723 | 27,860 |
| Michigan | 2,557,275 | 521,463 | 20.39 | 407,977 | 2,658 | 14,165 | 16,823 |
| Wisconsin | 2,256,897 | 461,214 | 20.78 | 288,300 | 1,947 | 11,722 | 13,669 |
| Minnesota | 1,971,949 | 430,005 | 21.81 | 280,508 | 1,772 | 11,548 | 13,320 |
| Iowa | 2,391,633 | 540,337 | 22.59 | 375,563 | 3,598 | 26,021 | 29,619 |
| Missouri | 3,320,405 | 728,800 | 21.95 | 470,666 | 5,235 | 12,150 | 17,385 |
| North Dakota | 383,226 | 106,909 | 27.90 | 67,883 | 1,274 | 4,440 | 5,714 |
| South Dakota | 428,055 | 106,822 | 25.27 | 73,700 | 946 | 4,079 | 5,025 |
| Nebraska | 1,068,120 | 278,930 | 26.12 | 180,771 | 1,389 | 8,325 | 9,714 |
| Kansas | 1,582,473 | 381,595 | 24.11 | 264,034 | 2,831 | 9,205 | 12,036 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 293,534 | 44,881 | 16.20 | 31,471 | 216 | 1,052 | 1,268 |
| Wyoming | 107,521 | 18,345 | 17.07 | 12,200 | 83 | 645 | 728 |
| Colorado | 602,925 | 137,918 | 22.87 | 91,997 | 738 | 3,716 | 4,454 |
| New Mexico | 212,825 | 37,670 | 17.70 | 25,705 | 406 | 422 | 828 |
| Arizona | 140,276 | 21,792 | 15.53 | 14,009 | 97 | 441 | 538 |
| Utah | 309,734 | 75,662 | 24.96 | 56,183 | 553 | 1,165 | 1,718 |
| Nevada | 42,335 | 7,319 | 17.29 | 5,182 | 39 | 318 | 357 |
| Idaho | 198,382 | 57,377 | 28.92 | 40,738 | 410 | 1,137 | 1,547 |
| Washington | 598,538 | 170,386 | 28.47 | 118,852 | 1,228 | 3,951 | 5,179 |
| Oregon | 461,451 | 108,036 | 23.41 | 78,114 | 817 | 3,205 | 4,022 |
| California | 1,620,883 | 315,226 | 19.45 | 239,491 | 1,312 | 7,714 | 9,026 |

[a] In Tables 5, 6, and 7 the statistics of 16 States are subject to correction.

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1904–5.

TABLE 6.—*Average number of days taught, salaries of teachers, value of school property, and State and local taxation, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Average number of days the schools were kept. | Average monthly salaries of teachers. | | Value of public school property. | Raised from State taxes. | Raised from local taxes. | Raised from other sources, State and local, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men. | Women. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| United States | 150.3 | $52.21 | $41.96 | $730,814,360 | $43,711,562 | $208,146,203 | $33,117,798 |
| North Atlantic Division | 179.0 | 68.17 | 44.27 | 310,569,029 | 14,709,659 | 86,340,077 | 18,857,798 |
| South Atlantic Division | 120.5 | 32.88 | 29.57 | 33,627,558 | 6,582,618 | 8,932,909 | 954,297 |
| South Central Division | 106.4 | 46.13 | 37.71 | 36,484,128 | 7,568,220 | 8,807,685 | 1,978,882 |
| North Central Division | 160.8 | 54.48 | 41.97 | 285,153,054 | 7,849,270 | 89,244,664 | 10,033,556 |
| Western Division | 157.5 | 69.75 | 53.98 | 64,980,591 | 7,001,795 | 14,820,868 | 1,293,265 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 139 | 38.32 | 29.48 | 5,416,628 | 540,627 | 1,495,541 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 152.45 | 51.19 | 34.31 | 4,493,361 | 25,000 | 1,236,054 | 62,038 |
| Vermont | 157 | 47.68 | 30.44 | 2,963,940 | 150,297 | 931,893 | 154,888 |
| Massachusetts | 187 | 149.05 | 57.22 | 58,894,058 | 377,421 | 17,508,144 | 245,964 |
| Rhode Island | 194 | 120.92 | 53.70 | 6,048,349 | 143,205 | 1,593,935 | 83,842 |
| Connecticut | 187.78 | 108.34 | 47.66 | 13,470,109 | 520,563 | 3,029,477 | 71,524 |
| New York | 187.8 | ..... | ..... | 126,188,508 | 4,538,100 | 32,716,464 | 11,611,531 |
| New Jersey | 188 | 107.02 | 54.46 | 22,094,076 | 3,013,591 | 6,546,011 | 13,960 |
| Pennsylvania | 167.4 | 51.81 | 39.14 | 71,000,000 | 5,400,855 | 21,282,558 | 6,614,051 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 170.1 | 72.82 | 34.70 | 1,627,314 | 159,736 | 338,788 | 0 |
| Maryland | 192 | ..... | ..... | 4,790,000 | 1,007,007 | 1,876,381 | 177,127 |
| District of Columbia | 181 | 94.48 | 64.31 | 5,815,590 | 0 | 1,680,327 | 0 |
| Virginia | 122 | 34.56 | 27.20 | 3,907,064 | [a] 1,008,761 | [a] 1,008,542 | [a] 65,367 |
| West Virginia | 123 | ..... | ..... | 5,810,847 | 501,551 | 2,063,965 | 79,425 |
| North Carolina | 86 | 28.55 | 25.38 | 3,215,002 | 1,341,529 | 338,414 | 200,567 |
| South Carolina | 105.7 | 25.96 | 23.20 | 2,000,000 | 803,765 | 236,110 | 270,358 |
| Georgia | 118 | ..... | ..... | 5,171,689 | [b] 1,591,441 | [b] 660,720 | [b] 144,590 |
| Florida | 108 | 44.03 | 35.93 | 1,290,052 | [b] 168,828 | [b] 729,662 | [b] 16,863 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 90 | 50.90 | 39.18 | 6,117,962 | [a] 1,695,575 | [a] 882,713 | [a] 144,851 |
| Tennessee | 103 | 39.00 | 34.00 | 4,922,531 | [b] 271,614 | [b] 1,828,002 | [b] 505,887 |
| Alabama | 102.5 | 31.00 | 27.00 | 2,200,000 | 879,246 | 447,000 | 100,000 |
| Mississippi | 123 | 33.54 | 29.46 | 2,190,000 | [a] 1,250,000 | [a] 296,668 | [a] 124,576 |
| Louisiana | 130 | 47.49 | 37.97 | 3,659,915 | [a] 469,544 | [a] 890,372 | [a] 127,008 |
| Texas | 112 | 60.01 | 48.01 | 11,896,674 | 2,408,727 | 1,763,109 | 393,193 |
| Arkansas | 88 | 45.50 | 34.35 | 3,171,361 | 593,514 | 1,379,604 | 68,817 |
| Oklahoma | 104 | 40.00 | 36.00 | 2,123,000 | 0 | 1,122,217 | 69,618 |
| Indian Territory | 158 | ..... | ..... | 202,685 | 0 | 198,000 | 444,932 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 160 | 45.00 | 40.00 | 51,062,804 | [b] 1,858,228 | [b] 14,707,114 | [b] 1,027,005 |
| Indiana | 160 | 58.08 | 52.00 | 29,059,008 | 1,831,654 | 8,777,015 | 635,901 |
| Illinois | 169 | 72.14 | 56.90 | 64,554,813 | 1,000,000 | 20,173,619 | 740,889 |
| Michigan | 168 | 60.22 | 42.06 | 25,963,302 | 0 | 6,502,423 | 928,872 |
| Wisconsin | 169 | 55.50 | 35.26 | 16,574,795 | [b] 1,231,695 | [b] 5,542,037 | [b] 1,035,078 |
| Minnesota | 161.1 | 59.30 | 41.09 | 22,017,624 | 449,213 | 5,979,048 | 1,253,604 |
| Iowa | 160 | 48.62 | 36.06 | 23,304,616 | 0 | 9,216,784 | 1,080,680 |
| Missouri | 152 | 52.12 | 44.24 | 22,593,018 | 1,275,818 | 6,964,608 | 1,549,443 |
| North Dakota | 141 | 49.36 | 42.25 | 4,333,569 | 0 | 1,648,653 | 449,024 |
| South Dakota | 138 | 40.03 | 33.52 | 4,244,816 | [b] 0 | [b] 1,662,195 | [b] 102,841 |
| Nebraska | 168 | 55.24 | 41.40 | 10,919,922 | [b] 202,662 | [b] 3,252,332 | [b] 978,154 |
| Kansas | 145 | 48.00 | 40.00 | 10,524,767 | 0 | 4,818,836 | 252,065 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 107 | 76.89 | 52.04 | 4,832,014 | [a] 493,236 | [a] 585,069 | [a] 84,710 |
| Wyoming | 140 | 75.00 | 48.00 | 453,607 | 0 | 213,953 | 73,068 |
| Colorado | 158.4 | 66.54 | 42.87 | 10,265,046 | [b] 0 | [b] 3,560,287 | [b] 429,886 |
| New Mexico | 114 | ..... | ..... | 800,777 | 220,717 | ..... | 146,924 |
| Arizona | 135.4 | 87.07 | 73.02 | 900,201 | 38,216 | 369,115 | 30,809 |
| Utah | 153 | 77.43 | 54.39 | 3,537,772 | [b] 403,762 | [b] 1,126,079 | [b] 124,885 |
| Nevada | 158.7 | 103.47 | 63.39 | 269,965 | [b] 14,019 | [b] 97,314 | [b] 33,139 |
| Idaho | 136 | 67.47 | 54.70 | 1,892,055 | 95,983 | 689,214 | 128,760 |
| Washington | 167.6 | 64.51 | 51.61 | 9,807,515 | 1,501,621 | 1,735,327 | 118,109 |
| Oregon | 158.4 | 54.22 | 42.05 | 4,670,979 | [b] 0 | [b] 1,407,892 | [b] 122,975 |
| California | 170 | 80.00 | 64.60 | 27,550,660 | 4,234,241 | 5,036,618 | ..... |

[a] 1902–3. [b] 1903–4.

STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1904–5.

TABLE 7.—*Expenditures for sites, buildings, and furniture, for teachers' salaries, and for other purposes, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Expended for sites, buildings, furniture, etc. | Expended for teachers' salaries. | Other expenditures. | Total expenditures, excluding payment of bonds. | Expended per capita of population. | Average daily expenditure per pupil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | | *Cents.* |
| United States | $55,429,722 | $176,395,562 | $56,756,995 | $288,582,279 | $3.49 | 16.7 |
| North Atlantic Division | 27,758,760 | 62,205,896 | 24,127,602 | 114,092,258 | 4.99 | 21.5 |
| South Atlantic Division | 1,884,925 | 12,334,269 | 2,376,640 | 16,595,834 | 1.49 | 9.4 |
| South Central Division | 2,376,296 | 16,971,492 | 1,989,224 | 21,337,012 | 1.39 | 9.7 |
| North Central Division | 18,670,110 | 69,584,708 | 24,003,652 | 112,258,470 | 3.97 | 16.4 |
| Western Division | 4,739,631 | 15,299,197 | 4,259,877 | 24,298,705 | 5.34 | 21.6 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | |
| Maine | 343,714 | 1,293,608 | 383,026 | 2,020,348 | 2.84 | 14.9 |
| New Hampshire | 352,805 | 822,386 | 381,870 | 1,557,061 | 3.63 | 20.5 |
| Vermont | 327,677 | 747,899 | 248,931 | 1,324,507 | 3.79 | 17.4 |
| Massachusetts | 4,944,876 | 9,921,509 | 3,265,144 | 18,131,529 | 5.87 | 24.0 |
| Rhode Island | 403,377 | 1,195,515 | 388,858 | 1,987,750 | 4.23 | 19.0 |
| Connecticut | 557,172 | 2,320,683 | 901,877 | 3,779,732 | 3.82 | 15.6 |
| New York | 13,461,238 | 26,562,987 | 7,203,203 | 47,227,428 | 5.98 | 25.2 |
| New Jersey | 2,006,635 | 5,208,838 | 2,382,973 | 9,598,446 | 4.56 | 20.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,361,266 | 14,132,471 | 8,971,720 | 28,465,457 | 4.17 | 18.3 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | ..... | 341,576 | 198,381 | 539,957 | 2.80 | 10.5 |
| Maryland | 187,790 | 2,317,011 | 456,572 | 2,961,373 | 2.35 | 11.1 |
| District of Columbia | 281,039 | 1,092,705 | 302,515 | 1,676,259 | 5.53 | 22.8 |
| Virginia (1902–3) | 206,313 | 1,676,777 | 254,275 | 2,137,365 | 1.11 | 7.8 |
| West Virginia | 419,748 | 1,633,456 | 713,613 | 2,766,817 | 2.62 | 13.8 |
| North Carolina | 379,108 | 1,430,204 | 126,670 | 1,935,982 | .95 | 8.0 |
| South Carolina | 140,169 | 1,089,280 | 75,181 | 1,304,630 | .91 | 6.2 |
| Georgia (1903–4) | 162,722 | 2,043,871 | 121,010 | 2,327,603 | .98 | 6.3 |
| Florida (1903–4) | 108,036 | 709,389 | 128,423 | 945,848 | 1.62 | 10.5 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky (1902–3) | 295,655 | 2,219,178 | 148,030 | 2,662,863 | 1.19 | 9.5 |
| Tennessee (1903–4) | 340,546 | 1,962,266 | 299,329 | 2,602,141 | 1.23 | 7.3 |
| Alabama | ..... | 1,375,000 | 100,000 | 1,475,000 | .74 | 6.9 |
| Mississippi (1902–3) | 54,007 | 1,573,416 | 241,121 | 1,868,544 | 1.15 | 6.5 |
| Louisiana | 419,852 | 1,495,615 | 253,634 | 2,169,101 | 1.43 | 11.4 |
| Texas | 705,941 | 5,221,427 | 473,124 | 6,400,492 | 1.85 | 11.4 |
| Arkansas | 205,103 | 1,657,878 | 92,447 | 1,955,428 | 1.39 | 10.7 |
| Oklahoma | 217,292 | 996,612 | 274,207 | 1,488,111 | 2.67 | 15.9 |
| Indian Territory | 137,900 | 470,100 | 107,332 | 715,332 | 1.44 | 19.6 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | |
| Ohio (1903–4) | 1,179,179 | 10,557,909 | 4,064,914 | 15,802,002 | 3.63 | 16.0 |
| Indiana | 1,605,178 | 6,844,421 | 3,051,402 | 11,501,001 | 4.29 | 17.3 |
| Illinois | 4,580,137 | 13,416,000 | 4,827,054 | 22,823,191 | 4.29 | 16.6 |
| Michigan | 1,480,062 | 6,007,653 | 2,142,981 | 9,630,696 | 3.77 | 14.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1,499,273 | 5,121,781 | 1,619,298 | 8,240,352 | 3.65 | 16.2 |
| Minnesota | 1,754,248 | 5,251,803 | 1,463,851 | 8,469,902 | 4.30 | 18.7 |
| Iowa | 878,291 | 6,745,416 | 2,692,585 | 10,316,292 | 4.31 | 17.2 |
| Missouri | 2,419,168 | 5,964,024 | 1,718,731 | 10,101,923 | 3.04 | 14.1 |
| North Dakota | 547,741 | 1,349,221 | 632,952 | 2,529,914 | 6.60 | 26.4 |
| South Dakota (1903–4) | 348,999 | 1,365,151 | 524,985 | 2,239,135 | 5.29 | 22.0 |
| Nebraska (1903–4) | 825,914 | 3,105,836 | 842,396 | 4,774,146 | 4.47 | 15.8 |
| Kansas | 1,551,920 | 3,855,493 | 422,503 | 5,829,916 | 3.68 | 15.2 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | |
| Montana (1902–3) | 367,131 | 651,738 | 217,384 | 1,236,253 | 4.46 | 36.7 |
| Wyoming | 83,280 | 260,379 | 44,022 | 387,681 | 3.61 | 22.7 |
| Colorado (1903–4) | 587,019 | 2,288,749 | 1,109,199 | 3,984,967 | 6.75 | 26.4 |
| New Mexico | 64,361 | 238,413 | 59,451 | 362,225 | 1.70 | 12.4 |
| Arizona | 31,252 | 401,548 | 24,554 | 457,354 | 3.26 | 24.1 |
| Utah (1903–4) | 330,221 | 831,244 | 495,769 | 1,657,234 | 5.47 | 19.3 |
| Nevada (1903–4) | 36,527 | 95,584 | 125,390 | 257,501 | 6.08 | 31.3 |
| Idaho | 224,522 | 560,490 | 127,260 | 912,272 | 4.60 | 16.5 |
| Washington | 1,003,940 | 2,153,109 | 63,291 | 3,220,340 | 5.38 | 16.2 |
| Oregon | 469,819 | 1,270,686 | 311,670 | 2,052,175 | 4.45 | 16.6 |
| California | 1,541,559 | 6,547,257 | 1,681,887 | 9,770,703 | 6.03 | 24.0 |

## Statistics of City School Systems, 1904–5.[a]

Table 8.—*Enrollment, average attendance, length of school term, number of teachers, and expenditures in cities of 8,000 inhabitants and over.*

| State or Territory. | Number of city school systems. | Enrollment in public day schools. | Average daily attendance. | Average length of school term. | Number of teachers and supervisors. | | Expenditure for supervising and teaching. | Expenditure for all purposes (payment of loans and bonds excepted). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Men. | Women. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| United States | 594 | 4,506,678 | 3,434,323 | 189.8 | 10,580 | 95,335 | $78,328,420 | $139,417,318 |
| North Atlantic Division | 243 | 2,201,442 | 1,691,068 | 190.2 | 4,901 | 46,979 | 41,640,361 | 77,431,281 |
| South Atlantic Division | 45 | 295,448 | 218,436 | 182.3 | 743 | 5,885 | 3,933,805 | 5,547,287 |
| South Central Division | 53 | 252,567 | 186,119 | 180.4 | 683 | 4,708 | 3,107,719 | 4,396,227 |
| North Central Division | 215 | 1,466,289 | 1,117,205 | 193.1 | 3,485 | 31,540 | 23,945,316 | 42,381,322 |
| Western Division | 38 | 290,932 | 221,495 | 186.2 | 768 | 6,223 | 5,701,219 | 9,656,201 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 9 | 25,454 | 20,769 | 172.5 | 76 | 748 | 353,833 | 509,676 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | 21,641 | 16,694 | 172.9 | 66 | 542 | 328,241 | 611,862 |
| Vermont | 3 | 6,896 | 5,678 | 176.7 | 16 | 178 | 94,931 | 162,509 |
| Massachusetts | 57 | 379,967 | 318,760 | 189.6 | 1,000 | 9,125 | 7,692,723 | 13,982,598 |
| Rhode Island | 10 | 57,481 | 43,223 | 188.3 | 123 | 1,324 | 945,746 | 1,705,877 |
| Connecticut | 22 | 100,230 | 79,345 | 189.2 | 240 | 2,402 | 1,542,871 | 2,553,256 |
| New York | 50 | 920,216 | 693,389 | 192.0 | 2,016 | 18,646 | 20,582,879 | 39,155,340 |
| New Jersey | 27 | 207,125 | 155,347 | 191.4 | 332 | 4,460 | 3,267,961 | 5,859,710 |
| Pennsylvania | 55 | 482,432 | 357,863 | 189.1 | 1,032 | 9,554 | 6,831,176 | 12,895,453 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 1 | 11,009 | 8,306 | 189.0 | 11 | 283 | 150,440 | 237,299 |
| Maryland | 5 | 89,471 | 60,937 | 188.7 | 218 | 1,650 | 1,155,875 | 1,520,491 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 51,230 | 40,596 | 181.9 | 178 | 1,250 | 1,101,552 | 1,676,259 |
| Virginia | 10 | 39,834 | 31,289 | 182.3 | 104 | 736 | 405,935 | 550,610 |
| West Virginia | 4 | 14,874 | 11,351 | 178.3 | 41 | 338 | 188,033 | 362,097 |
| North Carolina | 9 | 20,454 | 14,363 | 174.4 | 59 | 381 | 172,636 | 221,224 |
| South Carolina | 4 | 16,407 | 10,902 | 180.7 | 26 | 224 | 107,740 | 144,016 |
| Georgia | 7 | 39,236 | 31,908 | 184.3 | 82 | 799 | 509,601 | 650,407 |
| Florida | 4 | 12,933 | 8,784 | 150.9 | 24 | 224 | 141,993 | 184,884 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 9 | 54,427 | 40,674 | 190.2 | 131 | 1,036 | 796,181 | 1,097,018 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 39,309 | 29,186 | 181.2 | 116 | 684 | 444,817 | 616,987 |
| Alabama | 6 | 19,573 | 14,281 | 174.3 | 57 | 351 | 201,589 | 282,461 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 9,204 | 6,558 | 177.1 | 20 | 176 | 89,044 | 101,737 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 34,769 | 27,186 | 177.7 | 31 | 847 | 473,900 | 585,093 |
| Texas | 19 | 73,579 | 52,770 | 176.0 | 263 | 1,238 | 917,919 | 1,286,530 |
| Arkansas | 4 | 14,320 | 10,650 | 188.1 | 46 | 215 | 114,269 | 259,901 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 7,386 | 4,814 | 178.5 | 19 | 161 | 70,000 | 166,500 |
| Indian Territory | | | | | | | | |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 38 | 277,753 | 220,671 | 186.9 | 710 | 6,037 | 4,647,880 | 7,683,364 |
| Indiana | 26 | 113,989 | 87,011 | 183.1 | 405 | 2,632 | 1,835,730 | 3,524,595 |
| Illinois | 37 | 392,539 | 318,990 | 191.9 | 720 | 7,790 | 7,072,731 | 12,921,955 |
| Michigan | 29 | 143,279 | 113,271 | 191.6 | 283 | 3,351 | 2,210,997 | 3,618,366 |
| Wisconsin | 22 | 116,062 | 90,596 | 191.1 | 392 | 2,517 | 1,762,398 | 2,767,792 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 93,341 | 76,448 | 190.2 | 138 | 2,134 | 1,580,579 | 2,469,910 |
| Iowa | 21 | 80,674 | 59,848 | 179.1 | 171 | 1,976 | 1,170,197 | 1,970,966 |
| Missouri | 12 | 154,003 | 111,697 | 186.6 | 482 | 3,237 | 2,439,302 | 4,885,201 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 3,853 | 3,173 | 185.1 | 10 | 103 | 65,329 | 164,403 |
| South Dakota | 1 | 2,616 | 1,970 | 180.0 | 4 | 65 | 37,536 | 63,485 |
| Nebraska | 5 | 35,619 | 27,467 | 181.4 | 46 | 800 | 572,050 | 1,282,099 |
| Kansas | 13 | 52,561 | 36,063 | 174.8 | 124 | 898 | 550,587 | 1,029,186 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 4 | 14,606 | 11,563 | 179.8 | 25 | 360 | 323,103 | 571,751 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 1,412 | 1,084 | 169.9 | 3 | 31 | 25,764 | 37,878 |
| Colorado | 6 | 50,967 | 37,177 | 184.2 | 163 | 1,164 | 1,058,243 | 1,824,213 |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 1 | 1,670 | 1,107 | 170.0 | 1 | 29 | 20,070 | 26,455 |
| Utah | 2 | 18,912 | 15,121 | 175.0 | 72 | 405 | 302,436 | 570,712 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 1 | 2,686 | 1,974 | 175.0 | 8 | 51 | 41,676 | 80,940 |
| Washington | 7 | 50,713 | 38,717 | 188.8 | 138 | 1,072 | 853,112 | 1,955,182 |
| Oregon | 2 | 16,450 | 12,849 | 190.3 | 38 | 355 | 246,122 | 472,851 |
| California | 14 | 133,516 | 101,903 | 188.5 | 320 | 2,756 | 2,830,693 | 4,116,219 |

[a] Included also in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

STATISTICS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 9.—*Instructors and students in public high schools and in private high schools and academies.*

| State or Territory. | Public high schools.[a] | | | | | Private secondary schools. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Secondary teachers. | | Secondary students. | | Number. | Secondary teachers. | | Secondary students. | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| United States | 7,576 | 13,440 | 15,021 | 288,391 | 391,311 | 1,627 | 4,065 | 5,785 | 51,778 | 55,429 |
| North Atlantic Division | 1,776 | 3,646 | 5,426 | 97,677 | 125,178 | 600 | 1,941 | 2,554 | 22,015 | 20,358 |
| South Atlantic Division | 526 | 839 | 766 | 14,438 | 21,466 | 285 | 603 | 815 | 8,345 | 8,828 |
| South Central Division | 790 | 1,247 | 988 | 20,488 | 30,982 | 291 | 506 | 675 | 8,721 | 9,061 |
| North Central Division | 4,042 | 6,730 | 6,680 | 134,621 | 184,159 | 335 | 743 | 1,275 | 9,478 | 12,573 |
| Western Division | 442 | 978 | 1,161 | 21,167 | 29,526 | 116 | 272 | 466 | 3,219 | 4,609 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 175 | 210 | 248 | 4,544 | 5,907 | 31 | 63 | 88 | 1,410 | 1,457 |
| New Hampshire | 58 | 87 | 140 | 2,155 | 2,614 | 29 | 125 | 60 | 1,553 | 742 |
| Vermont | 73 | 81 | 115 | 1,869 | 2,512 | 19 | 37 | 61 | 691 | 833 |
| Massachusetts | 252 | 701 | 1,203 | 20,824 | 25,474 | 90 | 322 | 459 | 3,192 | 3,142 |
| Rhode Island | 21 | 81 | 110 | 1,879 | 2,355 | 14 | 49 | 69 | 527 | 401 |
| Connecticut | 76 | 139 | 296 | 4,346 | 5,448 | 51 | 134 | 183 | 1,357 | 1,341 |
| New York | 532 | 1,191 | 2,080 | 37,629 | 46,413 | 185 | 554 | 869 | 4,613 | 6,197 |
| New Jersey | 101 | 232 | 444 | 6,188 | 8,234 | 58 | 217 | 249 | 2,481 | 1,690 |
| Pennsylvania | 488 | 924 | 784 | 18,248 | 26,221 | 123 | 440 | 516 | 6,191 | 4,555 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 15 | 23 | 40 | 567 | 826 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 129 | 109 |
| Maryland | 65 | 146 | 115 | 2,757 | 3,955 | 41 | 117 | 131 | 1,037 | 1,057 |
| District of Columbia | 7 | 82 | 114 | 1,581 | 2,278 | 21 | 57 | 146 | 280 | 837 |
| Virginia | 70 | 87 | 106 | 1,822 | 2,818 | 61 | 119 | 154 | 1,995 | 1,629 |
| West Virginia | 37 | 62 | 59 | 1,018 | 1,453 | 12 | 33 | 50 | 506 | 513 |
| North Carolina | 43 | 61 | 62 | 1,191 | 1,781 | 69 | 132 | 138 | 2,363 | 2,205 |
| South Carolina | 100 | 129 | 85 | 1,974 | 2,684 | 15 | 37 | 46 | 535 | 557 |
| Georgia | 140 | 190 | 130 | 2,797 | 4,357 | 55 | 96 | 111 | 1,437 | 1,647 |
| Florida | 49 | 59 | 55 | 731 | 1,314 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 63 | 274 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 81 | 147 | 150 | 2,817 | 3,989 | 69 | 111 | 178 | 1,713 | 1,599 |
| Tennessee | 99 | 135 | 107 | 2,371 | 3,693 | 58 | 96 | 119 | 1,881 | 1,737 |
| Alabama | 80 | 111 | 112 | 1,853 | 3,024 | 29 | 44 | 68 | 750 | 851 |
| Mississippi | 100 | 120 | 105 | 1,800 | 2,484 | 32 | 46 | 43 | 821 | 714 |
| Louisiana | 44 | 71 | 84 | 1,109 | 1,898 | 23 | 33 | 69 | 605 | 750 |
| Texas | 298 | 517 | 325 | 8,133 | 12,428 | 47 | 127 | 137 | 1,805 | 2,126 |
| Arkansas | 59 | 86 | 58 | 1,398 | 2,112 | 22 | 36 | 41 | 853 | 868 |
| Oklahoma | 21 | 48 | 39 | 863 | 1,132 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 137 | 149 |
| Indian Territory | 8 | 12 | 8 | 144 | 222 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 156 | 267 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 801 | 1,390 | 889 | 24,692 | 30,644 | 46 | 123 | 189 | 1,223 | 1,462 |
| Indiana | 571 | 1,028 | 568 | 15,706 | 19,800 | 24 | 59 | 126 | 800 | 1,033 |
| Illinois | 417 | 914 | 1,031 | 20,181 | 28,492 | 60 | 107 | 207 | 1,244 | 2,196 |
| Michigan | 373 | 583 | 529 | 13,811 | 19,376 | 19 | 51 | 97 | 604 | 919 |
| Wisconsin | 237 | 412 | 639 | 10,135 | 13,838 | 22 | 70 | 96 | 737 | 739 |
| Minnesota | 164 | 257 | 510 | 7,425 | 10,710 | 29 | 80 | 125 | 1,237 | 1,144 |
| Iowa | 351 | 513 | 854 | 13,572 | 18,772 | 36 | 54 | 93 | 1,116 | 1,461 |
| Missouri | 337 | 645 | 495 | 11,420 | 15,938 | 59 | 120 | 191 | 1,464 | 1,990 |
| North Dakota | 38 | 47 | 72 | 882 | 1,337 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 42 |
| South Dakota | 103 | 122 | 107 | 1,815 | 2,735 | 6 | 13 | 21 | 132 | 208 |
| Nebraska | 360 | 413 | 336 | 6,975 | 10,499 | 21 | 41 | 85 | 550 | 912 |
| Kansas | 290 | 406 | 350 | 8,007 | 12,018 | 12 | 25 | 42 | 365 | 467 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 25 | 47 | 86 | 997 | 1,648 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 183 |
| Wyoming | 11 | 15 | 14 | 231 | 332 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 35 |
| Colorado | 52 | 160 | 187 | 3,352 | 4,783 | 6 | 1 | 48 | 6 | 317 |
| New Mexico | 10 | 21 | 13 | 320 | 321 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 9 |
| Arizona | 4 | 7 | 6 | 112 | 174 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 55 |
| Utah | 13 | 39 | 45 | 736 | 1,051 | 12 | 92 | 52 | 1,404 | 1,327 |
| Nevada | 6 | 8 | 2 | 70 | 101 | | | | | |
| Idaho | 12 | 31 | 17 | 395 | 536 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 182 | 184 |
| Washington | 90 | 175 | 171 | 3,338 | 4,870 | 15 | 19 | 43 | 140 | 384 |
| Oregon | 70 | 95 | 70 | 1,700 | 2,437 | 12 | 27 | 47 | 362 | 450 |
| California | 149 | 380 | 550 | 9,916 | 13,273 | 56 | 117 | 232 | 1,084 | 1,665 |

[a] Included also in Tables 5, 6, and 8.

STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 10.—*Instructors and students in public and private normal schools of the United States, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Public normal schools. | | | | | Private normal schools. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Teachers of normal students. | | Students in normal course. | | Number. | Teachers of normal students. | | Students in normal course. | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| United States | 179 | 1,166 | 1,791 | 11,443 | 43,078 | 89 | 374 | 320 | 4,511 | 6,268 |
| North Atlantic Division | 64 | 379 | 773 | 3,005 | 16,895 | 7 | 61 | 55 | 285 | 815 |
| South Atlantic Division | 24 | 119 | 225 | 1,126 | 4,165 | 25 | 38 | 71 | 450 | 955 |
| South Central Division | 21 | 133 | 119 | 1,954 | 3,658 | 24 | 73 | 70 | 1,190 | 1,330 |
| North Central Division | 49 | 403 | 507 | 4,659 | 14,732 | 32 | 201 | 119 | 2,586 | 3,131 |
| Western Division | 21 | 132 | 167 | 699 | 3,628 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 37 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 5 | 8 | 26 | 103 | 695 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 117 | | | | | |
| Vermont | 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 238 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 12 | 64 | 131 | 121 | 1,922 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 150 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 265 | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 5 | 16 | 56 | 0 | 713 | | | | | |
| New York | 18 | 91 | 251 | 492 | 7,351 | 1 | 48 | 28 | 156 | 479 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 19 | 62 | 23 | 592 | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 171 | 202 | 2,245 | 5,002 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 124 | 174 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 2 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 406 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 37 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | 2 | 16 | 12 | 156 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| Virginia | 3 | 17 | 36 | 100 | 934 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 87 |
| West Virginia | 6 | 29 | 34 | 599 | 661 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 30 | 49 |
| North Carolina | 3 | 14 | 48 | 122 | 855 | 9 | 18 | 34 | 294 | 601 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 398 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 43 | 61 |
| Georgia | 5 | 31 | 30 | 165 | 581 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 72 |
| Florida | 2 | 14 | 16 | 109 | 174 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 32 | 35 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 103 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 142 | 166 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 18 | 10 | 165 | 361 | 7 | 25 | 31 | 486 | 640 |
| Alabama | 5 | 24 | 32 | 446 | 840 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 308 | 272 |
| Mississippi | 2 | 3 | 0 | 45 | 50 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 73 | 101 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 6 | 29 | 85 | 553 | | | | | |
| Texas | 4 | 23 | 20 | 526 | 782 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 120 | 82 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 3 | 3 | 77 | 85 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 61 | 69 |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 51 | 21 | 587 | 884 | | | | | |
| Indian Territory | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 7 | 14 | 76 | 23 | 513 | 4 | 45 | 6 | 467 | 371 |
| Indiana | 2 | 29 | 10 | 635 | 823 | 6 | 57 | 44 | 1,075 | 1,344 |
| Illinois | 6 | 69 | 60 | 654 | 1,978 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 211 | 154 |
| Michigan | 4 | 43 | 76 | 293 | 2,040 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 58 | 25 |
| Wisconsin | 11 | 75 | 81 | 571 | 2,106 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 20 | 26 |
| Minnesota | 6 | 36 | 49 | 198 | 1,685 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 65 | 20 |
| Iowa | 2 | 37 | 40 | 407 | 1,754 | 6 | 29 | 23 | 152 | 444 |
| Missouri | 4 | 43 | 41 | 1,144 | 1,705 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 243 | 232 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 9 | 6 | 181 | 216 | | | | | |
| outh Dakota | 3 | 14 | 23 | 197 | 412 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 64 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 11 | 14 | 148 | 668 | 3 | 17 | 22 | 266 | 451 |
| Kansas | 2 | 23 | 31 | 208 | 832 | | | | | |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 112 | | | | | |
| Wyoming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 1 | 17 | 12 | 57 | 396 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 37 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 5 | 10 | 61 | 145 | | | | | |
| Arizona | 2 | 11 | 7 | 75 | 213 | | | | | |
| Utah | 1 | 7 | 1 | 49 | 133 | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 2 | 11 | 10 | 37 | 202 | | | | | |
| Washington | 3 | 21 | 26 | 132 | 621 | | | | | |
| Oregon | 4 | 20 | 26 | 160 | 306 | | | | | |
| California | 5 | 33 | 68 | 114 | 1,500 | | | | | |

STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 11.—*Instructors and students in coeducational colleges and universities and in colleges for men only, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Number of institutions. | Professors and instructors. | | Students. | | | | | | Total income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Preparatory. | | Collegiate. | | Resident graduate. | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| United States | 453 | 15,847 | 2,247 | 37,806 | 16,784 | 72,500 | 25,045 | 4,750 | 1,694 | $30,750,523 |
| North Atlantic Division | 84 | 5,175 | 241 | 8,031 | 1,339 | 26,971 | 3,224 | 2,112 | 495 | 11,074,735 |
| South Atlantic Division | 72 | 1,600 | 201 | 4,185 | 1,989 | 7,263 | 1,371 | 425 | 18 | 2,622,947 |
| South Central Division | 72 | 1,569 | 341 | 6,282 | 3,407 | 6,619 | 2,382 | 173 | 81 | 2,333,567 |
| North Central Division | 187 | 6,027 | 1,225 | 16,007 | 7,841 | 25,971 | 14,566 | 1,702 | 858 | 11,469,169 |
| Western Division | 38 | 1,476 | 239 | 3,301 | 2,208 | 5,676 | 3,502 | 338 | 242 | 3,250,105 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 4 | 140 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 1,008 | 284 | 7 | 1 | 265,060 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 99 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 879 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 185,800 |
| Vermont | 3 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 466 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 149,196 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 982 | 14 | 543 | 17 | 4,280 | 405 | 457 | 14 | 2,470,772 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 77 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 681 | 203 | 47 | 28 | 213,158 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 388 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2,560 | 26 | 271 | 37 | 999,407 |
| New York | 23 | 1,984 | 127 | 4,778 | 516 | 7,348 | 1,395 | 961 | 368 | 4,134,089 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 182 | 5 | 260 | 37 | 1,630 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 356,345 |
| Pennsylvania | 33 | 1,234 | 84 | 2,356 | 769 | 8,119 | 803 | 254 | 47 | 2,300,908 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 2 | 27 | 2 | 30 | 30 | 150 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 67,847 |
| Maryland | 10 | 282 | 19 | 587 | 74 | 727 | 96 | 197 | 0 | 443,919 |
| District of Columbia | 7 | 462 | 14 | 556 | 90 | 545 | 247 | 132 | 13 | 486,731 |
| Virginia | 11 | 183 | 11 | 451 | 162 | 1,493 | 60 | 48 | 0 | 372,882 |
| West Virginia | 4 | 83 | 23 | 300 | 180 | 573 | 316 | 2 | 0 | 217,157 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 232 | 37 | 863 | 602 | 1,527 | 236 | 24 | 2 | 356,555 |
| South Carolina | 9 | 105 | 18 | 490 | 176 | 933 | 82 | 13 | 1 | 146,715 |
| Georgia | 11 | 149 | 45 | 612 | 483 | 1,103 | 212 | 8 | 1 | 354,708 |
| Florida | 5 | 77 | 32 | 296 | 192 | 212 | 99 | 0 | 1 | 176,433 |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 10 | 252 | 73 | 1,081 | 583 | 1,020 | 441 | 26 | 5 | 320,375 |
| Tennessee | 22 | 453 | 110 | 1,937 | 1,106 | 1,436 | 630 | 42 | 26 | 543,271 |
| Alabama | 5 | 113 | 2 | 147 | 8 | 646 | 59 | 24 | 1 | 159,627 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 70 | 15 | 357 | 281 | 564 | 75 | 7 | 0 | 134,615 |
| Louisiana | 7 | 182 | 24 | 555 | 110 | 797 | 17 | 53 | 33 | 321,344 |
| Texas | 14 | 345 | 73 | 1,214 | 675 | 1,465 | 862 | 15 | 15 | 537,880 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 114 | 30 | 679 | 471 | 577 | 247 | 3 | 1 | 235,106 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 33 | 0 | 135 | 50 | 100 | 40 | 3 | 0 | 65,000 |
| Indian Territory | 2 | 7 | 14 | 177 | 123 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 16,349 |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 35 | 1,069 | 210 | 2,876 | 1,344 | 5,013 | 2,481 | 120 | 83 | 1,825,128 |
| Indiana | 14 | 289 | 45 | 974 | 187 | 2,179 | 1,212 | 73 | 32 | 630,452 |
| Illinois | 29 | 1,273 | 245 | 2,348 | 1,135 | 4,936 | 3,069 | 842 | 415 | 2,787,119 |
| Michigan | 9 | 405 | 55 | 474 | 214 | 2,269 | 1,037 | 73 | 25 | 922,251 |
| Wisconsin | 10 | 369 | 51 | 754 | 118 | 2,648 | 1,005 | 119 | 32 | 998,486 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 509 | 86 | 1,165 | 359 | 1,657 | 1,113 | 68 | 42 | 883,004 |
| Iowa | 25 | 485 | 185 | 1,829 | 1,434 | 1,870 | 1,412 | 119 | 85 | 965,287 |
| Missouri | 19 | 680 | 105 | 2,334 | 1,051 | 2,235 | 955 | 144 | 33 | 979,975 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 43 | 20 | 180 | 139 | 131 | 57 | 5 | 1 | 181,121 |
| South Dakota | 5 | 61 | 36 | 575 | 372 | 183 | 122 | 4 | 4 | 153,589 |
| Nebraska | 10 | 430 | 72 | 1,157 | 404 | 1,246 | 1,037 | 86 | 66 | 599,397 |
| Kansas | 19 | 414 | 115 | 1,341 | 1,084 | 1,604 | 1,066 | 49 | 40 | 543,360 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 1 | 10 | 5 | 43 | 45 | 69 | 48 | 5 | 1 | 66,860 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 13 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 40 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 59,478 |
| Colorado | 4 | 336 | 35 | 548 | 358 | 728 | 619 | 81 | 48 | 262,000 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 80 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 18,500 |
| Arizona | 1 | 22 | 4 | 85 | 70 | 21 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 54,951 |
| Utah | 2 | 70 | 18 | 576 | 693 | 267 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 175,120 |
| Nevada | 1 | 22 | 11 | 34 | 42 | 103 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 98,205 |
| Idaho | 1 | 17 | 5 | 105 | 51 | 121 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 93,295 |
| Washington | 6 | 102 | 30 | 401 | 209 | 648 | 394 | 39 | 38 | 475,349 |
| Oregon | 8 | 128 | 40 | 282 | 283 | 349 | 243 | 2 | 5 | 112,060 |
| California | 12 | 747 | 77 | 1,167 | 359 | 3,323 | 1,854 | 205 | 144 | 1,834,287 |

STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 12.—*Instructors and students in schools of technology and institutions conferring only the bachelor of science degree in 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Number of institutions. | Professors and instructors. | | Students. | | | | | | Total income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Preparatory. | | Collegiate. | | Resident graduate. | | |
| | | Male | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| United States | 44 | 1,711 | 154 | 3,204 | 664 | 14,730 | 1,155 | 181 | 44 | $6,235,314 |
| North Atlantic Division | 10 | 451 | 15 | 58 | 14 | 3,565 | 78 | 47 | 1 | 1,781,665 |
| South Atlantic Division | 9 | 355 | 0 | 205 | 0 | 3,738 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 1,155,827 |
| South Central Division | 5 | 165 | 7 | 818 | 70 | 1,334 | 81 | 23 | 0 | 529,254 |
| North Central Division | 11 | 499 | 80 | 1,418 | 343 | 4,737 | 681 | 56 | 30 | 2,005,143 |
| Western Division | 9 | 241 | 52 | 705 | 237 | 1,356 | 315 | 23 | 13 | 763,425 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 93,527 |
| Vermont | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 251 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,996 | 34 | 47 | 1 | 625,272 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 19 | 7 | 58 | 14 | 45 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 93,000 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 92,558 |
| New York | 3 | 115 | 2 | | | 887 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 765,605 |
| New Jersey | 1 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111,703 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 2 | 137 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 995 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 475,128 |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 2 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 954 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 262,822 |
| West Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 2 | 46 | 0 | | | 601 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 105,142 |
| South Carolina | 2 | 53 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 677 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240,235 |
| Georgia | 1 | 40 | 0 | | | 511 | 0 | | | 72,500 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 1 | 39 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 370 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 83,039 |
| Mississippi | 2 | 57 | 3 | 755 | 70 | 457 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 206,637 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 1 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 160,095 |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 25 | 4 | | | 125 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 79,483 |
| Indian Territory | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 130,400 |
| Indiana | 2 | 123 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1,571 | 42 | 16 | 6 | 391,422 |
| Illinois | 1 | 60 | 4 | 293 | 0 | 594 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 145,000 |
| Michigan | 2 | 85 | 15 | 151 | 27 | 717 | 175 | 3 | 5 | 402,007 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 1 | 79 | 26 | 258 | 33 | 758 | 125 | 13 | 0 | 461,212 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | 1 | 29 | 4 | 151 | 96 | 48 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 186,647 |
| South Dakota | 2 | 39 | 7 | 189 | 63 | 157 | 54 | 6 | 3 | 121,621 |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | 1 | 49 | 19 | 376 | 124 | 472 | 254 | 10 | 16 | 166,834 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 2 | 30 | 10 | 47 | 20 | 152 | 53 | 4 | 0 | 110,169 |
| Wyoming | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 2 | 57 | 6 | 160 | 37 | 433 | 46 | 2 | 2 | 262,973 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 35 | 9 | 151 | 38 | 79 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 72,182 |
| Arizona | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah | 1 | 43 | 15 | 31 | 6 | 106 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 107,049 |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1 | 48 | 7 | 256 | 121 | 216 | 57 | 4 | 2 | 132,110 |
| Oregon | 1 | 28 | 5 | 60 | 15 | 370 | 116 | 4 | 7 | 78,942 |
| California | | | | | | | | | | |

STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 13.—*Instructors and students in colleges and seminaries for women which confer degrees, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Number of institutions. | Professors and instructors. | | Female students. | | | Total income. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Preparatory. | Collegiate. | Graduate. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| United States | 122 | 663 | 1,991 | 5,627 | 17,358 | 266 | $4,789,264 |
| North Atlantic Division | 20 | 306 | 557 | 956 | 6,264 | 164 | 2,248,648 |
| South Atlantic Division | 42 | 195 | 574 | 1,551 | 5,902 | 32 | 1,077,210 |
| South Central Division | 41 | 104 | 534 | 1,841 | 3,919 | 50 | 842,738 |
| North Central Division | 17 | 53 | 273 | 1,114 | 1,165 | 20 | 555,668 |
| Western Division | 2 | 5 | 53 | 165 | 108 | ..... | 65,000 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 1 | 4 | 6 | 89 | 24 | 6 | 7,500 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 6 | 170 | 269 | 11 | 3,693 | 80 | 1,097,948 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 6 | 77 | 176 | 516 | 1,749 | 15 | 772,324 |
| New Jersey | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 7 | 55 | 106 | 340 | 798 | 63 | 370,876 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 5 | 34 | 68 | 250 | 615 | 2 | 212,108 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 7 | 18 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 30,391 |
| Virginia | 10 | 53 | 124 | 291 | 1,234 | 10 | 221,682 |
| West Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 9 | 28 | 122 | 558 | 891 | 4 | 183,660 |
| South Carolina | 8 | 30 | 89 | 148 | 1,186 | 7 | 155,431 |
| Georgia | 9 | 43 | 153 | 304 | 1,893 | 9 | 273,938 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 9 | 27 | 96 | 319 | 820 | 6 | 99,325 |
| Tennessee | 7 | 20 | 98 | 147 | 704 | 5 | 174,600 |
| Alabama | 7 | 19 | 87 | 194 | 806 | 9 | 149,857 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 15 | 155 | 683 | 916 | 28 | 247,302 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 13 | 47 | 234 | 358 | 2 | 82,530 |
| Texas | 4 | 9 | 42 | 234 | 245 | ..... | 77,624 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 9 | 30 | 70 | 0 | 11,500 |
| Oklahoma | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 3 | 7 | 65 | 132 | 241 | ..... | 111,093 |
| Indiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 3 | 6 | 55 | 238 | 290 | 4 | 139,834 |
| Michigan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 2 | 30 | 231 | 88 | ..... | 107,871 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 9 | 38 | 106 | 513 | 546 | 16 | 184,270 |
| North Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | 1 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,600 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| California | 2 | 5 | 53 | 165 | 108 | ..... | 65,000 |

STATISTICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1904–5.

TABLE 14.—*Summary of statistics of professional schools, 1904–5.*

| State or Territory. | Theological. | | | Law. | | | Medical. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Instructors. | Students. | Schools. | Instructors. | Students. | Schools. | Instructors. | Students. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| United States | 156 | 1,094 | 7,411 | 96 | 1,190 | 14,714 | 148 | 5,465 | 25,835 |
| North Atlantic Division | 54 | 487 | 2,828 | 17 | 269 | 5,172 | 25 | 1,240 | 6,324 |
| South Atlantic Division | 22 | 137 | 919 | 20 | 164 | 2,158 | 21 | 637 | 3,633 |
| South Central Division | 14 | 78 | 721 | 14 | 82 | 749 | 27 | 606 | 5,324 |
| North Central Division | 60 | 360 | 2,829 | 38 | 590 | 6,053 | 62 | 2,566 | 9,570 |
| Western Division | 6 | 32 | 114 | 7 | 85 | 582 | 13 | 416 | 984 |
| North Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 2 | 15 | 49 | 1 | 8 | 81 | 1 | 32 | 93 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | 60 |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 27 | 185 |
| Massachusetts | 8 | 92 | 439 | 3 | 55 | 1,364 | 4 | 178 | 948 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 3 | 42 | 167 | 1 | 30 | 417 | 1 | 35 | 139 |
| New York | 17 | 149 | 962 | 8 | 130 | 2,768 | 10 | 525 | 2,567 |
| New Jersey | 5 | 54 | 425 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 19 | 135 | 786 | 4 | 46 | 542 | 7 | 423 | 2,332 |
| South Atlantic Division: | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 5 | 59 | 378 | 3 | 42 | 286 | 8 | 275 | 1,655 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 18 | 122 | 6 | 84 | 1,150 | 3 | 125 | 583 |
| Virginia | 4 | 22 | 166 | 3 | 10 | 290 | 3 | 85 | 577 |
| West Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 122 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Carolina | 3 | 9 | 54 | 3 | 8 | 173 | 3 | 56 | 317 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 13 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 20 | 87 |
| Georgia | 4 | 16 | 163 | 2 | 11 | 87 | 3 | 76 | 414 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Central Division: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 3 | 20 | 437 | 2 | 10 | 69 | 7 | 183 | 1,608 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 37 | 190 | 6 | 37 | 242 | 9 | 188 | 1,971 |
| Alabama | 3 | 11 | 74 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 36 | 244 |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | 87 | 2 | 30 | 524 |
| Texas | 2 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 196 | 6 | 144 | 757 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 42 | 1 | 25 | 220 |
| Oklahoma | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Central Division: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 13 | 75 | 354 | 6 | 68 | 708 | 9 | 304 | 836 |
| Indiana | 3 | 17 | 88 | 5 | 49 | 551 | 5 | 190 | 502 |
| Illinois | 14 | 110 | 1,070 | 8 | 200 | 1,323 | 13 | 800 | 3,349 |
| Michigan | 4 | 14 | 70 | 2 | 51 | 1,099 | 6 | 234 | 840 |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 23 | 168 | 2 | 21 | 265 | 2 | 77 | 230 |
| Minnesota | 8 | 47 | 322 | 2 | 36 | 590 | 3 | 83 | 365 |
| Iowa | 4 | 21 | 164 | 2 | 16 | 309 | 5 | 125 | 697 |
| Missouri | 6 | 36 | 525 | 5 | 70 | 761 | 13 | 556 | 2,178 |
| North Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 2 | 10 | 36 | 2 | 29 | 185 | 3 | 111 | 393 |
| Kansas | 2 | 7 | 32 | 2 | 35 | 163 | 3 | 86 | 180 |
| Western Division: | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 33 | 113 | 3 | 117 | 204 |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 11 | 44 | 2 | 43 | 152 |
| California | 6 | 32 | 114 | 3 | 38 | 368 | 8 | 256 | 628 |

TABLE 15.—*General summary of statistics of professional and allied schools for 1904–5.*

| Class. | Schools. | Instructors. | Students. | Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Theological | 156 | 1,094 | 7,411 | 1,518 |
| Law | 96 | 1,190 | 14,714 | 3,435 |
| Medical | 148 | 5,465 | 25,835 | 5,544 |
| Dental | 54 | 1,161 | 7,149 | 2,612 |
| Pharmaceutical | 67 | 629 | 4,944 | 1,518 |
| Veterinary | 12 | 217 | 1,269 | 298 |
| Nurse training | 862 | ..... | 19,824 | 5,795 |
| Total | 1,395 | 9,756 | 81,146 | 20,720 |

*Summary of statistics of medical schools, by classes, for 1904–5.*

| Class. | Schools. | Instructors. | Students. | Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regular | 120 | 4,532 | 24,012 | 5,115 |
| Homeopathic | 18 | 640 | 1,129 | 279 |
| Eclectic and physiomedical | 10 | 293 | 694 | 150 |
| Total | 148 | 5,465 | 25,835 | 5,544 |

## EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

The Fifty-eighth Congress in its second session passed an act "To provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1905, by the provisions of which the governor of Alaska, as ex officio superintendent of education, was placed in charge of schools for white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life throughout Alaska.

In accordance with this law, the following schools for white children and half breeds in Alaska, which had been in charge of the Bureau of Education, passed from under its control at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1905: Afognak, Chignik, Ellamar, Haines, Hope, Kenai, Kodiak, Seldovia, Seward, Sitka (for white children), Teller City, Unalaska, Unga, and Wood Island.

Section VII of the act mentioned above requires that the education of the Eskimos and Indians in the district of Alaska shall remain under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and that schools for the Eskimos and Indians of Alaska shall be provided for by an annual appropriation.

In accordance with this legislation, Congress appropriated $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to maintain schools for the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

With this sum the Bureau of Education has conducted during the year 35 public schools, with 41 teachers and an enrollment of 2,136 pupils. The following table shows in detail the location and enrollment of the United States public schools in Alaska from 1892 to 1906, inclusive, together with the average daily attendance for the last year of that period:

*Historical table—Statistics of public schools in Alaska, from the establishment of the Alaska school service in 1884 to 1906.*

| Schools. | Length of school term and enrollment of pupils. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885–86. | | 1886–87. | | 1887–88. | | 1888–89. | | 1889–90. | | 1890–91. | | 1891–92. | | 1892–93. | | 1893–94. | | 1894–95. | |
| | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. |
| SOUTHEAST ALASKA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sitka: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | 9 | 43 | 9 | 60 | 9 | 60 | 9 | 67 | 9 | 58 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 59 | 9 | 50 | 7 | 43 | 9 | 57 |
| No. 2 (natives) | 6 | 77 | 9 | 138 | 9 | 60 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 83 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 48 | 9 | 110 | 9 | 180 |
| Industrial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juneau: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | 9 | 96 | 9 | 236 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 31 | 9 | 33 | 9 | 26 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 54 |
| No. 2 (natives) | | | | | 9 | 67 | 9 | 58 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 75 | 9 | 61 | 9 | 65 | 9 | 50 |
| Douglas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | | | | | 9 | 67 | 9 | 94 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 42 |
| No. 2 (whites) | | | | | | | | | 8 | 92 | 9 | 68 | 9 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Douglas (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 108 | 9 | 87 | 7 | 26 |
| Skagway (whites), 4 schools | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 49 | 9 | 54 | 8 | 61 |
| Whites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natives | 9 | 50 | 9 | 106 | 9 | 106 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 83 | 9 | 93 | 9 | 49 | | | | | | |
| Jackson (natives) | 9 | 87 | 9 | 123 | 9 | 110 | 9 | 105 | 9 | 87 | 9 | 100 | 9 | 100 | 9 | 82 | 8 | 90 | 7 | 80 |
| Haines: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (natives) | 9 | 84 | 6 | 43 | 8 | 144 | 8 | 128 | | | | | 9 | 89 | 9 | 54 | 9 | 41 | 9 | 64 |
| No. 2 (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoonah (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metlakahtla (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 105 |
| Saxman (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killisnoo (natives) | 5 | 50 | 9 | 125 | 9 | 44 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 32 | 9 | 68 | 2 | 33 | 9 | 137 | 5 | 75 | | |
| Klawock (natives) | | | 6 | 184 | 9 | 81 | 9 | 75 | 2 | 68 | 7 | 50 | 2 | 38 | | | | | 2 | 50 |
| Gravina (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dyea (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kake (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Kasaan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klinquan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yakutat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Klukwan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shakan (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petersburg (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tee Harbor (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN ALASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kodiak (whites and natives) | | | 9 | 59 | 9 | 81 | 9 | 68 | 9 | 67 | 9 | 80 | 9 | 69 | 9 | 74 | 9 | 59 | 9 | 56 |
| Afognak (natives) | | | 9 | 35 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 55 | 8 | 38 | 9 | 37 | 7 | 35 | 8 | 40 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 38 |
| Wood Island (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unga (whites and natives) | | | 9 | 35 | 9 | 26 | | | 9 | 24 | | | 8 | 33 | 8 | 35 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 40 |
| Unalaska (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 24 | 9 | 39 |
| Karluk (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 33 | 9 | 29 | | | | | | |
| Carmel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belkofski | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellamar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chignik (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seldovia (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hope (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seward (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nushagak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ARCTIC AND NORTHERN ALASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kotzebue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koserefsky: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nome | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Clarence (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 20 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 56 |
| Gambell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 52 |
| Cape Prince of Wales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Barrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Circle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eaton Station | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teller | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Golofnin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Michael | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unalakleet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartz Creek | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quinhagak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bettles (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deering (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ikogmute (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nulato (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rampart (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wainwright (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yukon (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kivalina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Historical table—Statistics of public schools in Alaska, from the establishment of the Alaska school service in 1884 to 1906*—Continued.

| Schools. | Length of school term and enrollment of pupils. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1895–96. | | 1896–97. | | 1897–98. | | 1898–99. | | 1899–1900. | | 1900–1901. | | 1901–2. | | 1902–3. | | 1903–4. | | 1904–5. | | 1905–6. | | | | |
| | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Months taught. | Enrollment. | Average attendance. | | |
| SOUTHEAST ALASKA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sitka: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | 9 | 40 | 9 | 39 | 9 | 42 | 9 | 31 | 9 | 47 | 8 | 48 | 9 | 56 | 9 | 68 | 9 | 69 | 9 | 89 | | | | | |
| No. 2 (natives) | 9 | 156 | 9 | 154 | 8 | 170 | 9 | 175 | 9 | 184 | 8 | 131 | 9 | 135 | 9 | 127 | 5 | 110 | 9 | 60 | 3 | 64 | 29 | | |
| Industrial | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 131 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juneau: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | 9 | 70 | 9 | 86 | 9 | 72 | 9 | 74 | 9 | 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 (natives) | 9 | 67 | 9 | 70 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 71 | 9 | 70 | 9 | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (whites) | 9 | 57 | 7 | 75 | 9 | 46 | 9 | 70 | 8 | 100 | 8 | 95 | 7 | 62 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 (whites) | | | 8 | 32 | 9 | 25 | 9 | 28 | 9 | 37 | 8 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Douglas (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skagway (whites), 4 schools | | | | | | | 7 | 109 | 9 | 214 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell (whites and natives) | 9 | 82 | 9 | 64 | 9 | 71 | 9 | 80 | 9 | 114 | 9 | 148 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whites | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 77 | 9 | 54 | | | | | | | | | |
| Natives | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 44 | 9 | 50 | | | | | 7 | 32 | 9 | | |
| Jackson (natives) | 8 | 64 | 9 | 84 | 9 | 121 | 9 | 67 | 9 | 51 | 8 | 88 | 8 | 62 | 9 | 56 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 53 | 8 | 42 | 13 | | |
| Haines: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 (natives) | 8 | 60 | 9 | 68 | 7 | 46 | | | 8 | 64 | 7 | 46 | 9 | 51 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 53 | 9 | 44 | 8 | 43 | 16 | | |
| No. 2 (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 28 | | | | | |
| Hoonah (natives) | 8 | 144 | 5 | 120 | 9 | 141 | 9 | 126 | 9 | 125 | 8 | 121 | 9 | 190 | 9 | 108 | 8 | 100 | 9 | 174 | | | | | |
| Metlakahtla (natives) | | | | | | | 9 | 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saxman (natives) | 7 | 31 | 8 | 75 | 8 | 63 | 9 | 62 | 9 | 76 | 7 | 66 | 9 | 17 | 6 | 56 | 9 | 55 | 7 | 63 | 6 | 35 | 8 | | |
| Killisnoo (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 103 | 9 | 100 | 9 | 94 | 8 | 98 | 16 | | |
| Klawock (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 48 | 9 | 48 | 9 | 70 | 8 | 59 | 14 | | |
| Gravina (natives) | | | | | | | | | 8 | 61 | 7 | 69 | 7 | 40 | 9 | 61 | 5 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| Dyea (whites) | | | | | | | | | 5 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kake (natives) | | | | | | | | | 4 | 87 | 3 | 88 | 4 | 83 | 9 | 96 | 6 | 95 | 9 | 95 | 6 | 91 | 27 | | |
| Kasaan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 48 | 9 | 39 | 9 | 49 | 7 | 36 | 19 | | |
| Klinquan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 46 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 52 | 29 | | |
| Yakutat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 120 | 9 | 120 | 9 | 52 | 6 | 47 | 10 | | |
| Klukwan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 45 | 8 | 36 | 8 | 42 | 21 | | |
| Shakan (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 44 | 7 | 33 | 10 | | |
| Petersburg (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 54 | | | | | |
| Tee Harbor (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 15 | 2 | 23 | 9 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WESTERN ALASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kodiak (whites and natives) | 8 | 49 | 9 | 52 | 9 | 72 | 9 | 44 | 8 | 68 | 8 | 107 | 9 | 71 | 9 | 77 | 9 | 75 | 6 | 72 | | |
| Afognak (natives) | 9 | 39 | | | 9 | 59 | 9 | 36 | | | 8 | 43 | 9 | 32 | 9 | 35 | 8 | 34 | 9 | 102 | 9 | 87 | 57 |
| Wood Island (natives) | | | | | 2 | 56 | 7 | 56 | 9 | 61 | 8 | 63 | 10 | 56 | 9 | 47 | 9 | 43 | 9 | 50 | | | |
| Copper Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 40 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 51 | 5 |
| Unga (whites and natives) | 9 | 44 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 7 | 36 | 9 | 47 | 9 | 39 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 31 | | | |
| Unalaska (whites and natives) | 9 | 39 | 9 | 48 | 9 | 68 | 8 | 31 | 9 | 76 | 9 | 95 | 10 | 74 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 90 | 9 | 51 | | | |
| Karluk (natives) | 9 | 27 | 9 | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carmel | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 41 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 35 | 6 | 31 | 13 |
| Belkofski | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 39 | 2 | 39 | | | | | | | |
| Kenai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 33 | | | 9 | 15 | | | |
| Ellamar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 15 | 9 | 20 | | | |
| Chignik (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 20 | | | |
| Seldovia (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 15 | | | |
| Hope (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 15 | | | |
| Seward (whites) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 37 | | | |
| Nushagak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 37 | 31 |
| **ARCTIC AND NORTHERN ALASKA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kotzebue | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 59 | 9 | 77 | 8 | 130 | 9 | 164 | 9 | 145 | 33 |
| Koserefsky: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 9 | 78 | 9 | 29 | 9 | 39 | 9 | 41 | 39 |
| No. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 9 | 29 | 9 | 81 | 9 | 65 | 9 | 58 | 56 |
| Nome | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Clarence (natives) | 9 | 56 | 9 | 53 | 7 | 50 | | | | | 8 | 18 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 31 | 23 |
| Gambell | 9 | 68 | 9 | 66 | | | 8 | 70 | 8 | 72 | | 72 | 9 | 82 | 9 | 59 | | 65 | 9 | 75 | 9 | 74 | 54 |
| Cape Prince of Wales | 9 | 104 | 7 | 132 | | | | | | | | 50 | 6 | 50 | 9 | 143 | 9 | 121 | 9 | 108 | 9 | 117 | 48 |
| Point Barrow | | | 6 | 66 | 6 | 68 | | 48 | | 50 | | 50 | 9 | 80 | | | 9 | 100 | 9 | 76 | 9 | 75 | 32 |
| Circle | | | 8 | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eaton Station | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teller | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 16 | 9 | 25 | | | 6 | 23 | | | |
| Golofnin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 55 | 9 | 61 | 9 | 84 | 9 | 76 | 46 |
| St. Michael | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 47 | 9 | 55 | 7 | 74 | 7 | 70 | 43 |
| Unalakleet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 90 | 9 | 134 | 9 | 261 | 9 | 163 | 85 |
| Quartz Creek | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 51 | 6 | 30 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 40 | 7 | 55 | | | |
| Bethel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 30 | 9 | 80 | 9 | 65 | 43 |
| Quinhagak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 23 | 8 | 28 | 6 | 25 | 15 |
| Bettles (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 68 | | | |
| Deering (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 88 | 9 | 62 | 21 |
| Ikogmute (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 31 | | | |
| Nulato (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 40 | 8 | 33 | 14 |
| Rampart (whites and natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 38 | | | |
| Wainwright (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 65 | 7 | 47 | 27 |
| Yukon (natives) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 24 | 9 | 52 | 22 |
| Eagle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 28 | 14 |
| Kivalina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 71 | 30 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,108 | | 2,257 | | 3,083 | | 2,136 | 981 |

## EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION OF NATIVES IN ALASKA, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount appropriated | $50,000.00 |
| Salaries of 5 officials and clerks | 7,330.84 |
| Salaries of 50 employees in Alaska | 25,454.13 |
| Supplies for 30 schools | 2,177.50 |
| Repairs to 8 schools | 391.06 |
| Fuel and light for 25 schools | 1,951.78 |
| Rent of 2 buildings for school purposes | 55.75 |
| Freight on school supplies | 437.46 |
| Traveling expenses of 14 officials and employees | 2,638.91 |
| Expenses of special inspection (F. C. Churchill) | 6,849.65 |
| Office supplies | 118.04 |
| Industrial supplies | 301.21 |
| Reserve for estimated expenses, as follows: Afognak, $59.55; Bethel, $40; Carmel, $63; Copper Center, $100; Haines, $25.05; Jackson, $12.80; Kake, $14; Kasaan, $29.20; Kivalina, $200; Klawock, $27; Nulato, $105; Nushagak, $48; Saxman, $13.15; Shakan, $10.08; Sitka, $15.37; Teller, $250; Yukon, $28.50. Total | 1,040.70 |
| Reserved for unforeseen contingencies | 1,252.97 |
| Total | 50,000.00 |

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION OF NATIVES IN ALASKA, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated | | $100,000.00 |
| Salary of general agent and assistant agent | $4,200.00 | |
| Salary of 2 clerks at Washington | 1,860.00 | |
| Salary of 4 local supervisors | 5,400.00 | |
| Salary of 64 teachers | 44,270.00 | |
| | | 55,730.00 |
| Supplies and furniture, 57 schoolrooms | | 11,400.00 |
| Fuel and light, 57 schoolrooms | | 6,325.00 |
| Traveling expenses, 24 teachers | $3,000.00 | |
| Traveling expenses, 4 supervisors | 1,500.00 | |
| | | 4,500.00 |
| Repairs and rent of schoolhouses | | 4,000.00 |
| Freight on school supplies | | 2,000.00 |
| Two schoolhouses, Petersburg and Yakutat | | 8,000.00 |
| Reserved for contingencies | | 8,045.00 |
| Total | | 100,000.00 |

The following table shows the history of Congressional appropriations for education in Alaska from the establishment of the Alaska school service until 1907:

| | |
|---|---|
| First grant to establish schools, 1884 | $25,000 |
| Annual grants, school year— | |
| 1886–87 | 15,000 |
| 1887–88 | 25,000 |
| 1888–89 | 40,000 |
| 1889–90 | 50,000 |
| 1890–91 | 50,000 |
| 1891–92 | 50,000 |
| 1892–93 | 40,000 |
| 1893–94 | 30,000 |
| 1894–95 | 30,000 |
| Annual grants, school year—Continued. | |
| 1895–96 | $30,000 |
| 1896–97 | 30,000 |
| 1897–98 | 30,000 |
| 1898–99 | 30,000 |
| 1899–1900 | 30,000 |
| 1900–1901 | 30,000 |
| 1905–6 | 50,000 |
| 1906–7 | 100,000 |

Amounts received from one-half of license fees collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska:

| From— | |
|---|---|
| March 3, 1901, to June 30, 1902 (16 months) | $35,882.41 |
| July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903 | 19,742.62 |
| July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904 | 103,377.30 |
| July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905 | 145,153.65 |
| July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 | 30,282.48 |

The Fifty-seventh Congress in its second session passed an act, approved March 2, 1903, by which 50 per cent of license fees collected from unincorporated towns in Alaska was paid into the United States Treasury for the use of the Secretary of the Interior in carrying on schools in the unincorporated sections of Alaska.

The income received from this source enabled the Secretary of the Interior to pay the current expenses of said schools, and in addition to authorize the erection of school buildings at Barrow, Copper Center, Deering, Golofnin, Haines, Icy Cape, Iliamna, Jackson, Kake, Killisnoo, Kivalina, Klawock, Klukwan, Kotzebue, Point Hope, Shakan, Shishmaref, St. Michael, Tanana, Tee Harbor, Teller, Wainwright, Wales, and Wrangell, and to purchase buildings for school purposes at Bettles and Klinquan, making a total of 26 buildings.

All of the above buildings have been completed with the exception of those at Icy Cape and Teller, which are in process of erection. Later in the season, with the establishment of new schools, it may be found necessary to erect additional school buildings.

For the support of schools for the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, Congress has appropriated the sum of $100,000. With the additional means provided it is proposed to reopen the following schools, which were closed during the fiscal year 1906 on account of lack of funds: In northern Alaska, Bettles, Council, and Ikogmute; in southern Alaska, Unalaska, Unga, Hoonah, Douglas, Tee Harbor, Petersburg, and Juneau. It is also proposed to establish new schools at the following places: In northern Alaska, Icy Cape, Ogavik, Point Hope, Shishmaref, and Sinuk; in the Yukon River Valley, Anvik, Circle, and Tanana; in southern Alaska, Iliamna and Tatitlek.

On May 28 Dr. William Hamilton, the assistant agent of education in Alaska, under instructions from the Commissioner of Education, left Washington for the annual inspection of the schools and reindeer stations in northern Alaska. During the summer he visited the schools at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Golofnin, Unalakleet, St. Michael, Gambell, and Unalaska, and the reindeer stations at Barrow, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, Wales, Teller, Golofnin, Unalakleet, and Gambell. At the above places he examined into the condition of the public school buildings and Government property and held conferences with teachers, superintendents of reindeer stations, herders, apprentices, and all other persons interested in educational matters in Alaska.

It is proposed to continue Mr. W. T. Lopp as resident local superintendent of schools and reindeer stations for northwestern Alaska, and Mr. W. A. Kelly as resident local superintendent of schools for southern Alaska. Mr. Lopp's duties are to supervise the schools and reindeer stations at Barrow, Wainwright, Icy Cape, Point Hope, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Gambell, and Sinuk,

making as frequent visits of inspection throughout the year as weather and distances will permit, together with such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time. This district includes more than 1,000 miles of the coast region bordering the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea.

The superintendent of schools and reindeer stations in western central Alaska is Mr. Axel E. Karlsen, whose supervision extends over the schools and reindeer stations at Unalakleet, Golofnin, and Koserefsky. Mr. Karlsen's duties in western central Alaska are similar to those of Mr. Lopp in northern Alaska.

Mr. William A. Kelly's district embraces the 23 schools in southern Alaska. The distance between the most eastern and the most western schools in his district is more than 2,000 miles. He is expected to visit the more remote schools to the west of Sitka once a year and the schools to the south of Sitka at least once a quarter. On these visits Mr. Kelly examines into the condition of the school buildings and other school property and arranges for the making of necessary repairs to the school buildings. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lopp, and Mr. Karlsen are in constant correspondence with this Bureau regarding the progress and needs of the schools, the efficiency of the teachers, and measures to be adopted to promote the interests of the schools.

## REINDEER IN ALASKA.

Herds of reindeer are now established in the neighborhood of Barrow, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Deering, and Shishmaref, along the Arctic coast; Wales, Teller, Golofnin, Unalakleet, and Eaton, on the Bering Sea coast; Gambell, on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea; Tanana and Koserefsky, on the Yukon River; Bethel, on the Kuskokwim River, and Iliamna, near Cooks Inlet, in southern Alaska.

Plans have been made for the establishment during the coming winter of a herd near Icy Cape, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean between Point Barrow and Point Hope, by transferring the Eskimo herders Shoudla and Ahlook, with their reindeer, from Barrow to Icy Cape. In this way another link in the chain of relay stations along the Arctic coast will be formed.

By the erection of school buildings and the organizing of schools and reindeer herds in Arctic Alaska, the Bureau of Education has established a continuous chain of 12 stations along the Arctic coast between St. Michael, near the mouth of the Yukon River, to Point Barrow, the northwesternmost cape of the continent, in latitude 71° 25′ north. It has rendered communication with the region within the Arctic Circle (hitherto practically inaccessible during the winter months) possible during the winter as well as in the summer. These stations are near enough to render each other assistance in time of disaster, intercommunication being maintained over the open sea during the short summer and during the winter months over the snow-covered land and frozen marshes and rivers by means of reindeer and dog teams.

As the annual reports containing detailed information regarding the reindeer herds at Kotzebue, Wales, Shishmaref, Tanana, and Koserefsky have not yet been received, it is not now possible to present complete statistics covering all the stations.

In the accompanying tables the information given regarding the herds at Kotzebue, Wales, Shishmaref, Tanana, and Koserefsky is based upon estimates made from previous records made at said stations:

TABLE 1.—*Total reindeer in Alaska, June 30, 1906.*

| Station. | Adults. | Fawns, 1906. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barrow | 548 | 249 | 797 |
| Kivalina | 194 | 85 | 297 |
| Kotzebue | a 620 | a 230 | a 850 |
| Deering | 433 | 214 | 647 |
| Wales and Shishmaref | a 1,265 | 435 | a 1,700 |
| Gambell | 178 | 75 | 253 |
| Teller | 834 | 335 | 1,169 |
| Golofnin | 975 | 459 | 1,434 |
| Unalakleet | 845 | 342 | 1,187 |
| Eaton | 1,047 | 347 | 1,394 |
| Bethel | 1,175 | 395 | 1,570 |
| Iliamna | 401 | 134 | 535 |
| Koserefsky | a 230 | a 90 | a 320 |
| Tanana | a 314 | 126 | a 440 |
| Total | 9,059 | 3,516 | 12,575 |

a No report received; number estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Annual increase of fawns from the establishment of the enterprise in 1892 to 1906.*

| Year. | Balance from previous year. | Fawns surviving. | Per cent of increase of herds by fawns. | Year. | Balance from previous year. | Fawns surviving. | Per cent of increase of herds by fawns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893 | 143 | 79 | 55 | 1900 | 2,394 | 756 | 32 |
| 1894 | 323 | 145 | 44 | 1901 | 2,692 | 1,110 | 41 |
| 1895 | 492 | 276 | 56 | 1902 | 3,464 | 1,654 | 48 |
| 1896 | 743 | 357 | 49 | 1903 | 4,795 | 1,877 | 40 |
| 1897 | 1,000 | 466 | 46 | 1904 | 6,282 | 2,284 | 36 |
| 1898 | 1,132 | 625 | 55 | 1905 | 7,263 | 2,978 | 41 |
| 1899 | 1,733 | 638 | 37 | 1906 | a 9,059 | a 3,516 | a 39 |

a Estimated (see Table 1).

Average annual increase of herds by fawns, 1893–1906=44 per cent.

TABLE 3.—*Increase from 1892 to 1906.*

| Year. | Imported from Siberia. | Total in herd. | Per cent of net increase since importation ceased. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1892 | 171 | 143 | ..... |
| 1893 | 124 | 323 | ..... |
| 1894 | 120 | 492 | ..... |
| 1895 | 123 | 743 | ..... |
| 1896 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| 1897 | ..... | 1,132 | ..... |
| 1898 | 161 | 1,733 | ..... |
| 1899 | 322 | 2,394 | ..... |
| 1900 | 29 | 2,692 | ..... |
| 1901 | 200 | 3,464 | ..... |
| 1902 | 30 | 4,795 | ..... |
| 1903 | ..... | 6,282 | 31 |
| 1904 | ..... | 8,189 | 30 |
| 1905 | ..... | 10,241 | 25 |
| 1906 | ..... | 12,575 | a 23 |
| Total | 1,280 | ..... | b 27 |

a Estimated (see Table 1). b Average annual per cent of net increase from 1902 to 1906.

TABLE 4.—*Reindeer belonging to the Government.*

| Station. | Loaned by Government (see Table 7). | Under direct control of Government. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barrow | ..... | a 79 | 79 |
| Kotzebue | ..... | b 194 | 194 |
| Deering | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Wales | ..... | (c) | (c) |
| Gambell | ..... | a 154 | 154 |
| Teller | ..... | b 349 | 349 |
| Golofnin | 100 | b 55 | 155 |
| Unalakleet | 100 | b 491 | 491 |
| Eaton | 200 | ..... | 300 |
| Bethel | ..... | b 376 | 376 |
| Iliamna | ..... | a 535 | 535 |
| Koserefsky | ..... | b 100 | 100 |
| Tanana | 200 | ..... | 200 |
| Total | 700 | 2,333 | 3,033 |

a Government herds.
b Government deer temporarily kept with other herds.
c Report not yet received.

TABLE 5.—*Reindeer owned by Eskimos through apprenticeship.*

| Station. | When established. | Total deer, 1906. | Eskimos owning deer. | Deer owned by Eskimos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teller | 1892 | 1,169 | 5 | 495 |
| Wales | 1894 | a 1,700 | a 8 | (b) |
| Golofnin | 1896 | 1,434 | 13 | 481 |
| Unalakleet | 1897 | 1,187 | 8 | 396 |
| Barrow | 1898 | 797 | 12 | 718 |
| Gambell | 1900 | 253 | 4 | 99 |
| Bethel | 1901 | 1,570 | 8 | 178 |
| Kotzebue | 1901 | a 850 | a 4 | (b) |
| Koserefsky | 1901 | a 320 | a 3 | (b) |
| Eaton | 1902 | 1,394 | 10 | 748 |
| Kivalina | 1905 | 279 | 6 | 279 |
| Deering | 1905 | 647 | 6 | 461 |
| Iliamna | 1905 | 535 | ..... | ..... |
| Tanana | 1905 | a 440 | a 3 | (b) |
| Shishmaref | 1905 | (c) | a 7 | (b) |
| Total | ..... | 12,575 | 97 | 3,855 |

a Estimated.
b Report not yet received.
c Included with Wales.

TABLE 6.—*Ownership of reindeer in Alaska, 1906.*

| Station. | Government. | Mission. | Lapp. | Eskimo. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrow | 79 | ..... | ..... | 718 | 797 |
| Kivalina | ..... | ..... | ..... | 279 | 279 |
| Kotzebue | 194 | (a) | (a) | (a) | b 850 |
| Deering | 100 | 86 | ..... | 461 | 647 |
| Shishmaref | ..... | (a) | ..... | (a) | b 1,700 |
| Wales | (a) | (a) | ..... | (a) | |
| Gambell | 154 | ..... | ..... | 99 | 253 |
| Teller | 349 | 325 | ..... | 495 | 1,169 |
| Golofnin | 155 | 535 | 263 | 481 | 1,434 |
| Unalakleet | 491 | ..... | 300 | 396 | 1,187 |
| Eaton | 300 | 266 | 80 | 748 | 1,394 |
| Bethel | 376 | 324 | 692 | 178 | 1,570 |
| Iliamna | 535 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 535 |
| Koserefsky | 100 | (a) | ..... | (a) | b 320 |
| Tanana | 200 | (a) | (a) | (a) | b 440 |
| Total | 3,033 | 1,536 | 1,335 | 3,855 | 12,575 |

a Report not yet received.
b Estimated.

TABLE 7.—*Reindeer loaned.*

| Station. | Loaned. | When loaned. | Expiration of loan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wales (Congregational) | 118 | Aug., 1894 | Gift. |
| Golofnin Bay (Swedish Lutheran) | 50 | Jan. 16, 1896 | Jan., 1899 |
| Nils Klemetsen (Golofnin) | 100 | July 1, 1902 | July 30, 1907 |
| Teller (Norwegian Lutheran) | 100 | Sept. 1, 1900 | Sept., 1905 |
| Nulato (Roman Catholic) | 100 | Mar., 1901 | Mar., 1906 |
| Bethel (Moravian) | 88 | Feb. 26, 1901 | Feb., 1906 |
| Nils Persen Sara (Bethel) | 100 | July, 1901 | June 30, 1906 |
| Carmel (Moravian) | 88 | Feb. 26, 1901 | Feb., 1906 |
| Per M. Spein (Bethel) | 100 | July, 1901 | June, 1906 |
| Kotzebue (Friends) | 95 | Sept. 2, 1901 | Sept., 1906 |
| Alfred S. Nilima (Kotzebue) | 99 | July, 1901 | June 30, 1906 |
| Unalakleet (Swedish Lutheran) | 100 | July 1, 1903 | June 30, 1908 |
| Ole O. Bahr (Unalakleet) | 100 | July 1, 1901 | June 30, 1906 |
| Deering (Friends) | 100 | Jan. 18, 1905 | Jan. 18, 1910 |
| Tanana (Episcopal) | 100 | Mar., 1906 | Mar., 1911 |
| Isak Bango (Tanana) | 100 | .....do..... | Do. |
| P. N. Bals (Eaton) | 100 | .....do..... | Do. |
| N. P. Bals (Eaton) | 100 | .....do..... | Do. |

TABLE 8.—*Congressional appropriations for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska from Siberia from the inception of the enterprise until 1907* [a].

| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | $6,000 | 1902 | $25,000 |
| 1895 | 7,500 | 1903 | 25,000 |
| 1896 | 7,500 | 1904 | 25,000 |
| 1897 | 12,000 | 1905 | 25,000 |
| 1898 | 12,000 | 1906 | 15,000 |
| 1899 | 12,500 | 1907 | 9,000 |
| 1900 | 25,000 | | |
| 1901 | 25,000 | Total | 231,500 |

[a] With funds contributed by private individuals, 16 reindeer were purchased in Siberia in 1891 as an experiment and placed on Amaknak Island, near Unalaska.

*Expenditure of reindeer fund, 1906.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount appropriated | $15,000.00 |
| Salaries | 2,582.87 |
| Supplies | 8,702.74 |
| Freight | 1,791.54 |
| Traveling expenses | 887.40 |
| Rations (3 Lapp families, two months) | 114.00 |
| Outstanding liabilities | 662.30 |
| Reserved for unforeseen contingencies | 259.15 |
| Total | 15,000.00 |

I am deeply impressed with the significance from an educational point of view of the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, and believe it will stand as one of the most notable educational services rendered by Doctor Harris during the term of his commissionership. That a new system of industrial education should be devised for an uncivilized people who are just coming into close contact with civilization, such education being based on a new industry introduced for the express purpose of enabling them to render a unique service to the white man and to resist the destructive influences of the new environment, is a highly original and constructive achievement. The undertaking is now well past the first experimental stage. But increasing

care will be required in the future to conserve the good ends toward which it is directed, and ward off the danger of its being perverted to less worthy ends.

### LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

*Compulsory education.*—Section 28, chapter 1, of the act providing a civil government for Alaska, approved June 6, 1900, reads as follows:

> SEC. 28. The Secretary of the Interior shall make needful and proper provision and regulations for the education of the children of school age in the district of Alaska, without reference to race and their compulsory attendance at school, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same.

With the growth of the Alaska school service the need for regulations for the compulsory education of the native children has become emphasized. The increased amount of funds placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the support of schools in Alaska has made it possible to establish schools in many native settlements not hitherto reached by the Alaska school service.

In order to assure to the native population the full benefit of these new schools, as well as of the schools previously established, it is urged that a compulsory attendance law containing a penalty for the violation of said law is necessary.

Congress has not, by existing legislation, made it an offense punishable by a prescribed penalty to violate any regulation regarding compulsory attendance which the Secretary of the Interior may adopt. It is obvious that unless there is a penalty of some sort for the violation of such regulations their enforcement will be impracticable.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that steps be taken to secure legislation by Congress conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior power to provide a penalty for the violation of the regulations which he may adopt regarding compulsory school attendance in Alaska.

*Increase of appropriation for the education of natives in Alaska.*—Even with the extension of the Alaska school service during the present fiscal year, there are still in the vast interior of Alaska, scattered in villages along its great rivers, many settlements of natives still in their primitive condition and beyond the pale of Government assistance in the way of schools and teachers. New mining camps are constantly being formed in the remoter regions. Wherever these new camps are opened schools for the natives in the vicinity should be established, in order that they may be prepared by acquiring the rudiments of the English language and arithmetic to be of assistance to the white man and become a factor in the development of the country. There should be at least one industrial boarding school in the Territory, where training could be given in various industries, and further effort should be put forth to develop forms of industrial training adapted to the various needs of the native population.

*The selling of surplus male reindeer.*—The experience of fourteen years of expansion in the Alaska reindeer service has shown that in the natural increase of the herds there is always a greater number of male reindeer than is needed for propagating purposes or for food or transportation. These surplus male reindeer are worthless unless disposed of. If the surplus male reindeer belonging to the Government

could be sold by the superintendents of the herds, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury Department of the United States, there to remain as a separate and distinct fund, to be devoted to the support and extension of the Alaska reindeer service, it is believed that this work might in a few years be successfully maintained without any further appropriations by the National Government. Ample provision should, however, be made for the close oversight of such transactions, and of all commercial transactions relating to the reindeer service.

*Hospitals.*—One of the most pressing needs of the native population in all sections of Alaska is the establishing of hospitals at points easily accessible, where natives may receive medical treatment free of charge. Epidemics of measles, smallpox, and diphtheria are frequent. Cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia are found in every village. I am informed that before the incoming of the white man the Alaskan natives were healthy and vigorous. The diseases to which the native races of Alaska are now a prey are to a great extent the result of their contact with the white immigrants. It therefore seems but just for the National Government to extend to the natives of Alaska assistance in combating and suppressing these diseases.

*Citizenship.*—The question of the legal status of the natives of Alaska presses for decision. In southern Alaska, especially, where schools have been in operation for twenty years, the natives have abandoned their ancient customs, discarded their tribal relations, and have adopted civilized methods of life. Many of them are industrious, law-abiding, self-respecting, and self-supporting. They make excellent carpenters and mechanics. Many of them engage successfully in business as traders, storekeepers, managers of sawmills and fisheries, pilots, and engineers. They accumulate property and pay taxes; but, except in a few instances, the privilege of citizenship has been denied them. Legislation granting citizenship to such Alaskan natives as are qualified to receive it would seem to be extremely desirable.

## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

By the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 417), a continuing appropriation was made for "the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862." The said act of Congress of August 30, 1890, appropriated to each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1890, the sum of $15,000 and an annual increase thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the amount for the preceding year, until the appropriation reached the sum of $25,000, which should then be the amount to be received annually by each State and Territory. The maximum amount, $25,000, was granted for the year ending June 30, 1900, and annually thereafter.

The act provided that these amounts should be paid out of the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands, but this limitation as to the source of the funds was removed by the acts of Congress approved May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388), and February 7, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 803), in each of which acts it is provided that if at any time the proceeds arising from the sales of

public lands should be insufficient to meet the payments authorized by the act of August 30, 1890, the deficiency shall be paid by the United States out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The said act requires annual reports to be made to the Secretary of the Interior by the presidents and treasurers of the institutions receiving the benefits thereof, and places upon the Department the duty of ascertaining whether the respective States and Territories are entitled to receive the annual installments of the fund.

The Bureau of Education acts as the medium of communication between the Department and the several institutions and collects and examines the reports required to be made by the institutions to the Secretary of the Interior.

During the year ending June 30, 1906, the reports for the year ending June 30, 1905, were received from the treasurers of the several institutions and were carefully examined. It was found that the disbursements accounted for therein were made in conformity with the law. On the 20th of June last the Commissioner recommended that the several States and Territories (48 in number) be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as entitled to the sum of $25,000 each, the same being the installment for the year ending June 30, 1907. The total amount paid out each year by the Government to the States and Territories under this act from its enactment to and including the installment for the year ending June 30, 1907, is as follows:

| Year. | Amount. | Year. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $660,000 | 1900 | $1,200,000 |
| 1891 | 704,000 | 1901 | 1,200,000 |
| 1892 | 782,000 | 1902 | 1,200,000 |
| 1893 | 864,000 | 1903 | 1,200,000 |
| 1894 | 912,000 | 1904 | 1,200,000 |
| 1895 | 960,000 | 1905 | 1,200,000 |
| 1896 | 1,008,000 | 1906 | 1,200,000 |
| 1897 | 1,056,000 | 1907 | 1,200,000 |
| 1898 | 1,104,000 | | |
| 1899 | 1,152,000 | Total | 18,802,000 |

The proportion of the funds received under this act that are expended from year to year for the several subjects mentioned in the act remains fairly constant. The reports for the year ending June 30, 1905, show the expenditures of the funds to have been as follows: For instruction, including salaries and facilities, in agriculture, 16.8 per cent; mechanic arts, 29.6 per cent; English language, 12.4 per cent; mathematical science, 11.8 per cent; natural and physical science, 23.2 per cent; economic science, 6.2 per cent. These figures show an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent each for mechanic arts and English and a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent for natural and physical science. The proportion for the other subjects remains the same as the preceding year.

New technical courses were established as follows: Agricultural engineering by Iowa, civil and electrical engineering by Florida, veterinary science by Kansas, and civil engineering by Oklahoma. Short courses in agricultural subjects were established in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The number of institutions offering the various courses in engineering is a follows: Civil engineering, 41; chemical engineering, 39; mechanical engineering, 46; mining engi-

neering, 22; sanitary engineering, 7; railway engineering, 4; irrigation engineering, 3; metallurgical engineering, 5; textile engineering, 4.

The total number of students in all departments of the institutions during the year ending June 30, 1905, was 54,974, an increase of 1,813 over the number for the preceding year. Of the total number, 6,381 were reported in attendance at the separate institutions for colored students. Omitting the latter there were in the college departments of agriculture and mechanic arts 20,835 students, and in short and special courses 5,075 students.

The students in the regular college classes were pursuing courses as follows: Agriculture, 2,357; horticulture, 71; forestry, 45; mechanical engineering, 4,206; civil engineering, 3,528; electrical engineering, 2,843; mining engineering, 970; chemical engineering, 300; sanitary engineering, 31; textile engineering, 68; general engineering, including unclassified engineering students, 829; architecture, 225; household economy, 717; chemistry, 308; general science, 1,294; other courses, 3,043.

There were enrolled in short courses as follows: Agriculture, 4,175; horticulture, 173; dairying, 597; mechanic arts, 909; household economy, 536; mining, 20.

Of the students in separate institutions for colored people 3,990 were in preparatory departments, 709 in college departments, 56 in short and special courses, and 1,626 in other departments. The number enrolled in industrial courses was as follows: Agriculture, 1,624; carpentry, 689; machine-shop work, 234; blacksmithing, 497; shoemaking, 141; broom making, 15; wheelwrighting, 122; bricklaying, 246; painting, 105; printing, 113; harness making, 35; tailoring, 108; plastering, 189; sewing, 2,024; cooking, 774; laundering, 465; nursing, 42; millinery, 174.

The value of all property held for the benefit of the institutions amounts to $81,497,445, an increase of nearly $7,000,000 in one year. The proceeds from the sale of lands granted under the act of July 2, 1862, amount to $12,045,629, and the value of such land remaining unsold is reported as $4,168,746.

The total income of the institutions, excluding the Government appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, amounts to $11,659,955, of which amount the several States and Territories contributed $5,768,786, and the amount received from Federal sources was $2,055,083.

An examination of the 1905 legislation of the several States affecting these institutions shows in many instances liberal provision for buildings and maintenance, especially for instruction and experimentation in agricultural subjects. Provision has been made by Wisconsin for an annual tax levy of two-sevenths of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property, and by Wyoming for three-eighths of a mill. Washington changed the name of the Washington Agricultural College and School of Science to State College of Washington. Florida provided for a complete reorganization of the higher educational system, including the University of Florida.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

The following statements show the chief miscellaneous activities of the Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1906:

### DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

The work of collecting, tabulating, and summarizing the statistics of education is done by the clerks of the Statistical Division in charge of the Statistician. The information thus compiled usually fills between 800 and 900 pages of the Commissioner's Annual Report. During the scholastic year ending June 30, 1906, over 47,000 forms of inquiry were sent out by this Bureau. The first request for statistics is usually mailed from four to six weeks before the close of the school year, and a second request to those failing to respond to the first about the middle of June. A third request is mailed in September, and in hundreds of instances a fourth request is necessary to elicit information from important schools. The table following indicates the twenty-four different forms of inquiry sent out, the number of items on each, the number of blanks mailed, and the number of returns tabulated.

*List of blank forms of inquiry sent out.*

| Schedules. | Items. | Schedules tabulated. | Schedules mailed (about). |
|---|---|---|---|
| State systems | 74 | 50 | 200 |
| City systems | 42 | 594 | 2,500 |
| City and village systems | 20 | 618 | 2,500 |
| Public high schools | 46 | 7,576 | 25,000 |
| Private high schools | 46 | 1,627 | 5,500 |
| Normal schools | 27 | 268 | 1,000 |
| Universities and colleges | 40 | 453 | 1,200 |
| Colleges for women | 22 | 122 | 350 |
| Schools of technology | 40 | 44 | 150 |
| Agricultural colleges | 45 | 65 | 300 |
| Medical schools | 15 | 148 | 350 |
| Theological schools | 13 | 156 | 350 |
| Law schools | 16 | 96 | 300 |
| Dental schools | 12 | 54 | 150 |
| Schools of pharmacy | 13 | 67 | 150 |
| Veterinary schools | 11 | 12 | 40 |
| Schools for nurses | 11 | 862 | 2,500 |
| Manual training schools | 48 | 209 | 600 |
| Commercial schools | 18 | 529 | 2,500 |
| Schools for the colored race | 33 | 275 | 1,000 |
| Institutions for the blind | 29 | 40 | 150 |
| Institutions for the deaf | 31 | 136 | 400 |
| Institutions for the feeble-minded | 23 | 40 | 150 |
| Reform schools | 23 | 99 | 300 |

### DIVISION OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail matter received: | |
| Letters | 11,697 |
| Documents by mail | 10,037 |
| Documents (G. P. O.) | 21,962 |
| Acknowledgments | 8,856 |
| Statistical forms | 14,318 |
| Periodicals | 15,905 |
| Mail matter sent out: | |
| Letters | 10,374 |
| Documents | 41,428 |

| Miscellaneous work: | |
|---|---|
| Papers clipped | 1,153 |
| Pages indexed and subindexed | 15,286 |
| Extra pages of typewriting | 9,624 |
| Ordinary records and bookkeeping. | |

| Registered matter received from— | Pieces. |
|---|---|
| The Smithsonian Institution | 111 |
| Alaska | 32 |
| Miscellaneous sources | 59 |
| Registered matter sent out from the Bureau | 156 |

### LIBRARY DIVISION.

Books added to library, 1,213; loaned, 1,560; catalogues of educational institutions received, 9,949; pamphlets received, 1,600; bibliographies compiled (pages), 845; documents sent out, 600; duplicates of educational journals, etc., sent out, 650; index cards made for card catalogue, on books, pamphlets, etc., 19,471; volumes received from the bindery, 500.

### CLERICAL FORCE OF THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The organization and force of the Office at the close of the year were as follows:

*Commissioner.*—Elmer Ellsworth Brown, California.

*Chief clerk.*—Lovick Pierce, Georgia.

*Collector and compiler of statistics.*—Isaac Edwards Clarke, New York.

*Clerk to Commissioner.*—Charles E. Waters, Rhode Island.

*Division of statistics.*—Statistician, Alexander Summers, Tennessee; Lewis A. Kalbach, Pennsylvania; Marion Letcher, Georgia; Henry E. Crouch, Tennessee; James Butler, Michigan; Mrs. Pearl Woolverton, Mississippi; Miss Nathalie Leveque, Indiana; Mrs. Mary L. Graham, Idaho; Frederick R. Martin, Alabama.

*Division of correspondence and records.*—Mrs. Harriette F. Hovey, Illinois; Almos P. Bogue, Michigan; Miss Eleanor T. Chester, Illinois; Mrs. Rebecca L. Foot, South Carolina; Mrs. Emily V. D. Miller, Mississippi; Mrs. Florence K. Evans, Kansas; Miss Caroline G. Forbes, Virginia; Miss Bertha Y. Hebb, Alabama; William F. Pahren, Ohio.

*Division of editorial work.*—Specialist in land-grant college statistics, Frederick E. Upton, New Jersey; specialist in foreign educational systems, Louis R. Klemm, Ohio; specialist in educational systems, Robert L. Packard, District of Columbia; translator, Miss Anna T. Smith, District of Columbia; Miss Frances G. French, Maine; Allen E. Miller, South Carolina; Mrs. Nannie H. McRoberts, District of Columbia; Mrs. Adeline N. Chalker, New York.

*Library and museum division.*—Clerk in charge, Henderson Presnell, Tennessee; Henry R. Evans, Maryland; Miss Sophie Nussbaum, New York; Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry, Ohio; Howard H. Howlett, Louisiana; assistant messenger, John E. Patton, North Carolina.

*Alaska division.*—General agent of education in Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, Alaska; assistant agent, William Hamilton, Pennsylvania; clerk to general agent, Walter Shields, Pennsylvania; stenographer to general agent, Mrs. Lottie E. Condron, District of Columbia; superintendent of schools, southern district, William A. Kelly, Alaska;

superintendent of schools and reindeer stations, western central district, Axel E. Karlsen; superintendent of schools and reindeer stations, northwestern district, William T. Lopp, Indiana.

*Laborers.*—Thomas Casey, Alabama; Frank Morrison, Alabama; John R. Hendley, Kansas; Miss Marie H. Young, Virginia; George W. Cole, District of Columbia; Henry Turner, Virginia; Joseph W. Williamson, Texas.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1890–1907.

The following tables show the appropriations for the Bureau of Education during the seventeen years of Commissioner Harris's incumbency, together with expenditures on account of the Bureau from other funds, to which are added the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

*Appropriations for Bureau of Education from 1890 to 1907.*

| Year ending June 30— | Salaries. | Library. | Distributing documents. | Collecting statistics. | Rent. | Schools in Alaska. | Reindeer in Alaska. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $45,420 | $1,000 | $2,000 | $2,500 | $4,000 | $50,000 | ..... |
| 1891 | 47,220 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 50,000 | ..... |
| 1892 | 48,620 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 50,000 | ..... |
| 1893 | 48,820 | 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 40,000 | ..... |
| 1894 | 48,820 | 500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | $6,000 |
| 1895 | 48,820 | 500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 7,500 |
| 1896 | 51,820 | 500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 7,500 |
| 1897 | 52,020 | 500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 12,000 |
| 1898 | 52,020 | 500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 12,000 |
| 1899 | 52,020 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 12,500 |
| 1900 | 52,020 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| 1901 | 53,620 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| 1902 | 54,120 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | [a] 35,882 | 25,000 |
| 1903 | 54,740 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | [a] 19,742 | 25,000 |
| 1904 | 52,940 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | [a] 103,377 | 25,000 |
| 1905 | 52,940 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | [a] 145,153 | 25,000 |
| 1906 | 53,140 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 50,000 | 15,000 |
| 1907 | 54,940 | 250 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 100,000 | 9,000 |

[a] One-half of license fees collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska.

*Expended for the Bureau of Education from appropriations for the Department of the Interior.*

| Year ending June 30— | Contingent expenses. | Stationery. | Postage. | Miscellaneous printing and binding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | $1,510 | $921 | $1,085 | $17,634 |
| 1891 | 1,196 | 815 | 330 | 5,890 |
| 1892 | 999 | 1,255 | 690 | 33,976 |
| 1893 | 1,553 | 650 | 335 | 13,736 |
| 1894 | 1,416 | 1,021 | 525 | 25,941 |
| 1895 | 1,292 | 1,169 | 770 | 12,633 |
| 1896 | 1,035 | 692 | 775 | 1,846 |
| 1897 | 1,191 | 899 | 1,490 | 391 |
| 1898 | 1,063 | 742 | 538 | 2,390 |
| 1899 | 1,149 | 756 | 1,140 | 5,234 |
| 1900 | 1,207 | 568 | 1,030 | 4,113 |
| 1901 | 1,021 | 689 | 1,035 | 6,452 |
| 1902 | 1,615 | 648 | 990 | 6,488 |
| 1903 | 1,271 | 706 | 1,105 | 4,649 |
| 1904 | 1,606 | 949 | 1,080 | 3,441 |
| 1905 | 1,560 | 720 | 642 | 2,089 |
| 1906 | 1,414 | 395 | 630 | 1,355 |

*Cost of printing for Bureau of Education from appropriations for printing and binding for Congress.*

| Document. | Number of pages. | Total number printed.[a] | Cost of total number. | Number for Bureau of Education. | Cost of Bureau's quota. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annual Report: | | | | | |
| 1889–90 | 1,750 | 38,606 | $43,159 | 20,000 | $22,258 |
| 1890–91 | 1,586 | 38,606 | 39,913 | 20,000 | 20,677 |
| 1891–92 | 1,330 | 38,606 | 34,666 | 20,000 | 18,053 |
| 1892–93 | 2,176 | 38,606 | 49,702 | 20,000 | 25,748 |
| 1893–94 | 2,340 | 38,606 | 58,148 | 20,000 | 30,122 |
| 1894–95 | 2,380 | 38,640 | 56,423 | 20,000 | 29,202 |
| A. L. A. Catalogue | 614 | 25,640 | 5,463 | 10,000 | 2,130 |
| Annual Report, 1895–96 | 2,360 | 38,640 | 55,241 | 20,000 | 28,596 |
| Art and Industry, Part III | 1,200 | 5,747 | 6,840 | 2,000 | 2,380 |
| Annual Report, 1896–97 | 2,478 | 38,640 | 59,475 | 20,000 | 30,784 |
| Art and Industry, Part IV | 1,076 | 5,747 | 5,857 | 2,000 | 2,038 |
| Annual Report: | | | | | |
| 1897–98 | 2,768 | 38,640 | 63,741 | 20,000 | 32,992 |
| 1898–99 | 2,618 | 38,640 | 64,615 | 20,000 | 33,444 |
| 1899–1900 | 2,736 | 38,640 | 66,587 | 20,000 | 34,466 |
| 1901 | 2,624 | 38,640 | 60,483 | 20,000 | 31,280 |
| 1902 | 2,559 | 38,640 | 61,474 | 20,000 | 31,800 |
| 1903 | 2,618 | 38,640 | 63,249 | 20,000 | 32,740 |
| 1904 | 2,584 | (?) | (?) | 20,000 | (?) |
| 1905 | | | | | [b]20,000 |

[a] Includes the "usual number," which number was 1,550 to the year 1895, and 1,682 since that time, not included in the general distribution of documents.

[b] Limit placed on cost of Annual Report in act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1907.

## CONCLUSION.

The Bureau of Education was established by Congress "for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

The Office has been found to be suited to the discharge of certain administrative functions which have been assigned to it from time to time. But the ordinary service which it renders is still the furtherance of the educational efforts of the several States and Territories, through the dissemination of educational intelligence. If this service is efficient, as it has been for many years, it adds to the efficiency of every educational system and every educational institution throughout the land.

But attention should be directed to this fact: That the educational interests of our country are not only growing with our national growth, but are growing past the rate of our national growth. In all modern civilizations the responsibilities devolving upon educational institutions are increasing beyond all precedent. What modern movement for the betterment of life in human societies does not involve some change or some extension of the system of public instruction? Especially is this the case in democratic societies, and I think most of all in our own democracy. It is not simply that the steady improvement of the ordinary processes of education must be kept up, in full force, but new educational forces and appliances must be knit together into new institutions for which no pattern can be found, and large resources must be made available for education, where until of late an educational need was hardly known to exist. The new economic aims of our people can not otherwise be realized, nor can the new aims in public hygiene and sanitation, in the preven-

tion of crime, in the social improvement of rural communities, and in all other large movements for the betterment of human life.

I think it is clear that to render its proper service in this new educational situation the Bureau of Education must be strengthened and expanded. In my estimates for the year 1908 I have given some indication of what I regard as the first steps of such enlargement. I beg to present herewith the following bare enumeration of some of the most desirable lines of advance which should, I think, be followed in the near future:

1. In addition to the ordinary publications of the Bureau, there should be frequent issues of a bulletin, as provided in the act of May 28, 1896, which should furnish to the press of the country and to educational leaders and educational institutions a considerable volume of timely information with reference to movements and improvements in education in this land and in foreign lands; and more circulars of information of a substantial and permanent character should be issued.

2. The collection of educational documents, treatises, and periodicals at the Bureau of Education should be enlarged and made more available for the researches of advanced students and specialists. This Bureau should serve as a clearing house for the educational research carried on by universities, education offices, and special commissions throughout the country; and it should enter into cooperation with other Government offices of research referred to in the act of Congress of March 3, 1901, to further scientific investigation in accordance with the intent of that act.

3. Particularly in its relations with the agricultural and mechanical colleges subsidized by the National Government under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, this Bureau should render available to each of these institutions such information relating to the best methods of organization, experiment, and instruction as may be gathered from the experience of other institutions of similar character either at home or abroad.

4. So much of educational administration as is assigned to this Bureau, the management of schools for natives in Alaska and the industrial training of those natives, should be brought under closer supervision on both the educational and the business side, and new forms of industrial training should be devised and put into operation.

5. Attention should be called to the growth of international educational relations. These appear in the form of international congresses, of visiting commissions, of definite projects for strengthening the intellectual and spiritual bonds which unite one people with another, of proposals relating to the recognition by one country of the professional diplomas and licenses of other countries, and in a variety of other manifestations. They are of so great significance and promise that they suggest the desirability of some systematic and continuous provision in the Bureau of Education for the discharge of such duties in connection therewith as may properly fall to this Office.

That the Bureau of Education may do its part in these growing activities, it will need in the near future enlarged quarters, increased appropriations for the various expense of publication, and the addition to its present force of a number of highly competent specialists.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
*Commissioner.*

HON. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK,
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# REPORT OF THE CLERK IN CHARGE OF DOCUMENTS.

# REPORT OF THE CLERK IN CHARGE OF DOCUMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for transmission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions of an act approved January 12, 1895, a report of the number of documents received, distributed, and sold by this Department during the year 1905–6.

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold by the several offices and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, 1905–6.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Report of the Secretary of the Interior and accompanying documents, bound | 5,435 | 6,220 |
| Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of subordinate officers of the Department, pamphlet | 37,050 | 39,041 |
| Land Decisions, bound | 2,097 | 913 |
| Land Decisions, unbound | 200 | 20 |
| Digest of volumes 1 to 22, Land Decisions | | 15 |
| Digest of volumes 1 to 30, Land Decisions, part 1 | | 1 |
| Digest of volumes 1 to 30, Land Decisions, part 2 | | 2 |
| Pension Decisions, bound | 323 | 583 |
| Pension Decisions, unbound | 200 | 99 |
| Digest of volumes 1 to 8, Pension Decisions | | 17 |
| Digest of volumes 9 to 15, Pension Decisions | 1,000 | 265 |
| Digest of Decisions of Indian Affairs, volume 1 | | 6 |
| Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, parts 1 and 2 | | 3 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1903, volume 1 | | 7 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1903, volume 2 | | 2 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1905, volume 1 | 220 | 192 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1905, volume 2 | 200 | 145 |
| Map of the United States, 1902 | | 2 |
| Map of the United States, 1903 | | 563 |
| Map of the United States, 1904 | 43,617 | 112 |
| Map of the United States, 1905 | 25,327 | 3 |
| Maps of States and Territories | 7,225 | 228 |
| Statutes at Large | | 47 |
| Revised Statutes of the United States | 70 | 70 |
| Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 1 | 60 | 67 |
| Supplement to Revised Statutes, volume 2 | 70 | 72 |
| Congressional Directory | 1,639 | 1,485 |
| Register of Department of the Interior | | 307 |
| Mineral Resources of the United States | | 7 |
| Tertiary Insects | | 1 |
| Fresh Water Rhizopods of North America | | 2 |
| Second Report of the Reclamation Service | | 18 |
| Indian Handbook, 1899 | | 57 |
| Reports of Court of Claims | 23 | 18 |
| Estimates of Appropriations | 40 | 38 |
| Digest of Appropriations | 43 | 36 |
| Comprehensive Index to Government Publications, 1889–1893, Ames | | 3 |
| Comprehensive Index to Government Publications, 1881–1893, Ames, bound | 300 | 212 |
| Comprehensive Index to Government Publications, 1881–1893, Ames, unbound | 172 | 9 |
| Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications, Poore | | 1 |
| Reports of the Survey of the Territories, Hayden | | 13 |
| Reports of the Twelfth Census | | 30 |
| Land Laws, Local and Temporary | | 3 |
| Existing Land Laws | | 3 |
| Grazing Lands of the Western United States | 310 | |
| Manual of Surveying Instructions | | 6 |
| Miscellaneous publications from libraries, etc | 4,477 | 208 |

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold, etc.*—Continued.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—Continued.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Transferred to Superintendent of Documents: | | |
| Reports of Secretary of the Interior and accompanying documents | | 4,279 |
| Annual reports of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories | | 115 |
| Bulletin of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories, volume 4 | | 1 |
| Annual reports of the Entomological Commission | | 46 |
| Tertiary Insects of North America | | 25 |
| General Resources of Alaska, volumes 1 to 4 | | 15 |
| Vertebrata of the Tertiary Formations of the West | | 7 |
| The Cretaceous and Tertiary Flora | | 3 |
| Tertiary Flora | | 1 |
| Fresh Water Rhizopods of North America | | 22 |
| North American Acrididæ | | 3 |
| Extinct Vertebrate Fauna | | 2 |
| Exploration of the Colorado River | | 1 |
| Geology of the Black Hills of Dakota | | 2 |
| Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah | | 1 |
| Lands of the Arid Regions | | 5 |
| Revision of Indian Treaties | | 1 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1877 | | 1 |
| Rebellion Records | | 67 |
| Maps accompanying Rebellion Records | | 53 |
| Estimates of Appropriations | | 60 |
| Digest of Appropriations | | 39 |
| Miscellaneous publications, bound | | 2,752 |
| Miscellaneous publications, unbound | | 998 |
| Transferred to United States Geological Survey: | | |
| Monographs | | 29 |
| Annual reports | | 310 |
| Transferred to Smithsonian Institution: | | |
| Miscellaneous publications | | 100 |
| Total | 130,098 | 60,090 |

PATENT OFFICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Official Gazette, weekly edition, pamphlet | 352,225 | 346,262 |
| Official Gazette, bimonthly edition, bound | 550 | 221 |
| Indexes: | | |
| Annual | | 282 |
| Quarterly | | 57 |
| Bimonthly | 42,000 | 19,043 |
| Bimonthly Digest and Index of Decisions | 7,000 | 19,066 |
| Decisions of the Commissioner and United States Courts, annual | 300 | 295 |
| Decisions of the Commissioner, weekly | 26,000 | 20,755 |
| Specifications and Drawings of Patents, monthly volumes | 2,832 | 3,191 |
| Rules of Practice | 20,000 | 2,230 |
| Roster of Registered Attorneys | 1,000 | 1,029 |
| Reports of the Commissioner | 500 | 200 |
| Patent Laws | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| Trade-mark Rules and Laws | 2,000 | 9,500 |
| Trade-mark Supplement | 104,000 | 4,352 |
| Print and Label Rules and Laws | | 1,390 |
| List of Women Inventors and Supplement | | 9 |
| Plan of Classification | | 25 |
| Classification of Patented Inventions | | 994 |
| Classification Bulletins | 500 | 524 |
| Total | 560,907 | 431,625 |

LAND OFFICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report of the Commissioner and accompanying documents, bound | 1,000 | 900 |
| Report of the Commissioner, pamphlet | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Lost or Obliterated Corners | 1,500 | 850 |
| Right of Way for Canals and Ditches | 5,000 | 4,025 |
| Maps and Diagrams | 20,000 | 16,381 |
| Rules of Practice | 2,500 | 2,000 |
| General Circular, Homestead and other Laws | 20,000 | 28,409 |
| Miscellaneous Circulars | 642,600 | 650,000 |
| Schedules of Indian Reservations, etc | 14,000 | 13,850 |
| Total | 708,100 | 717,915 |

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold, etc.*—Continued.

PENSION OFFICE.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Report of the Commissioner | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| Laws of the United States Governing Granting of Army and Navy Pensions | 10,080 | 4,040 |
| Treatise on Practice in Pension Bureau | | 9 |
| List of Battles | | 7 |
| Instructions to Examining Surgeons | 7,500 | 6,230 |
| Total | 19,580 | 12,786 |

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Report of the Commissioner, bound | 398 | 395 |
| Report of the Commissioner, pamphlet | 800 | 770 |
| Contract Tables | | 24 |
| Report of Superintendent of Indian Schools | 2,500 | 1,660 |
| Teaching the Rudiments of Cooking | 1,500 | 500 |
| Teaching Indian Pupils to Speak English | | 100 |
| Nature Study and Gardening | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Rules for Indian School Service | | 200 |
| Routes to Indian Agencies and Schools | 500 | 350 |
| Regulations Relating to Various Branches of the Indian Service | 11,620 | 12,500 |
| Total | 18,818 | 17,499 |

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annual Report for 1903, volume 2 | 9,000 | 8,826 |
| Annual reports for prior years | 437 | 1,757 |
| Annual Statement of the Commissioner, 1905 | 2,000 | 1,136 |
| Annual statements for prior years | 16 | 1,100 |
| Education in Alaska | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska | | 112 |
| History of Education in— | | |
| Alabama | 43 | |
| Colorado | | 38 |
| Connecticut | | 49 |
| Delaware | | 111 |
| Florida | | 26 |
| Georgia | | 36 |
| Iowa | | 29 |
| Kentucky | | 43 |
| Louisiana | | 30 |
| Maine | | 20 |
| Maryland | 61 | 50 |
| New Hampshire | | 43 |
| New Jersey | | 101 |
| New York | | 286 |
| Rhode Island | | 208 |
| Southwest Virginia | | 33 |
| Tennessee | | 38 |
| Wisconsin | | 13 |
| History of College of William and Mary | | 44 |
| Elementary Education in London | | 312 |
| Physical Training | | 300 |
| Papers prepared for the World's Congress, 1893 | | 20 |
| Promotions and examinations in graded schools | | 183 |
| Report on Art and Industry: | | |
| Part 2 | 4 | 25 |
| Part 3 | | 77 |
| Part 4 | | 301 |
| Report on National Schools of Science | | 3 |
| Report on Legal Education | | 42 |
| Report on Spelling Reform | | 667 |
| Review of Reports of British Royal Commission on Technical Education | | 323 |
| Rise and Growth of the Normal School Idea | | 68 |
| Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue | | 794 |
| National Aid to Education | 60 | 5 |
| Notes on Exposition, 1893 | | 45 |
| Consolidation of Schools and Transportation of Pupils | | 231 |
| Public School Problem in the South | | 83 |
| Synopsis of Course of Study in Eighteen Manual Training Schools | | 47 |
| Construction of Library Buildings | | 16 |
| Coeducation of the Sexes in Public Schools of the United States | | 38 |
| History of Text-books on Arithmetic | | 89 |
| Instruction in Chemistry and Physics in United States | | 3 |
| Outlines for a Museum of Anatomy | | 6 |

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold, etc.*—Continued.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION—Continued.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Biological Teaching in Colleges of the United States | 228 | 20 |
| Analytical Index to Barnard's Journal of Education | 142 | 10 |
| Honorary Degrees Conferred in American Colleges | ..... | 2 |
| Report on Fourth International Prison Congress | ..... | 38 |
| Museums illustrative of Education | ..... | 2 |
| Medical Education in the United States, 1776–1876 | ..... | 22 |
| Report on Sunday Schools | ..... | 95 |
| Educational Values | 1,000 | 54 |
| Schools for Nurses | 500 | 15 |
| Law relating to Agricultural Colleges | 1,000 | 98 |
| Manual of Industrial and Technical Education in the United States | 1,000 | 126 |
| Current Topics | 1,000 | 62 |
| Needs of the Bureau of Education | 93 | ..... |
| Technical Education and Industrial Drawing | ..... | 53 |
| Education and Crime | 7 | ..... |
| Public Schools in District of Columbia | 4 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous Educational Topics | ..... | 76 |
| Educational Training for Railway Service | ..... | 90 |
| Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia | ..... | 283 |
| Classification of Pupils | 1,000 | 84 |
| Sanitary Conditions for Schoolhouses | ..... | 299 |
| Shorthand Instruction and Practice | ..... | 89 |
| Proceedings of Department Superintendents N. E. A., 1900 | ..... | 63 |
| Library Report | 1,000 | 495 |
| Schools in British India | ..... | 19 |
| Length of College Course | 12 | ..... |
| Illiteracy of the Voting Population | ..... | 380 |
| Total | 19,607 | 21,482 |

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-sixth Annual Report | 4,000 | 2,432 |
| Mineral Resources, 1904 | 3,998 | 3,998 |
| Separates: | | |
| Abrasive Materials | 700 | 700 |
| Aluminum and Bauxite | 500 | 500 |
| Antimony | 300 | 300 |
| Asphalt and Bituminous Rocks | 600 | 600 |
| Black Sands | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Borax | 500 | 500 |
| Bromine | 300 | 300 |
| Cement | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Clay-working Industry | 8,300 | 8,300 |
| Coal | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Coke | 800 | 800 |
| Copper | 800 | 800 |
| Flint and Feldspar | 400 | 400 |
| Fullers Earth | 300 | 300 |
| Gas, Coke, Tar, Ammonia, etc | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Glass Sand | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Gold and Silver | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Graphite | 600 | 600 |
| Gypsum | 450 | 450 |
| Iron Ores | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Lead | 500 | 500 |
| Magnesite | 500 | 500 |
| Manganese | 800 | 800 |
| Monazite | 900 | 900 |
| Mineral Paints | 750 | 750 |
| Mineral Waters | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Natural Gas | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Peat | 800 | 800 |
| Petroleum | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Philippine Mineral Resources, 1905 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Phosphate Rock | 800 | 800 |
| Platinum | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Potassium Salt | 300 | 300 |
| Precious Stones | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Quicksilver | 400 | 400 |
| Salt | 800 | 800 |
| Statistics American Iron Trade | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Steel Hardening Metals | 900 | 900 |
| Stone | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| Sulphur and Pyrite | 650 | 650 |
| Tin | 500 | 500 |
| Zinc | 500 | 500 |

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold, etc.*—Continued.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—Continued.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Mineral Resources, 1905: | | |
| Separates— | | |
| Anthracite Coal | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bromine | 150 | 150 |
| Lithium | 300 | 300 |
| Monographs: | | |
| Volume XXXII: Atlas to Geology of the Yellowstone National Park | 1,298 | 804 |
| Volume XLVII: A Treatise on Metamorphism | 702 | 467 |
| Volume XLVIII: Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States, part 1 | 1,300 | 909 |
| Volume XLVIII: Status of the Mesozoic Floras of the United States, part 2 | 1,300 | 909 |
| Professional Papers: | | |
| 32. Geology and Underground Water Resources of the Central Great Plains | 4,420 | 4,337 |
| 34 Delavan Lobe of the Lake Michigan Glacier of the Wisconsin Stage of Glaciation | 3,500 | 2,024 |
| 36. The Lead, Zinc, and Fluorspar Deposits of Western Kentucky | 4,475 | 2,938 |
| 38. Economic Geology of the Bingham Mining District, Utah | 5,000 | 3,965 |
| 40. The Triassic Cephalopod Genera of America | 2,800 | 1,316 |
| 41. Geology of the Central Copper River Region, Alaska | 5,475 | 2,685 |
| 42. Geology of the Tonopah Mining District, Nevada | 7,000 | 3,623 |
| 43. The Copper Deposits of the Clifton Morenci District, Arizona | 4,500 | 1,861 |
| 44. Underground Water Resources of Long Island, New York | 4,500 | 2,476 |
| 45. The Geography and Geology of Alaska | 7,000 | 1,664 |
| 47. The Tertiary and Quaternary Pectens of California | 2,500 | 1,215 |
| 48. Report on the Operations of the Coal-testing Plant of the United States Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, part 1 | 7,000 | 5,045 |
| 48. Report on the Operations of the Coal-testing Plant of the United States Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, part 2 | 7,000 | 5,090 |
| 48. Report on the Operations of the Coal-testing Plant of the United States Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, part 3 | 7,000 | 4,880 |
| 49. Geology and Mineral Resources of part of the Cumberland Gap Coal Field, Kentucky | 4,500 | 1,470 |
| Bulletins: | | |
| 150. The Educational Series of Rock Specimens Collected and Distributed by the United States Geological Survey | 800 | 213 |
| 176. Some Principles and Methods of Rock Analysis | 500 | 500 |
| 208. Descriptive Geology of Nevada South of the Fortieth Parallel and Adjacent Portions of California | 1,500 | 1,234 |
| 243. Cement Materials and Industry of the United States | 25 | 21 |
| 247. The Fairhaven Gold Placers of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska | 5,500 | 4,228 |
| 251. The Gold Placers of the Forty-mile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks Regions, Alaska | 5,000 | 4,160 |
| 256. Mineral Resources of the Elders Ridge Quadrangle, Pennsylvania | 4,000 | 2,889 |
| 257. Geology and Paleontology of the Judith River Beds | 3,000 | 2,861 |
| 263. Methods and Costs of Gravel and Placer Mining in Alaska | 7,000 | 6,436 |
| 265. Geology of the Boulder District, Colorado | 5,500 | 3,420 |
| 266. Paleontology of the Malone Jurassic Formation of Texas | 2,800 | 2,506 |
| 267. The Copper Deposits of Missouri | 4,000 | 3,661 |
| 268. Miocene Foraminifera of the Monterey Shale of California | 2,800 | 2,728 |
| 269. Corundum and its Occurrence aud Distribution in the United States | 4,000 | 2,827 |
| 270. The Configuration of the Rock Floor of Greater New York | 4,500 | 3,109 |
| 271. Bibliography and Index of North American Geology, Paleontology, Petrology, and Mineralogy for the Year 1904 | 3,000 | 2,842 |
| 272. Taconic Physiography | 2,800 | 2,690 |
| 273. The Drumlins of Southeastern Wisconsin (preliminary paper) | 3,500 | 2,738 |
| 274. A Dictionary of Altitudes in the United States (fourth edition) | 6,644 | 4,316 |
| 278. Geology and Coal Resources of the Cape Lisburne Region, Alaska | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| 280. The Rampart Gold Placer Region, Alaska | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| 281. Results of Spirit Leveling in the State of New York for the Years 1896 to 1905 | 3,475 | 2,600 |
| 288. Results of Spirit Leveling in Pennsylvania, 1899–1905 | 3,575 | 2,975 |
| Water Supply and Irrigation Papers: | | |
| 123. Geology and Underground Water Conditions of the Jornado del Muerto, New Mexico | 3,500 | 1,200 |
| 124. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 1 | 2,650 | 620 |
| 125. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 2 | 3,630 | 2,260 |
| 127. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 4 | 3,500 | 2,295 |
| 128. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 5 | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| 129. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 6 | 3,500 | 2,226 |
| 130. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 7 | 3,250 | 1,420 |
| 131. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 8 | 3,500 | 2,270 |
| 132. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 9 | 4,000 | 1,350 |

*Publications of the Government received, distributed, and sold, etc.*—Continued.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—Continued.

| Publications. | Received. | Distributed. |
|---|---|---|
| Water Supply and Irrigation Papers—Continued. | | |
| 133. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 10 | 3,475 | 2,022 |
| 134. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 11 | 4,000 | 2,153 |
| 135. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1904, part 12 | 3,500 | 2,150 |
| 136. Underground Waters of Salt River Valley, Arizona | 3,975 | 2,115 |
| 137. Development of Underground Waters in the Eastern Coastal Plain Region of Southern California | 3,499 | 2,223 |
| 138. Development of Underground Waters in the Central Coastal Plain Region of Southern California | 3,500 | 2,250 |
| 139. Development of Underground Waters in the Western Coastal Plain Region of Southern California | 3,499 | 1,847 |
| 140. Field Measurements of the Rate of Movement of Underground Water | 4,500 | 2,148 |
| 141. Observations on the Ground Waters of Rio Grande Valley | 3,501 | 2,031 |
| 142. The Hydrology of San Bernardino Valley, California | 3,501 | 2,241 |
| 143. Experiments on Steel-concrete Pipes on a Working Scale | 3,500 | 2,113 |
| 144. The Normal Distribution of Chlorine in the Natural Waters of New York and New England | 3,500 | 2,160 |
| 145. Contributions to the Hydrology of Eastern United States | 3,500 | 2,544 |
| 146. Proceedings of Second Conference of Engineers of the Reclamation Service | 3,500 | 2,233 |
| 147. Destructive Floods in the United States in 1904 | 3,500 | 2,002 |
| 148. Geology and Water Resources of Oklahoma | 3,500 | 2,152 |
| 149. Preliminary List of Deep Borings in the United States (second edition) | 4,000 | 2,300 |
| 150. Weir Experiments, Coefficients, and Formulas | 3,500 | 2,800 |
| 151. Field Assay of Water | 3,500 | 2,600 |
| 152. A Review of the Laws Forbidding Pollution of Inland Waters in the United States (second edition) | 3,500 | 2,900 |
| 153. The Underflow in Arkansas Valley in Western Kansas | 2,000 | 1,282 |
| 154. The Geology and Water Resources of the Eastern Portion of the Panhandle of Texas | 2,000 | 1,580 |
| 156. Preliminary Report on the Water Powers of Northern Wisconsin | 2,000 | 425 |
| 157. Underground Water in the Valleys of Utah Lake and Jordan River, Utah | 1,750 | 1,290 |
| 165. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1905, part 1 | 2,200 | 1,117 |
| 166. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1905, part 2 | 2,000 | 955 |
| 167. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1905, part 3 | 2,500 | 1,340 |
| 168. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1905, part 4 | 2,000 | 1,535 |
| 169. Report of Progress of Stream Measurements for the Calendar Year 1905, part 5 | 2,500 | 950 |
| 171. Report of Progress of Stream Measuremrnts for the Calendar Year 1905, part 7 | 2,500 | 1,330 |
| Geologic Folios | 66,636 | 56,430 |
| Clay Product Chart | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Mineral Product Chart | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Reclamation Survey: Third Annual Report (second edition) | 1,000 | 458 |
| Maps, topographic | 704,045 | 522,936 |
| Volumes received prior to July 1, 1905 | ..... | 83,036 |
| Total | 1,190,098 | 975,551 |

## SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Five hundred and sixty copies each of volumes 197 to 200 of United States Reports were during the fiscal year delivered to the Department by the reporter of the Supreme Court and the publishers of the Reports in compliance with the provisions of sections 681 and 683 of the Revised Statutes and the acts of February 12, 1889, and July 1, 1902, which have been distributed to judicial and other officers of the Government entitled to receive them. In addition to these, 987 volumes of United States Reports, official edition, published by the Banks Law Publishing Company, and 2 sets of Russell and Winslow's Syllabus Digest of United States Reports, in 4 volumes, published by the

same company, together with 13 volumes of United States Reports and 4 sets of Digest in 4 volumes, published by the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company, were purchased by the Department and distributed under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902.

### REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 1, 1902, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to distribute to each Senator and Representative who may apply in writing for the same one copy of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Supplements thereto, 6 copies were during the year delivered to Senators, and 59 copies to Representatives. The aggregate number of copies delivered to Congress is 368.

### UNITED STATES MAPS.

During the last fiscal year 14,100 copies of the map of the United States, edition of 1904, and 7,200 copies, edition of 1905, were delivered to the Senate, and 28,200 copies, edition of 1904, and 11,875 copies, edition of 1905, to the House of Representatives.

### SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following statement shows the number and price of the several documents sold under the provisions of a joint resolution approved March 3, 1887, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell at cost any publications of the Government available for this purpose.

| Publications. | Copies. | Price per copy. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land decisions: | | | |
| Volume— | | | |
| 1 | 52 | $1.05 | $54.60 |
| 2 | 61 | 1.15 | 70.15 |
| 3 | 62 | 1.07 | 66.34 |
| 4 | 61 | 1.15 | 70.15 |
| 5 | 54 | 1.05 | 56.70 |
| 6 | 52 | 1.45 | 75.40 |
| 7 | 61 | 1.10 | 67.10 |
| 8 | 56 | 1.16 | 64.96 |
| 9 | 54 | 1.15 | 62.10 |
| 10 | 54 | 1.15 | 62.10 |
| 11 | 52 | 1.10 | 57.20 |
| 12 | 65 | 1.15 | 74.75 |
| 13 | 65 | 1.15 | 74.75 |
| 14 | 67 | 1.15 | 77.05 |
| 15 | 64 | 1.05 | 67.20 |
| 16 | 63 | 1.05 | 66.15 |
| 17 | 64 | 1.05 | 67.20 |
| 18 | 64 | 1.05 | 67.20 |
| 19 | 65 | 1.05 | 68.25 |
| 20 | 76 | 1.05 | 79.80 |
| 21 | 78 | 1.05 | 81.90 |
| 22 | 79 | 1.15 | 90.85 |
| 23 | 78 | 1.05 | 81.90 |
| 24 | 78 | 1.05 | 81.90 |
| 25 | 71 | 1.05 | 74.55 |
| 26 | 75 | 1.15 | 86.25 |
| 27 | 83 | 1.15 | 95.45 |
| 28 | 82 | 1.05 | 86.10 |
| 29 | 81 | 1.15 | 93.15 |
| 30 | 79 | 1.05 | 82.95 |
| 31 | 96 | 1.00 | 96.00 |
| 32 | 129 | 1.15 | 148.35 |
| 33 | 286 | 1.15 | 328.90 |
| 34, in signatures, unbound | 180 | 1.00 | 180.00 |
| Land decisions—Continued. | | | |
| Digest of volumes— | | | |
| 1 to 16 | 1 | $1.15 | $1.15 |
| 1 to 22 | 20 | 1.25 | 25.00 |
| 1 to 30, part 1 | 16 | 1.30 | 20.80 |
| 1 to 30, part 2 | 24 | .80 | 19.20 |
| Pension Decisions: | | | |
| Volume— | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 2 | 1 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 3 | 1 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 4 | 1 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| 5 | 1 | .85 | .85 |
| 6 | 1 | .95 | .95 |
| 7 | 3 | 1.05 | 3.15 |
| 8 | 1 | 1.05 | 1.05 |
| 9 | 3 | 1.05 | 3.15 |
| 10 | 2 | 1.05 | 2.10 |
| 11 | 4 | 1.05 | 4.20 |
| 12 | 8 | 1.05 | 8.40 |
| 13 | 14 | 1.05 | 14.70 |
| 14 | 9 | 1.05 | 9.45 |
| 15 | 38 | 1.05 | 39.90 |
| 16, in signatures, unbound | 38 | 1.00 | 38.00 |
| Digest of volumes 1 to 8 | 16 | 1.15 | 18.40 |
| Digest of volumes 9 to 15 | 19 | 1.00 | 19.00 |
| Treatise on the Practice of the Pension Bureau | 1 | .70 | .70 |
| Digest of Decisions Relating to Indians, volume 1 | 6 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties | 4 | 3.75 | 15.00 |
| Manual of Instructions to Surveyors | 15 | .60 | 9.00 |
| United States maps | 2,793 | 1.00 | 2,793.00 |
| State and Territorial maps | 7,551 | .12 | 906.12 |

| Publications. | Copies. | Price per copy. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report of the Governor of— | | | |
| Arizona, 1904 | 8 | $0.25 | $2.00 |
| New Mexico, 1903 | 1 | .55 | .55 |
| New Mexico, 1904 | 5 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Oklahoma, 1902 | 1 | .40 | .40 |
| Oklahoma, 1903 | 1 | .40 | .40 |
| Oklahoma, 1904 | 8 | .40 | 3.20 |
| Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes: | | | |
| 1901 | 8 | .60 | 4.80 |
| 1902 | 1 | .60 | .60 |
| Report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—Continued. | | | |
| 1903 | 6 | $0.60 | $3.60 |
| 1904 | 26 | .60 | 15.60 |
| Report of the Mine Inspector for New Mexico, 1905 | 500 | .06 | 3.00 |
| Official Register of the United States, 1905, volume 1 | 2 | 2.15 | 4.30 |
| Total | | | 6,962.02 |

The sum of $17,955.03 was received by the Geological Survey from the sale of its reports, and during the calendar year 1905 $18,853.96 were received by the Patent Office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. AMES,
*Clerk in Charge of Documents.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
*Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 3, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs in the Yellowstone National Park and its management since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

## IMPROVEMENTS ABOUT THE ROOSEVELT ARCH AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO THE PARK.

The alfalfa field, which was planted two years ago near the Roosevelt Arch, has proved to be a complete success, and the hay cut from it was the salvation of the antelope herd and the means of keeping them almost entirely within the limits of the park during the past winter, and sent them off to their summer range in fine condition when the spring opened up.

I regret to report that the 12 small sequoia trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) from the giant forests in the Sequoia National Park, California, which were planted near the arch and on the plateau at the Mammoth Hot Springs have all died. These trees were carefully planted by a professional gardener, in accordance with the instructions which came with them, and during the winter they were partially protected by being covered with barrels which had holes bored through them, and which were also raised above the ground so as to give all of the light and air needed.

## BOUNDARY SURVEY.

It is again recommended that an appropriation be secured from Congress to the amount of $2,000 for the purpose of plainly marking the boundaries of the park in such a way that persons unfamiliar with the country can not cross it without being aware of the fact.

## FOREST FIRES.

During the past summer we have again been remarkably free from forest fires. Only one fire which bid fair to be of any consequence was started, and this was quickly extinguished by the troops from Fort Yellowstone before it had gotten thoroughly under way. A few camp fires were left burning by tourists, but these were extinguished by the regular patrols and scouts.

## TELEPHONE LINES.

The telephone system in the park is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, so far as the administration and police of the park is concerned, and it will greatly facilitate matters in this direction when

the Government owns its own line throughout the park, and this will probably be an accomplished fact before the winter sets in.

The Yellowstone Park Association has authorized the War Department to put up cross arms on their poles, on which they have but one wire, and as we now have on hand the necessary wire and insulators, but little additional material is required for the purpose of putting up this line. It is believed that the Signal Corps of the Army will furnish the additional material required. The completion of this line will undoubtedly be a source of satisfaction to the Yellowstone Park Association, for at times their line is overcrowded with business, and they will be glad to get rid of all messages which pertain purely to the administration of affairs in the park.

### HOTELS.

The hotels throughout the park have been run during the past season in a very satisfactory manner. While the tourist travel this year has not been as heavy as it was during the previous season, it was greater than that of 1904, and it is more than probable that it will increase steadily as time goes on.

The hotel accommodations seem to be ample for the present needs at all places except at the Mammoth Hot Springs and at the Grand Canyon. The hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs is an old affair, and, while it has been greatly improved of late and is very comfortable for a reasonable number of people, it has not a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the large crowds which occasionally meet there.

The hotel at the canyon is entirely too small and is also very inconveniently located. It is well up among the hills, and by road about half a mile from the edge of the canyon, which is too great a distance for many tourists to walk. The canyon and falls are absolutely hidden from view from any point at or near this hotel.

The United States laws forbid the erection of a hotel within 220 yards of the canyon or falls. In my opinion the new hotel should be built at a point about 220 yards back of Point Lookout or in that vicinity, where it would still be entirely out of sight of the canyon and yet be within easy walking distance from the edge of the canyon and from a point where a beautiful view of the falls can be had.

### PERMANENT CAMPS.

The Wylie permanent camps have been much improved during the past summer and have been run in a very satisfactory manner. The old camp at Apollinaris Spring, which was located in rather a cold and damp spot, has been removed to a new location near the head of Swan Lake Valley, and about six miles from the Mammoth Hot Springs. This location is a better one for the camp and is more conveniently situated with reference to the length of drives for the tourists who patronize this company.

A new camp has been established on Lost Creek, near Tower Falls, which enables this company to take their patrons from the canyon over Mount Washburn to Lost Creek, and from there to Gardiner, the terminus of the railroad.

### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This company has greatly improved its plant during the past season. Three new stables or wagon sheds have been erected at the Mammoth

Hot Springs; three new buildings, consisting of a wagon shed, a stable, and a mess house, have been built at Gardiner, and a number of new coaches, surreys, and horses have been purchased.

### THE MONIDA AND YELLOWSTONE STAGE COMPANY.

It was fully expected by this company that the Oregon Short Line Railroad would have completed its branch road to the mouth of Ray Canyon on or before the beginning of the past tourist season, but in this they were disappointed by the failure of certain railroad contractors. This would have given the Monida Company but a short drive to the entrance of the park on the west, a distance of about 15 miles. On account of the failure of the contractors to complete this work this company has been compelled to bring in its passengers from Marysville, Idaho, a distance of about 55 miles from the border or western entrance of the park.

The president of the Monida Company informs me that the construction department of the Oregon Short Line has been directed to complete their branch line to the border of the park as soon as it is practicable to do so, and a recent letter from the general manager of this line informs me that owing to the extreme shortage of labor of all classes they do not anticipate that they will be able to build any farther this winter than to Big Springs, Idaho, but that they expect to complete their line next summer, not, however, before the opening of the park tourist season.

### YELLOWSTONE LAKE BOAT COMPANY.

The Yellowstone Lake Boat Company several years ago, and before any road was constructed from Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb, was granted the privilege of placing a small steamboat on Yellowstone Lake, to be run as an excursion boat. After the completion of the road from the Upper Geyser Basin to the Thumb, it was permitted to carry such passengers as desired to go from the Thumb to the Lake Hotel, a distance of about 18 miles, for a charge of $3 per head. Tourists who take this trip over the lake regard the charge as exorbitant, and many complaints have been made concerning it. In the past, efforts have been made to bring about some amicable arrangement by which the tourists who travel by the various stage companies could have the option of going from the Thumb to the lake outlet either by stage or by boat without additional charge, but without success.

In my last report I stated that the time had arrived when it seemed to me to be absolutely necessary for the Department to take some action as to the matter of transportation on the Yellowstone Lake, and strongly urged the introduction of competition in the boat business, but no action was taken by the Department. The condition of affairs of this corporation as regards its relations with the transportation companies in the reservation is just as bad to-day, and even worse, than it has been at any time during the past eighteen years, and it is about time to end it.

As I have stated before, the solution of this trouble is perfectly simple, and easier now than it has been for some time past, for the reason that the lease of this corporation expires on January 21, 1907, and as it has forfeited all claims to any consideration on the part of the Department, the lease should under no consideration

be renewed. If for reasons, however, which I do not know, it becomes necessary to renew the lease of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, then an additional lease should be given to some other individual or company which would be willing to come to some reasonable understanding with the various transportation companies with reference to carrying their passengers across the lake. If the solution to this trouble suggested above is not satisfactory, it is recommended that the various transportation companies doing business in the park be directed or permitted to place a suitable boat on the lake for the purpose of carrying their passengers across the Thumb to the Lake Hotel.

Some time since the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company expressed a desire to do this, and made an official application for authority to put on such a boat, and I have no doubt but that the Wylie Permanent Camping Company would now be glad to join them in such a proposition. If this latter suggestion meets with favor, I strongly urge that it be adopted in the interest of peace and harmony for all concerned in the administration of affairs in the park and for the benefit of the many tourists who visit it.

## LARGE GAME IN THE PARK.

In spite of the heavy fall of snow in the park last winter, the large game pulled through in good shape, and the percentage of loss was very small.

As stated before, the alfalfa field near Gardiner and the hay cut from it proved of great benefit to the antelope. This field yielded about one hundred tons of hay, which was fed to the antelope at times when they most needed it. Like all other wild animals that are cared for and protected by man, they soon learned that when the snow fell deeply on the hills, they could find something to eat at the haystack near the soldier station. It was estimated that about 1,500 of these animals came down to the feeding grounds near the haystacks last winter, and as very few of them died or were lost from any cause, the number this year should be at least 2,000.

The elk also learned that forage for wild game was being issued at Gardiner, and after the antelope had been fed they came down in large numbers and cleaned up all of the coarser parts of the alfalfa that was not eaten by the antelope. I was told by an exceedingly reliable man in Gardiner that 1,200 elk had been seen and counted on this alfalfa field one evening during the latter part of the winter. This combination of elk and antelope within a few hundred yards of the town of Gardiner presents a game picture or scene which can not now be duplicated at any other place in the United States, and it is one which the people of Gardiner are doing well to assist in preserving.

The buffalo herd still continues to thrive, and now numbers 57. This is a very encouraging increase from the original herd of 2 bulls and 18 cows with which the herd was started four years ago. During the past summer arrangements have been completed to move all of the young buffalo of this herd to a point on the Lamar River, where they will be eventually turned loose. The place selected for the purpose of establishing these young buffalo is at the mouth of Rose Creek, where it flows into the Lamar River. The land along the river bottom at this point is particularly well suited for raising hay of any kind,

and with comparatively little work in the way of clearing and ditching for the purpose of irrigating it almost any quantity of hay can be raised. A very comfortable log cabin has been built for the use of the buffalo keeper, and about 1 square mile of fine grazing land has been inclosed by a suitable fence of smooth wire.

It is intended to keep the young buffalo in this inclosure and to feed them until they have become thoroughly at home at this point. After this has been accomplished they will be gradually turned loose, and it is believed that they will not wander far from the haystack which will at all times be kept on hand ready to be fed out to them. All of the old buffalo will be kept in the pasture at the Mammoth Hot Springs as heretofore, and their young will be moved up to the new pasture on the Lamar from time to time as they become old enough to be driven there. If nothing more is accomplished by this division of the herd I am of the opinion that it is advisable to divide it so that in case of sickness or disease of any kind in either band it would not necessarily be communicated to the other.

## ENLARGEMENT OF FORT YELLOWSTONE.

I desire to repeat my recommendation concerning the increase in the size of the garrison at Fort Yellowstone. In my opinion it is absolutely necessary for the proper protection of the park that this post should be increased to a four-troop or squadron post. If all the men in the two troops stationed here were selected (as I have requested that they should be), and men suited for the duties required of them, the present garrison would be sufficient, but as it is only a small proportion of them are old soldiers, and it is very difficult to find a sufficient number of suitable men to fill the many important details required of them. This enlargement of the post has been repeatedly recommended by the department commander and other distinguished officers of the Army, but it will probably never be made unless a special appropriation bill is passed by Congress for the purpose of constructing the necessary barracks and quarters. The amount required for the construction of the additional buildings will be about $75,000.

## FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has greatly improved its buildings and surrounding grounds at the fish hatchery near the West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake. The large pine trees were trimmed and the fallen timber and underbrush hauled out and burned. The exterior of the hatchery building has been very much improved by the addition of windows, cornice, and cedar shingles for siding, the finish being painted white and the shingles allowed to weather stain. Timbers were also gotten out for the erection of a log cottage and barn, and the buildings are partially completed.

Mr. D. C. Booth, superintendent of the fisheries station at Spearfish, S. Dak., who has charge of the work in the park during the summer, reports that they collected during the season 2,455,000 eggs of the black-spotted trout (*Salmo clarkii*). These eggs were held at the hatchery until they were sufficiently matured, when the greater part of them were shipped to various parts of the United States for planting. A large number of these were shipped to Spearfish, S. Dak., to

be hatched and later distributed as fry throughout the Northwest. All of the shipments of both eggs and fish were received at their various destinations in excellent condition.

During the season they made the following plants of trout in the park:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontanalis*), brought from the hatchery at Spearfish: | | |
| May 25, Willow Creek | 35,000 | |
| May 26, Lava Creek | 25,000 | |
| May 26, Indian Creek | 20,000 | |
| May 26, Gibbon River, above Virginia Cascades | 20,000 | |
| | | 100,000 |
| Rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*), brought from the hatchery at Spearfish: | | |
| May 25, Gibbon River, below Virginia Cascades | | 10,000 |
| Black spotted trout (*Salmo clarkii*), from hatchery in the park: | | |
| July 25, Fisheries Creek | 100,000 | |
| July 31, Duck Lake | 115,000 | |
| | | 215,000 |
| Total number of fish planted in the park | | 325,000 |

Mr. Booth reports that the shipment of black spotted trout eggs made in July, 1903, from the fish hatchery in the park to North Wales arrived in good condition, and has resulted in introducing the trout of Yellowstone Lake into the waters of Great Britain.

## TOURIST TRAVEL THROUGH THE PARK.

The aggregate number of persons carried through the park over the regular route during the season of 1906 is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, entering via northern entrance of park | 7,788 | |
| Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance of park | 2,059 | |
| Others at hotels, traveling with private transportation, bicyclers, etc. | 588 | |
| Total | | 10,435 |
| Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and accommodated at its permanent camps | 1,745 | |
| Other licensees of personally conducted camping parties | 1,134 | |
| Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation | | 2,879 |
| Total number of tourists traveling through the park with private transportation, as "camping parties" | | 3,868 |
| Grand total of all visitors to the park, season 1906 | | 17,182 |

During the season 5,188 tourists took the trip across the Yellowstone Lake with the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number 2,791 entered the park with the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, 618 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 1,638 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and the balance, 141 people, were campers.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC., AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARK.

The following statement, furnished by Lieut. E. D. Peek, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is in charge of improvement work in the park, shows what has been done in the way of improvements in the park, repair of roads and bridges, etc., under the regular appropriations made by Congress for this purpose.

## IMPROVEMENT OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The work which has been done during the past season was carried on from the funds appropriated June 30, 1906, and the balance remaining from the appropriation of March 3, 1905.

### GENERAL REPAIRS.

The entire system, including the western, eastern, and southern approaches, was kept in as fair a state of repair as the limited means at my disposal would permit. Considerable snow had to be shoveled in order to open up the circuit for tourist travel on June 1. The greatest difficulty was experienced on that portion between the Upper Basin and the Thumb, where snow was shoveled until the 10th of June.

On the Cooke City road considerable work was done in the vicinity of Jackson Grade where Soda Butte Creek joins the Lamar River. For a distance of over 1,200 feet the side of the road was thoroughly riprapped with large rocks in order to prevent the spring freshets from washing out the dirt road. Above Soda Butte to the park boundary all the smaller depressions were filled and the road placed in fairly good condition.

In the Dunraven Pass road the bridges which had been washed out by the spring freshets and the snowslides were replaced, and the policy was to put them out farther from the mountain side in order to allow the snow to pass under the bridges.

The large wooden bridge spanning Sulphur Creek, three miles from the canyon on the road to Yellowstone Lake, was removed and replaced by a large earth fill. An iron culvert 36 inches in diameter was put in place in order to carry off the water. This fill was raised some 16 inches higher than the old bridge and both approaches were materially cut down in order to lessen the grade.

Ten miles from Norris, on the Fountain road, where the road turns off and crosses the Gibbon to go to Riverside, a considerable change was made. On the far side of the Gibbon a very steep hill of about 12 per cent grade was cut down to 5 per cent by cutting down the top of the hill several feet and raising the bridge 18 inches, and then filling in on both sides.

Two miles from Norris, on the canyon road, two very objectionable hills were cut down and the sag between them raised several feet.

A large clearing was made through the standing timber between the road and the base of Roaring Mountain, in order to allow the tourists to obtain a good view of the mountain.

Five miles from the springs, on the Tower Falls road, a trail was cut and clearing made to reach the falls of the East Gardiner.

At Mud Geyser the road was widened slightly to make a proper alignment with the new passenger platforms which had been recently constructed. A couple of hundred feet of retaining wall was placed on the upper side of the road and the road raised considerably. A walk of gravel was laid from the unloading platform to the Mud Volcano, thence to the Green Gable Spring, and back to the loading platform. This improvement helped considerably in the handling of tourists in a short space of time, and at the same time allowed them to see everything. All dead and down timber and stumps in the vicinity of the geyser were hauled away and either burned or put out of sight.

The ground about Apollinaris Spring was entirely cleared of all decaying vegetation and dead timber. The old spring which was very difficult of approach in wet weather, was boxed up, and conveyed into a suitable well, constructed of rough stones, with drinking cups attached for the public use. The well was surrounded with blind drains and covered over with gravel, in order to keep the surroundings dry. Footpaths of gravel leading from the landing platform to the spring and to the ground surrounding were made.

### CLEARING OF FALLEN TIMBER AND REFUSE.

Many protests have been made concerning the large amount of down timber and stumps which borders the roadway over almost the entire circuit. A very vigorous effort was made to begin the carrying away of this unsightly mass. Beginning at Nez Perce Creek, passing the Fountain Hotel, and 2 miles beyond toward the Upper Basin, the ground was entirely cleared of all dead timber for a distance of a couple of hundred feet from the road. This timber was burned or hauled entirely out of sight.

For a distance of two miles and a half from the Thumb toward the Lake Hotel all timber between the road and the lake was hauled away or burned. From the Lake Hotel for two miles toward the canyon all timber and unsightly rubbish was removed for a distance of 200 feet. Along the lake road for a distance of 3 miles from the canyon there was always an unsightly mass, due to the great amount of fallen timber lying in the river. This timber collected all the slime and vegetable matter and always presented an unsightly appearance. This entire stretch, including the adjoining hillsides, was thoroughly cleaned and all timber and refuse burned.

In addition to the foregoing a small crew was sent around the park circuit and cleaned all camping sites of cans, glass, bottles, etc. At each place holes were dug in order to afford camping parties places to dispose of cans and refuse. It is to be hoped that during the coming winter suitable signs may be provided in order to instruct campers where to make their disposals.

### CULVERTS.

Numerous vitrified clay culverts were placed during the season, replacing old wooden ones which had fallen out due to decay. Two miles from the canyon on the lake road a bridge was replaced by tile culvert, in addition to the large iron culvert at Sulphur Creek.

### NORTH ENTRANCE.

The lawns, shrubbery, and vines in the vicinity of the north entrance were kept properly irrigated and trimmed throughout the season.

### GARDINER TO MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

Over two miles of this road was entirely resurfaced with a fair quality of material taken from the east slope of Capitol Hill.

Some unexpected expense was incurred in keeping the road cleared at two points between the second and third mile posts, where earth

slides of considerable magnitude occurred at intervals throughout the season, threatening at times to temporarily delay all traffic.

### GROUNDS AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

Irrigation and mowing of lawns and the care of shrubbery, walks, and roads at Mammoth Hot Springs was continued throughout the season.

A 12-inch culvert was laid and about 500 feet of ditch constructed to convey water from the electric-light plant power ditch to the Mammoth Hot Springs plateau for irrigation purposes.

Some of the very unsightly stumps and down timber about the hot springs was piled and burned. An attractive well was erected at the warm soda spring near Orange Geyser, cups being provided for use by visitors.

A substantial stairway was built to the floor of the Devil's Kitchen.

### BUNSEN PEAK ROAD.

This road was examined at intervals and kept free of fallen trees and earth slides.

### PETRIFIED TREES.

At a point 16¾ miles from the springs on the Tower Falls road a new road a half mile in length was built to the two petrified trees that have long been objects of interest in that vicinity. The surface soil surrounding the trees has been removed to a depth of about 4 feet, at which depth the trees seem to be embedded on all sides in rock. The diameter of the trees below the level of the surrounding earth is much more than above. This is due to the deterioration caused by the weather, and also from the fact that tourists are continually chipping off pieces of the trees. Work is now being carried on to uncover to a considerable depth these trees, which are now embedded in rock, and if possible to expose their roots. When this is done the recess is to be surrounded by a small concrete wall surmounted with an iron fence, in order to protect the trees from any further vandalism. These steps are deemed necessary because these two trees will be practically the only ones that will be accessible to tourists without going on foot or on horse.

### STAIRWAYS, PLATFORMS, ETC.

An unloading platform of about 100 feet in length was built at Apollinaris Spring. At Mud Geyser two platforms were built, one for unloading the tourists and another one for loading. These platforms are each 50 feet long and will accommodate two coaches at once. At the Upper Falls a platform 50 feet in length was built at the head of the stairways leading down to the falls. This platform greatly facilitates the handling of the people, and is also of great benefit to tourists, as it is much more convenient than heretofore.

New outhouses were built at Apollinaris Spring, Gibbon River, De Lacy Creek, Mud Geyser, and Dunraven Pass.

Some of the old pole and log stairways and landings along the canyon were replaced by neat, substantial structures, having numerous resting places provided with seats. At the Upper Falls two stairways were built leading directly from the unloading platform down to

the falls. At the foot of the stairways large platforms were built with suitable benches to permit the sightseers to view the falls. At the Lower Falls a stairway some 360 feet in vertical height and some 700 feet long, provided with numerous landings, was built. All these landings were provided with seats in order to permit parties to rest. At Grand View a walk some 150 feet in length was made, and at the extreme end a small platform with seats was provided. At Inspiration Point, which was almost inaccessible on a rainy day or bad weather, on account of the nature of the soil, a long flight of stairs, provided with landings and seats, was constructed, and at the extreme end a suitable platform together with necessary benches. At the head of the stairs a small unloading platform was also constructed. At Artist Point a platform with seats was built on top of the rock, together with a stairway leading to the unloading platform.

In constructing the stairways leading to these points of interest the aim has been to make them accessible for the old as well as the young. All stairways are constructed of heavy plank and 4 feet wide, with very easy rises, in order to allow people to ascend and descend who can not go unassisted. The greater part of these places heretofore were inaccessible to those people who could not climb over rocks and did not feel secure unless they knew they were standing on a well-built foundation. It is to be hoped that before the season is over all the stairways along the canyon can be so stained as to blend in with the surrounding rocks, in order that they may not detract any from the beauty of the canyon.

### SPRINKLING.

This work was delayed owing to the lateness of the appropriation for the park work, but about the 10th of July all the wagons were at work, covering about 100 miles of roadway. About thirty new tanks were made and installed at various points on the main circuit, the greater portion of them filling the sprinklers by gravity. A number of pumping tanks were converted into gravity tanks. On the run from Gardiner to Golden Gate, a distance of 9 miles, there are at present no pumping tanks, and this relieves the necessity of carrying pump and suction hose on the sprinkler. It also does away with the necessity of carrying an extra laborer. Two hydraulic rams were installed for supplying water to gravity tanks. One of these tanks is situated on top of the Norris Hill and the other in the vicinity of Virginia Cascades. The installation of these rams was a great benefit to the sprinkling system, because it did away with the doubling of the road and permitted the hauling of the water down hill in place of up.

Both rams proved successful in every way. From the experience gained in the park it is certain that all or nearly all sprinklers must be provided with gravity tanks in order to give the best satisfactien.

### SAWMILL.

The sawmill commenced cutting lumber about August 1 and sawed a considerable amount of lumber for stairways, platforms, culverts, bridge repairs, and buildings. The mill at present is cutting lumber for the erection of small section houses to be built on the divide between the Upper Basin and the Thumb. These houses are to be used by the crews in the early spring in shoveling snow, and later by the repair crews.

*Meteorological record, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, 1905–6.*

OCTOBER, 1905.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | *In.* | | *Per ct.* | | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | *In.* | | *Per ct.* |
| 1 | 52 | 28 | 40 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 50 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 13 | 0.20 | Partly cloudy. | 48 |
| 2 | 61 | 43 | 52 | ..... | .....do ..... | 58 | 19 | 30 | 6 | 18 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 |
| 3 | 67 | 48 | 58 | ..... | Clear ..... | 94 | 20 | 42 | 11 | 26 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 61 |
| 4 | 69 | 40 | 54 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 21 | 43 | 21 | 32 | ..... | Clear ..... | 83 |
| 5 | 69 | 40 | 54 | ..... | .....do ..... | 91 | 22 | 49 | 14 | 32 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 |
| 6 | 65 | 50 | 58 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 43 | 23 | 51 | 24 | 38 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 |
| 7 | 68 | 35 | 52 | 0.15 | Clear ..... | 82 | 24 | 50 | 25 | 38 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 |
| 8 | 39 | 22 | 30 | .24 | Cloudy ..... | 19 | 25 | 45 | 35 | 40 | .12 | Cloudy ..... | 3 |
| 9 | 37 | 21 | 29 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 21 | 26 | 38 | 21 | 30 | .05 | Partly cloudy. | 71 |
| 10 | 45 | 18 | 32 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 27 | 37 | 16 | 26 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 |
| 11 | 57 | 24 | 40 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 28 | 42 | 15 | 28 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 69 |
| 12 | 53 | 32 | 42 | .03 | Cloudy ..... | 28 | 29 | 26 | 10 | 18 | T. | .....do ..... | 57 |
| 13 | 35 | 24 | 30 | .02 | .....do ..... | 5 | 30 | 34 | 4 | 19 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 |
| 14 | 39 | 15 | 27 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 60 | 31 | 45 | 8 | 26 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 |
| 15 | 31 | 26 | 28 | .34 | Cloudy ..... | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 36 | 19 | 28 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 30 | Mean. | 45.3 | 23.0 | 34.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 31 | 12 | 22 | .27 | Cloudy ..... | 2 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.16; highest, 30.61 on 10th; lowest, 29.46 on 7th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 69° on 5th; lowest, 4° on 30th; greatest daily range, 37° on 31st; least daily range, 5° on 15th. Mean for this month in 1887, 41°; 1888, 43°; 1889, 45°; 1890, 38°; 1891, 41°; 1892, 42°; 1893, —°; 1894, 44°; 1895, 43°; 1896, 42°; 1897, 41°; 1898, 36°; 1899, 38°; 1900, 42°; 1901, 46°; 1902, 44°; 1903, 45°; [a]1904, 44°; 1905, 34°. Mean of this month for 18 years, 42°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 82°; absolute minimum for this month for 18 years, —20°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 18 years, 7.4°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 360°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 1.2°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.42 inches; snowfall, 13.7 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.45 inch on 17th and 18th; snow on the ground at end of month, trace. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 1.32; 1890, 1.68; 1891, 1.44; 1892, 0.79; 1893, 1.34; 1894, 0.89; 1895, 0.44; 1896, 0.06; 1897, 1.72; 1898, 2.25; 1899, 2.02; 1900, 1.22; 1901, 0.92; 1902, 0.20; 1903, 0.50; [a]1904, 0.67; 1905, 1.42; average of this month for 17 years, 1.11 inches; excess of this month as compared with average of 17 years, 0.31 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.96 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 5,707 miles; average hourly velocity, 8 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 39 miles per hour, from SW., on 7th.

*Weather.*—Number of clear days, 14; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 6; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 9.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Frost, killing, 1st.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | *In.* | | *Per ct.* | | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | ° *F.* | *In.* | | *Per ct.* |
| 1 | 44 | 15 | 30 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 71 | 17 | 47 | 28 | 38 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 20 |
| 2 | 49 | 28 | 38 | ..... | .....do ..... | 93 | 18 | 43 | 29 | 36 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 73 |
| 3 | 47 | 32 | 40 | ..... | .....do ..... | 68 | 19 | 42 | 28 | 35 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 7 |
| 4 | 34 | 26 | 30 | 0.01 | .....do ..... | 37 | 20 | 35 | 24 | 30 | 0.65 | .....do ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 40 | 16 | 28 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 21 | 27 | 13 | 20 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 60 |
| 6 | 48 | 21 | 34 | ..... | .....do ..... | 85 | 22 | 36 | 10 | 23 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 |
| 7 | 48 | 21 | 34 | ..... | .....do ..... | 88 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 26 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 26 |
| 8 | 44 | 18 | 31 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 68 | 24 | 32 | 22 | 27 | T | .....do ..... | ..... |
| 9 | 50 | 19 | 34 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 25 | 33 | 27 | 30 | .20 | .....do ..... | ..... |
| 10 | 52 | 21 | 36 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 26 | 35 | 24 | 30 | .12 | .....do ..... | 22 |
| 11 | 51 | 20 | 36 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 27 | 25 | 4 | 14 | .15 | .....do ..... | 11 |
| 12 | 54 | 20 | 37 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 28 | 4 | — 8 | — 2 | .08 | .....do ..... | 9 |
| 13 | 57 | 19 | 38 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 29 | 20 | — 7 | 6 | T. | .....do ..... | 22 |
| 14 | 54 | 26 | 40 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | 30 | 26 | 15 | 20 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 31 |
| 15 | 52 | 28 | 40 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 52 | 25 | 38 | ..... | .....do ..... | 100 | Mean. | 40.4 | 19.5 | 30.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.13; highest, 30.58 on 12th; lowest, 29.44 on 27th.

[a] Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 57° on 13th; lowest, −8° on 28th; greatest daily range, 38° on 13th; least daily range, 6° on 25th. Mean for this month in 1887, 34°; 1888, 27°; 1889, 27°; 1890, 31°; 1891, 27°; 1892, 30°; 1893, —; 1894, 36°; 1895, 20°; 1896, 19°; 1897, 30°; 1898, 25°; 1899, 36°; 1900, 29°; 1901, 35°; 1902, 29°; a1903, 32°; 1904, 36°; 1905, 30°. Mean of this month for 18 years, 30°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 68°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, −27°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 18 years, 0.10; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 357°. Average daily deficiency since January 1, 1.1°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.21 inches; snowfall, 15.7 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.65 inch on 20th; snow on ground at end of month, 7.8 inches. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 2.19; 1890, 0.49; 1891, 2.00; 1892, 1.90; 1893, 2.51; 1894, 0.15; 1895, 1.30; 1896, 3.92; 1897, 2.98; 1898, 1.55; 1899, 0.03; 1900, 1.17; 1901, 1.25; 1902, 2.35; a1903, 1.40; 1904, 0.18; 1905, 1.21; average of this month for 17 years; 1.56 inches; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 17 years, 0.35 inches; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.31 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 5,235 miles; average hourly velocity, 7 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 26 miles per hour, from SW. on 25th.

*Weather.*—Number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 10; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 6.

DECEMBER, 1905.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 21 | 4 | 12 | 0.02 | Partly cloudy. | 52 | 18 | 34 | 25 | 30 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 59 |
| 2 | 24 | ..... | 12 | T. | Cloudy ..... | 10 | 19 | 32 | 22 | 27 | 0.01 | .....do ..... | 42 |
| 3 | 35 | 22 | 28 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 33 | 20 | 24 | 8 | 16 | .01 | .....do ..... | 40 |
| 4 | 36 | 15 | 26 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 21 | 20 | ..... | 10 | .01 | Clear ..... | 98 |
| 5 | 34 | 8 | 21 | ..... | .....do ..... | 89 | 22 | 14 | — 8 | 3 | ..... | .....do ..... | 77 |
| 6 | 35 | 12 | 24 | ..... | .....do ..... | 89 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 7 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 15 |
| 7 | 32 | 21 | 26 | T. | Cloudy ..... | 1 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 13 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 33 |
| 8 | 31 | 7 | 19 | .02 | Clear. ..... | 82 | 25 | 24 | 16 | 20 | T. | .....do ..... | 42 |
| 9 | 25 | 5 | 15 | ..... | .....do ..... | 90 | 26 | 33 | 13 | 23 | .06 | .....do ..... | 51 |
| 10 | 27 | 9 | 18 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 22 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 20 | .01 | .....do ..... | 31 |
| 11 | 34 | 13 | 24 | ..... | .....do ..... | 33 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 10 | ..... | Clear ..... | 80 |
| 12 | 31 | 8 | 20 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 29 | 21 | 6 | 14 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 52 |
| 13 | 35 | 8 | 22 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 10 | 30 | 16 | 7 | 12 | .03 | Cloudy ..... | ..... |
| 14 | 32 | 8 | 20 | ..... | Clear ..... | 100 | 31 | 21 | 7 | 14 | .02 | .....do ..... | 22 |
| 15 | 35 | 16 | 26 | ..... | Cloudy ..... | 18 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 38 | 16 | 27 | ..... | Clear ..... | 86 | Mean. | 27.5 | 10.2 | 18.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 34 | 25 | 30 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 32 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.30; highest, 30.90 on 9th; lowest, 29.78 on 19th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 38° on 16th; lowest, −8° on 22d; greatest daily range, 27° on 13th; least daily range, 8° on 25th; mean for this month in 1887, 21°; 1888, 22°; 1889, 25°; 1890, 28; 1891, 18° 1892, 16°; 1893, 24°; 1894, 20°; 1895, 19°; 1896, 28°; 1897, 19°; 1898, 17°; 1899, 19°; 1900, 24°; 1901, 22°; 1902, 23°; a1903, 23°; 1904, 23°; 1905, 19°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 22°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 47°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, −25°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 2.8°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 444°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 1.2°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 0.19 inch; snowfall, 3.3 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.06 inch on 26th; snow on the ground at end of month, 4.1 inches. Total precipitation this month in 1887, 2.41; 1889, 8.89; 1890, 0.89; 1891, 2.77; 1892, 2.17; 1893, 1.91; 1894, 1.34; 1895, 1.29; 1896, 0.46; 1897, 0.80; 1898, 0.67; 1899, 1.89; 1900, 1.17; 1901, 2.53; 1902, 0.85; a1903, 0.40; 1904, 1.19; 1905, 0.19; average of this month for 18 years, 1.77 inches; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 18 years, 1.58 inches; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 3.89 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, S.; total movement, 5,283 miles; average hourly velocity, 7 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 28 miles per hour, from SW. on 25th.

*Weather.*—Number of clear days, 11; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 7; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 9.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Halos. solar, 21st, 22d; lunar, 6th, 9th.

a Records prior to 1903 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

JANUARY, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | ..... | Clear | 85 | 18 | 38 | 18 | 28 | 0.06 | Cloudy | ..... |
| 2 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 0.02 | Partly cloudy. | 76 | 19 | 38 | 15 | 26 | .40 | do | ..... |
| 3 | 23 | 3 | 13 | .05 | Cloudy | ..... | 20 | 20 | — 1 | 10 | ..... | Clear | 81 |
| 4 | 31 | 17 | 24 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 70 | 21 | 13 | — 5 | 4 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 40 |
| 5 | 29 | 19 | 24 | T. | Cloudy | 10 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 16 | T | Cloudy | ..... |
| 6 | 31 | 23 | 27 | .02 | do | 3 | 23 | 32 | 20 | 26 | .04 | do | 13 |
| 7 | 30 | 3 | 16 | .03 | Clear | 80 | 24 | 35 | 27 | 31 | ..... | do | 20 |
| 8 | 31 | — 1 | 15 | ..... | do | 83 | 25 | 41 | 21 | 31 | ..... | Clear | 100 |
| 9 | 31 | 18 | 24 | T. | Cloudy | 3 | 26 | 40 | 18 | 29 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 10 | 28 | 11 | 20 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 49 | 27 | 38 | 13 | 26 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 11 | 32 | 25 | 28 | .08 | Cloudy | ..... | 28 | 40 | 14 | 27 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 12 | 33 | 28 | 30 | .10 | do | ..... | 29 | 33 | 19 | 26 | ..... | Cloudy | ..... |
| 13 | 31 | 13 | 22 | .14 | Partly cloudy. | 44 | 30 | 44 | 29 | 36 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 68 |
| 14 | 24 | 7 | 16 | T. | Cloudy | 7 | 31 | 44 | 21 | 32 | ..... | do | 50 |
| 15 | 25 | 4 | 14 | .02 | do | 17 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 35 | 17 | 26 | .52 | do | ..... | Mean. | 30.8 | 13.8 | 22.3 | ..... | | ..... |
| 17 | 29 | 17 | 23 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 40 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.17; highest, 30.76 on 8th; lowest, 29.12 on 19th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 44° on 30th; lowest, —5° on 21st; greatest daily range, 32° on 8th; least daily range, 5° on 12th. Mean for this month in 1887, 19°; 1888, 11°; 1889, 15°; 1890, 10°; 1891, 20°; 1892, 16°; 1893, 17°; 1894, 17°; 1895, 19°; 1896, 26°; 1897, 16°; 1898, 15°; 1899, 20°; 1900, 22°; 1901, 21°; 1902, 17°; 1903, 23°; [a]1904, 19°; 1905, 20°; 1906, 22°. Mean of this month for 20 years, 18°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 49°; absolute minimum for this month for 20 years, —41°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 20 years, 4.1°; accumulated excess since January 1, 127°; average daily excess since January 1, 4.1°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.48 inches: snowfall, 18.8 inches. Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.52 inch on 16th. Snow on the ground at end of month, 10 inches. Total precipitation this month in 1887, 7.70; 1888, 3.93; 1889, 1.05; 1890, 6.70; 1891, 0.48; 1892, 1.40; 1893, 1.82; 1894, 1.82; 1895, 4.76; 1896, 2.21; 1897, 1.12; 1898, 0.31; 1899, 4.21; 1900, 0.90; 1901, 2.26; 1902, 0.96; 1903, 0.60; [a]1904, 0.93; 1905, 0.25; 1906, 1.48; average of this month for 20 years, 2.24 inches; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 20 years, 0.76 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 0.76 inch.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, S.; total movement, 6,839 miles; average hourly velocity, 9 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 38 miles per hour, from NW. on 16th.

*Weather.*—Number of clear days, 8; partly cloudy, 8; cloudy, 15; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 12.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 41 | 16 | 28 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 78 | 16 | 35 | 12 | 24 | 0.01 | Partly cloudy. | 61 |
| 2 | 46 | 15 | 30 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 17 | 33 | 26 | 30 | .01 | Cloudy | 13 |
| 3 | 37 | 4 | 20 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 59 | 18 | 39 | 28 | 34 | T. | do | 19 |
| 4 | 26 | — 6 | 10 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 19 | 34 | 22 | 28 | .14 | Partly cloudy. | 78 |
| 5 | 27 | — 2 | 12 | ..... | do | 100 | 20 | 34 | 22 | 28 | .05 | Cloudy | 10 |
| 6 | 32 | 1 | 16 | ..... | do | 100 | 21 | 35 | 21 | 28 | .20 | do | 4 |
| 7 | 35 | 3 | 19 | ..... | do | 100 | 22 | 31 | 18 | 24 | .02 | Partly cloudy. | 50 |
| 8 | 31 | 5 | 18 | ..... | do | 86 | 23 | 30 | 16 | 23 | T. | do | 78 |
| 9 | 34 | 2 | 18 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 80 | 24 | 31 | 16 | 24 | .03 | do | 46 |
| 10 | 33 | 13 | 23 | T. | do | 41 | 25 | 33 | 16 | 24 | .09 | do | 38 |
| 11 | 33 | 21 | 27 | ..... | do | 42 | 26 | 31 | 16 | 24 | T. | Cloudy | 4 |
| 12 | 37 | 12 | 24 | T. | do | 54 | 27 | 40 | 30 | 35 | .12 | do | 6 |
| 13 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 0.01 | do | 44 | 28 | 34 | 19 | 26 | .80 | do | 1 |
| 14 | 35 | 18 | 26 | T. | Cloudy | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 36 | 16 | 26 | .36 | do | ..... | Mean. | 33.7 | 13.9 | 23.8 | ..... | | ..... |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.14; highest, 30.64 on 2d; lowest, 29.41 on 28th.

[a] Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 46° on 2d; lowest −6° on 4th; greatest daily range, 33° on 3d; least daily range, 7° on 17th. Mean for this month in 1887, 14°; 1888, 27°; 1889, 20°; 1890, 18°; 1891, 14°; 1892, 24°; 1893, 16°; 1894, 12°; 1895, 19°; 1896, 25°; 1897, 20°; 1898, 25°; 1899, 11°; 1900, —; 1901, 18°; 1902, 27°; 1903, 13°; a1904, 24°; 1905, 17°; 1906, 24°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 19°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 50°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, −36°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 4.4°; accumulated excess since January 1, 250°; average daily excess since January 1, 4.2°

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.84 inches; snowfall, 21.4 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.80 inch on 28th; snow on the ground at end of month, 23.7 inches; total precipitation this month in 1887, 4.65; 1888, 2.02; 1889, 1.93; 1890, 6.65; 1891, 2.79; 1892, 2.10; 1893, 0.79; 1894, 1.12; 1895, 0.34; 1896, 2.07; 1897, 0.80; 1898, 1.21; 1899, 3.40; 1900, 1.65; 1901, 0.72; 1902, 0.61; 1903, 0.25; a1904, 1.50; 1905, 0.60; 1906, 1.84; average of this month for 20 years, 1.85 inches; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 20 years, 0.01 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 0.77 inch.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, S.; total movement, 5,195 miles; average hourly velocity, 8 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 33 miles per hour, from NW., on 3d.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 6; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 9; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 12.

MARCH, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct |
| 1 | 21 | 4 | 12 | 0.04 | Partly cloudy. | 63 | 18 | 11 | − 8 | 2 | 0.01 | Cloudy | 50 |
| 2 | 28 | − 8 | 10 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 19 | 27 | − 8 | 10 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 70 |
| 3 | 28 | 1 | 14 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 60 | 20 | 32 | 5 | 18 | ..... | ....do | 70 |
| 4 | 38 | 22 | 30 | .06 | ....do | 44 | 21 | 36 | 19 | 28 | ..... | Cloudy | 44 |
| 5 | 39 | 17 | 28 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 22 | 41 | 29 | 35 | T. | ....do | 26 |
| 6 | 43 | 19 | 31 | ..... | ....do | 83 | 23 | 45 | 26 | 36 | .01 | ....do | 35 |
| 7 | 49 | 17 | 33 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 78 | 24 | 44 | 32 | 38 | .05 | ....do | 26 |
| 8 | 43 | 21 | 32 | ..... | ....do | 74 | 25 | 50 | 28 | 39 | ..... | ....do | 41 |
| 9 | 30 | 14 | 22 | .12 | Cloudy | 14 | 26 | 48 | 25 | 36 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 68 |
| 10 | 14 | 2 | 8 | .13 | ....do | 28 | 27 | 46 | 22 | 34 | .02 | ....do | 62 |
| 11 | 2 | −11 | − 4 | .11 | ....do | 32 | 28 | 42 | 25 | 34 | .02 | Cloudy | 29 |
| 12 | − 2 | −11 | − 6 | .53 | ....do | 22 | 29 | 50 | 25 | 38 | ..... | Clear | 78 |
| 13 | 1 | −15 | − 7 | .01 | Partly cloudy. | 74 | 30 | 50 | 21 | 40 | ..... | ....do | 80 |
| 14 | − 4 | −14 | − 9 | .23 | Cloudy | 23 | 31 | 54 | 31 | 42 | .01 | Partly cloudy. | 73 |
| 15 | 4 | −19 | − 8 | ..... | Clear | 87 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 12 | −24 | − 6 | ..... | ....do | 100 | Mean. | 30.5 | 8.7 | 19.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 14 | −18 | − 2 | ..... | ....do | 100 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.14; highest, 30.66 on 7th; lowest, 29.53 on 31st.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 59° on 30th; lowest, −24° on 16th; greatest daily range, 38° on 30th; least daily range, 9° on 12th. Mean for this month in 1887, 36°; 1888, 23°; 1889, 36°; 1890, 26°; 1891, 22°; 1892, 28°; 1893, 24°; 1894, 27°; 1896, 25°; 1897, 20°; 1898, 21°; 1899, 23°; 1900, 34°; 1901, 27°; 1902, 25°; 1903, 29°; a1904, 25°; 1905, 32°; 1906, 20°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 26°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 60°; absolute minimum for this month for 20 years, −24°; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 6.9°; accumulated excess since January 1, 36°; average daily excess since January 1, 0.4°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.35 inches; snowfall, 18.2 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.53 inch on 12th; snow on the ground at end of month, 9.9 inches. Total precipitation this month in 1888, 3.12; 1889, 0.53; 1890, 4.92; 1891, 2.41; 1892, 3.05; 1893, 0.96; 1894, 2.30; 1895, 2.79; 1896, 2.62; 1897, 1.06; 1898, 1.40; 1899, 3.00; 1900, 3.13; 1901, 1.46; 1902, 2.46; 1903, 0.85; a1904, 2.98; 1905, 1.41; 1906, 1.35; average of this month for 19 years, 2 20 inches; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 19 years, 0.85 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.62 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 4,559 miles; average hourly velocity, 6 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 36 miles per hour, from NW., on 12th.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 8; partly cloudy, 11; cloudy, 12; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 14.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Halos: solar, 8th, 18th, 20th; lunar, 7th.

a Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

APRIL, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 43 | 24 | 34 | 0.12 | Cloudy | 20 | 17 | 51 | 33. | 42 | 0.16 | Cloudy | 16 |
| 2 | 27 | 14 | 20 | ..... | ....do | 20 | 18 | 50 | 29 | 40 | ..... | Clear | 93 |
| 3 | 28 | 4 | 16 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 19 | 58 | 26 | 42 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 85 |
| 4 | 48 | 6 | 27 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 78 | 20 | 66 | 33 | 50 | ..... | Clear | 100 |
| 5 | 53 | 23 | 38 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 21 | 68 | 34 | 51 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 6 | 58 | 26 | 42 | ..... | ....do | 100 | 22 | 67 | 36 | 52 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 78 |
| 7 | 58 | 25 | 42 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 82 | 23 | 61 | 39 | 50 | .04 | Cloudy | 37 |
| 8 | 48 | 27 | 38 | ..... | ....do | 84 | 24 | 52 | 33 | 42 | .06 | Partly cloudy. | 50 |
| 9 | 44 | 31 | 38 | .17 | Cloudy | 20 | 25 | 47 | 32 | 40 | .05 | Cloudy | 31 |
| 10 | 50 | 29 | 40 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 64 | 26 | 48 | 28 | 38 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 54 |
| 11 | 34 | 24 | 29 | .63 | Cloudy | 39 | 27 | 51 | 25 | 38 | T. | ....do | 65 |
| 12 | 36 | 21 | 28 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 66 | 28 | 56 | 26 | 41 | ..... | Clear | 86 |
| 13 | 45 | 12 | 28 | ..... | ....do | 70 | 29 | 44 | 32 | 38 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 42 |
| 14 | 53 | 26 | 40 | ..... | Clear | 86 | 30 | 48 | 23 | 36 | .01 | Clear | 81 |
| 15 | 59 | 27 | 43 | ..... | ....do | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 60 | 30 | 45 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 74 | Mean. | 50.4 | 25.9 | 38.2 | ..... | | ..... |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.04; highest, 30.50 on 3d; lowest, 29.45 on 23d.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 68° on 21st; lowest, 4° on 3d; greatest daily range, 42° on 4th; least daily range, 10° on 11th. Mean for this month in 1887, 39°; 1888, 43°; 1889, 43°; 1890, 39°; 1891, 41°; 1892, 32°; 1893, 31°; 1894, 38°; 1896, 34°; 1897, 38°; 1898, 40°; 1899, 36°; 1900, 42°; 1901, 36°; 1902, 37°; 1903, 37°; a1904, 39°; 1905, 37°; 1906, 38°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 38°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 77°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, zero; average daily excess of this month, as compared with mean of 19 years, 0.3°; accumulated excess since January 1, 45°; average daily excess since January 1, 0.4°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.24 inches; snowfall, 10.5 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.63 inch on 11th; snow on the ground at end of month, trace. Total precipitation this month in 1887, 1.40; 1889, 0.92; 1890, 1.39; 1891, 0.18; 1892, 0.92; 1893, 0.97; 1894, 1.87; 1895, 0.61; 1896, 1.29; 1897, 1.21; 1898, 0.95; 1899, 2.30; 1900, 1.93; 1901, 1.08; 1902, 2.14; 1903, 0.80; a1904, 0.96; 1905, 1.52; 1906, 1.24; average of this month for 19 years, 1.25 inches; deficiency of this month, as compared with average of 19 years, 0.01 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.63 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, NW.; total movement, 6,176 miles; average hourly velocity, 9 miles; maximum velocity (for 5 minutes), 36 miles per hour, from NW., on 1st.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 10; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 7; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 8.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Halos: solar, 10th, 22d.

MAY, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 59 | 21 | 40 | ..... | Clear | 88 | 18 | 64 | 37 | 50 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 72 |
| 2 | 60 | 36 | 48 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 39 | 19 | 70 | 40 | 55 | T. | ....do | 61 |
| 3 | 63 | 41 | 52 | ..... | ....do | 41 | 20 | 68 | 38 | 53 | 0.11 | ....do | 44 |
| 4 | 44 | 26 | 35 | 0.14 | Cloudy | 33 | 21 | 58 | 32 | 45 | .10 | Clear | 85 |
| 5 | 42 | 18 | 30 | ..... | Clear | 99 | 22 | 56 | 33 | 44 | .06 | Partly cloudy. | 42 |
| 6 | 56 | 22 | 39 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 61 | 23 | 60 | 36 | 48 | .09 | ....do | 50 |
| 7 | 59 | 29 | 44 | ..... | ....do | 56 | 24 | 50 | 39 | 44 | .02 | ....do | 45 |
| 8 | 66 | 27 | 46 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 25 | 54 | 37 | 46 | .11 | Cloudy | 35 |
| 9 | 72 | 36 | 54 | ..... | ....do | 100 | 26 | 52 | 36 | 44 | .08 | ....do | 27 |
| 10 | 72 | 37 | 54 | ..... | ....do | 90 | 27 | 50 | 31 | 40 | .01 | ....do | 36 |
| 11 | 70 | 41 | 56 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 80 | 28 | 43 | 35 | 39 | .72 | ....do | 5 |
| 12 | 69 | 42 | 56 | .03 | ....do | 44 | 29 | 47 | 33 | 40 | .05 | Partly cloudy. | 61 |
| 13 | 50 | 39 | 44 | .05 | Cloudy | 9 | 30 | 45 | 33 | 39 | .24 | Cloudy | 18 |
| 14 | 58 | 38 | 48 | .11 | Partly cloudy. | 63 | 31 | 51 | 33 | 42 | .01 | Partly cloudy. | 36 |
| 15 | 45 | 32 | 38 | .07 | ....do | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 40 | 26 | 33 | .01 | ....do | 58 | Mean. | 56.3 | 33.2 | 44.8 | ..... | | ..... |
| 17 | 51 | 26 | 38 | T. | ....do | 58 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.85; highest, 30.32 on 8th; lowest, 29.53 on 15th.

a Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 72° on 10th; lowest, 18°, on 5th; greatest daily range, 39° on 8th; least daily range, 8° on 28th. Mean for this month in 1887, 49°; 1888, 46°; 1889, 47°; 1890, 50°; 1891, 50°; 1892, 42°; 1893, 43°; 1894, 50°; 1895, 46°; 1896, 41°; 1897, 54°; 1898, 45°; 1899, 42°; 1900, 50°; 1901, 52°; 1902, 48°; 1903; 45°; a1904, 45°; 1905, 42°; 1906, 45°. Mean of this month for 20 years, 47°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 89°; absolute minimum for this month for 20 years, 15°; average daily deficiency of this month, as compared with mean of 20 years, 1.8°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 11°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.1°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 2.01 inches; snowfall, 1.6 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.72 inch on 28th. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 1.40; 1890, 2.00; 1891, 2.12; 1892, 2.06; 1893, 1.01; 1894, 2.26; 1895, 1.68; 1896, 3.85; 1897, 1.55; 1898, 1.95; 1899, 2.52; 1900, 2.42; 1901, 2.72; 1902, 1.59; 1903, 0.65; a1904, 1.31; 1905, 2.46; 1906, 2.01; average of this month for 18 years, 1.98 inches; excess of this month as compared with average of 18 years, 0.03 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 1.60 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 6,163 miles; average hourly velocity, 8 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 36 miles per hour, from SW., on 20th.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 6; partly cloudy, 18; cloudy, 7; on which 0.01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 18.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Halos, solar, 6th; hail, 30th; fog, 4th, 26th, 28th; thunderstorms, 12th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 28th; frost, light, 7th, 21st, 27th, 29th, 30th; heavy, 8th; killing, 1st, 5th, 6th.

JUNE, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 59 | 33 | 46 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 58 | 17 | 54 | 34 | 44 | 0.01 | Partly cloudy. | 45 |
| 2 | 65 | 33 | 49 | ..... | Clear | 95 | 18 | 58 | 35 | 46 | T. | .....do | 52 |
| 3 | 67 | 35 | 51 | .05 | Partly cloudy. | 79 | 19 | 52 | 34 | 43 | T. | .....do | 65 |
| 4 | 60 | 45 | 52 | T. | .....do | 49 | 20 | 64 | 27 | 46 | ..... | Clear | 100 |
| 5 | 57 | 38 | 48 | .50 | .....do | 35 | 21 | 70 | 40 | 55 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 64 |
| 6 | 48 | 34 | 41 | .01 | .....do | 31 | 22 | 50 | 34 | 42 | .05 | Cloudy | 33 |
| 7 | 47 | 31 | 39 | T. | .....do | 50 | 23 | 52 | 33 | 42 | .02 | Partly cloudy. | 62 |
| 8 | 58 | 30 | 44 | ..... | Clear | 90 | 24 | 57 | 32 | 44 | .08 | .....do | 37 |
| 9 | 71 | 37 | 54 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 72 | 25 | 66 | 39 | 52 | .02 | .....do | 81 |
| 10 | 72 | 47 | 60 | ..... | .....do | 69 | 26 | 74 | 36 | 55 | T. | .....do | 67 |
| 11 | 77 | 45 | 61 | ..... | .....do | 76 | 27 | 68 | 41 | 54 | .03 | .....do | 54 |
| 12 | 80 | 50 | 65 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 28 | 50 | 40 | 45 | .05 | Cloudy | 14 |
| 13 | 66 | 44 | 55 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 78 | 29 | 56 | 38 | 47 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 40 |
| 14 | 66 | 38 | 52 | ..... | Clear | 99 | 30 | 70 | 43 | 56 | ..... | .....do | 76 |
| 15 | 73 | 39 | 56 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 79 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 56 | 39 | 48 | .09 | Cloudy | 34 | Mean. | 62.1 | 37.5 | 49.8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.90; highest, 30.25 on 20th; lowest, 29.44 on 5th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 80° on 12th; lowest, 27° on 20th; greatest daily range, 38° on 26th; least daily range, 10°; on 28th. Mean for this month in 1887, 57°; 1888, 55°; 1889, 57°; 1890, 54°; 1891, 51°; 1892, 52°; 1893, 55°; 1894, 58°; 1895, 51°; 1896, 56°; 1897, 54°; 1898, 55°; 1899, 53°; 1900, 52°; 1901, 50°; 1902, 54°; 1903, 57°; a1904, 52°; 1905, 50°; 1906, 50°. Mean of this month for 20 years, 54°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 92°; absolute minimum for this month for 20 years, 20°; average daily deficiency of this month, as compared with mean of 20 years, 3.8°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 125°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.7°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 0.91 inch; snowfall, 0.3 inch; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.51 inch on 5th and 6th. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 0.66; 1890, 0.94; 1891, 3.05; 1892, 1.46; 1893, 0.38; 1894, 3.10; 1895, 2.71; 1896, 0.73; 1897, 2.34; 1898, 2.67; 1899, 1.90; 1900, 1.17; 1901, 1.43; 1902, 1.87; 1903, 0.90; a1904, 1.03; 1905, 3.05; 1906, 0.91; average of this month for 18 years, 1.68 inches; deficiency of this month, as compared with average of 18 years, 0.77 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.37 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 6,148 miles; average hourly velocity, 8 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 44 miles per hour, from SW., on 27th.

*Weather.*—Number of days, clear, 5; partly cloudy, 22; cloudy, 3; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 11.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Halos: solar, 9th; thunderstorms, 15th, 25th; frost, light, 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 23d, 24th; heavy, 20th.

a Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

JULY, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 69 | 43 | 56 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 77 | 18 | 74 | 43 | 58 | ..... | Clear | 99 |
| 2 | 70 | 39 | 54 | ..... | Clear | 100 | 19 | 77 | 45 | 61 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 3 | 76 | 38 | 57 | ..... | ....do | 100 | 20 | 81 | 44 | 62 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 4 | 78 | 39 | 58 | ..... | ....do | 100 | 21 | 85 | 48 | 66 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 58 |
| 5 | 80 | 45 | 62 | ..... | ....do | 87 | 22 | 84 | 49 | 66 | T. | ....do | 79 |
| 6 | 77 | 44 | 60 | ..... | ....do | 83 | 23 | 84 | 51 | 68 | ..... | Clear | 83 |
| 7 | 79 | 43 | 61 | 0.01 | Partly cloudy. | 77 | 24 | 83 | 55 | 69 | 0.04 | ....do | 84 |
| 8 | 82 | 47 | 64 | ..... | ....do | 79 | 25 | 82 | 44 | 63 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 9 | 76 | 45 | 60 | ..... | ....do | 69 | 26 | 82 | 49 | 66 | .07 | ....do | 89 |
| 10 | 76 | 46 | 61 | .01 | ....do | 62 | 27 | 75 | 43 | 59 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 11 | 75 | 47 | 61 | ..... | Clear | 90 | 28 | 80 | 40 | 60 | ..... | ....do | 96 |
| 12 | 78 | 45 | 62 | .04 | Partly cloudy. | 58 | 29 | 82 | 50 | 66 | ..... | ....do | 81 |
| 13 | 70 | 45 | 58 | .06 | Cloudy | 25 | 30 | 78 | 46 | 62 | .03 | Partly cloudy. | 76 |
| 14 | 63 | 43 | 53 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 61 | 31 | 71 | 43 | 57 | .10 | ....do | 49 |
| 15 | 75 | 37 | 56 | ..... | Clear | 80 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 78 | 39 | 58 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 75 | Mean. | 77.3 | 44.6 | 61.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 75 | 48 | 62 | .28 | ....do | 49 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.03; highest, 30.32 on 2d; lowest, 29.70 on 26th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 85° on 21st; lowest, 37° on 15th; greatest daily range, 40° on 28th; least daily range, 20° on 14th. Mean for this month in 1887, 64°; 1888, 64°; 1889, 63°; 1890, 66°; 1891, 60°; 1892, 62°; 1893, —; 1894, 66°; 1895, 60°; 1896, 62°; 1897, 60°; 1898, 62°; 1899, 61°; 1900, 61°; 1901; 67°; 1902, 58°; 1903, 60°; [a]1904, 58°; 1905, 60°; 1906, 61°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 62°; absolute maximum for this month for 19 years, 96°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, 30°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 0.8°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 150°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.7°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 0.64 inch; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.28 inch on 17th. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 0.56; 1890, 0.99; 1891, 3.15; 1892, 0.98; 1893, 0.99; 1894, 0.99; 1895, 0.57; 1896, 2.09; 1897, 1.11; 1898, 1.15; 1899, 1.42; 1900, 0.80; 1901, 0.92; 1902, 2.29; 1903, 0.55; [a]1904, 1.11; 1905, 1.38; 1906, 0.64; average of this month for 18 years, 1.20 inches. Deficiency of this month as compared with average of 18 years, 0.56 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.93 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, NW.; total movement, 4,761 miles; average hourly velocity, 6 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 32 miles per hour, from NW., on 31st.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 17; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 1; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 9.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Hail, 31st; thunderstorms, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 26th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

AUGUST, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Per ct. |
| 1 | 74 | 45 | 60 | 0.02 | Clear | 99 | 18 | 75 | 53 | 64 | 0.09 | Cloudy | 32 |
| 2 | 79 | 43 | 61 | .02 | ....do | 80 | 19 | 72 | 51 | 62 | .11 | Partly cloudy. | 50 |
| 3 | 65 | 44 | 54 | .02 | Cloudy | 32 | 20 | 75 | 52 | 64 | .16 | ....do | 68 |
| 4 | 73 | 46 | 60 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 55 | 21 | 69 | 48 | 58 | .27 | Cloudy | 25 |
| 5 | 72 | 45 | 58 | .09 | ....do | 44 | 22 | 59 | 43 | 51 | .06 | ....do | 14 |
| 6 | 63 | 45 | 54 | .06 | ....do | 37 | 23 | 67 | 40 | 54 | .34 | Partly cloudy. | 34 |
| 7 | 76 | 41 | 58 | ..... | Clear | 88 | 24 | 58 | 35 | 46 | .03 | ....do | 59 |
| 8 | 80 | 44 | 62 | ..... | ....do | 90 | 25 | 52 | 35 | 44 | .05 | Cloudy | 21 |
| 9 | 81 | 47 | 64 | T. | Partly cloudy. | 79 | 26 | 71 | 32 | 52 | ..... | Clear | 89 |
| 10 | 85 | 45 | 65 | ..... | Clear | 78 | 27 | 74 | 38 | 56 | ..... | ....do | 81 |
| 11 | 85 | 50 | 68 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 64 | 28 | 74 | 47 | 60 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 70 |
| 12 | 80 | 50 | 65 | .01 | ....do | 85 | 29 | 73 | 41 | 57 | ..... | Clear | 100 |
| 13 | 75 | 52 | 64 | T. | Clear | 82 | 30 | 80 | 38 | 59 | ..... | ....do | 100 |
| 14 | 76 | 44 | 60 | ..... | ....do | 100 | 31 | 74 | 46 | 60 | .14 | Partly cloudy. | 51 |
| 15 | 82 | 46 | 64 | ..... | ....do | 100 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 87 | 48 | 68 | ..... | ....do | 100 | Mean. | 73.8 | 44.8 | 59.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 83 | 54 | 68 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 66 | | | | | | | |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 29.94; highest, 30.41 on 26th; lowest, 29.67 on 16th.

[a] Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 87° on 16th; lowest, 32° on 26th; greatest daily range, 42° on 30th; least daily range, 16° on 22d. Mean for this month in 1887, 61°; 1888, 61°; 1889, 64°; 1890, 61°; 1891, 62°; 1892, 61°; 1893, —; 1894, 68°; 1895, 62°; 1896, 60°; 1897, 62°; 1898, 63°; 1899, 57°; 1900. 61°; 1901, 63°; 1902, 59°; 1903, 61°; a1904, 60°; 1905, 62°; 1906, 59°. Mean of this month for 19 years, 61°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 93°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, 30°; average daily deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 2.1°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 215°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.9°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month, 1.47 inches; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.35 inch on 20th and 21st. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 0.64; 1890, 1.77; 1891, 1.22; 1892, 0.64; 1893, 1.06; 1894, 1.75; 1895, 0.72; 1896, 0.37; 1897, 0.57; 1898, 2.05; 1899, 2.23; 1900, 0.29; 1901, 1.65; 1902, 0.61; 1903, 0.45; a1904, 1.11; 1905, 0.32; 1906, 1.47; average of this month for 18 years, 1.05 inches; excess of this month as compared with average of 18 years, 0.42 inch.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, SW.; total movement, 4,768 miles; average hourly velocity, 6 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 33 miles per hour, from NW., on 18th.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 13; partly cloudy, 13; cloudy, 5; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 15.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Hail, 23d; thunderstorms, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 31st; frost, light, 26th, 30th.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

| Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. | Date. | Temperature. | | | Precipitation. | Character of day. | Sunshine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | | | |
| | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Perct. | | ° F. | ° F. | ° F. | In. | | Perct. |
| 1 | 70 | 45 | 58 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 67 | 17 | 63 | 28 | 46 | ..... | Clear | 97 |
| 2 | 72 | 35 | 54 | ..... | Clear | 99 | 18 | 71 | 35 | 53 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 3 | 73 | 44 | 58 | ..... | do | 100 | 19 | 74 | 34 | 54 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 4 | 76 | 46 | 61 | 0.05 | Partly cloudy. | 73 | 20 | 75 | 36 | 56 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 70 |
| 5 | 77 | 44 | 60 | ..... | Clear | 97 | 21 | 75 | 40 | 58 | ..... | do | 77 |
| 6 | 77 | 46 | 62 | ..... | do | 97 | 22 | 74 | 38 | 56 | ..... | Clear | 83 |
| 7 | 74 | 50 | 62 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 61 | 23 | 75 | 39 | 57 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 70 |
| 8 | 75 | 46 | 60 | ..... | Clear | 99 | 24 | 61 | 45 | 53 | ..... | Clear | 77 |
| 9 | 72 | 46 | 59 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 67 | 25 | 64 | 36 | 50 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 10 | 56 | 37 | 46 | .05 | Cloudy | 31 | 26 | 72 | 27 | 50 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 11 | 58 | 31 | 44 | .07 | Partly cloudy. | 52 | 27 | 68 | 41 | 54 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 12 | 54 | 32 | 43 | ..... | Cloudy | 8 | 28 | 69 | 34 | 52 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 13 | 54 | 41 | 48 | .18 | do | 25 | 29 | 75 | 37 | 56 | ..... | do | 100 |
| 14 | 44 | 34 | 39 | .26 | do | ..... | 30 | 74 | 42 | 58 | ..... | Partly cloudy. | 61 |
| 15 | 50 | 33 | 42 | .01 | do | 23 | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 57 | 28 | 42 | ..... | Clear | 100 | Mean. | 67.6 | 38.3 | 53.0 | ..... | | ..... |

*Atmospheric pressure.*—[Reduced to sea level; inches and hundredths.] Mean, 30.01; highest, 30.36 on 18th; lowest, 29.56 on 14th.

*Temperature.*—Highest, 77° on 6th; lowest, 27° on 26th; greatest daily range, 45° on 26th; least daily range 10° on 14th; mean for this month in 1887, 56°; 1888, 59°; 1889, 50°; 1890, 53°; 1891, 52°; 1892, 55°; 1893, —; 1894, 54°; 1895, 50°; 1896, 49°; 1897, 55°; 1898, 52°; 1899, 55°; 1900, 50°; 1901, 48°; 1902, 51°; 1903, 49°; a1904, 52°; 1905, 54°; 1906, 53°; mean of this month for 19 years, 52°; absolute maximum for this month for 20 years, 88°; absolute minimum for this month for 19 years, zero; average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 19 years, 0.5°; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 200°; average daily deficiency since January 1, 0.7°.

*Precipitation.*—Total this month 0.62 inch; snowfall, 0.4 inch; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, 0.32 inch on 13th and 14th. Total precipitation this month in 1889, 0.59; 1890, 0.19; 1891, 1.74; 1892, 1.60; 1893, 1.44; 1894, 0.71; 1895, 0.43; 1896, 1.10; 1897, 0.31; 1898, 0.90; 1899, 0.90; 1900, 0.87; 1901, 2.85; 1902, 0.90; 1903, 0.60; a1904, 0.73; 1905, 1.17; 1906, 0.62; average of this month for 18 years, 0.98 inch; deficiency of this month as compared with average of 18 years, 0.36 inch; accumulated deficiency since January 1, 2.87 inches.

*Wind.*—Prevailing direction, S.; total movement, 5,249 miles; average hourly velocity, 7 miles; maximum velocity (for five minutes), 32 miles per hour, from SW., on 7th.

*Weather.*—Number of days clear, 16; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 5; on which 0.01 inch, or more, of precipitation occurred, 6.

*Miscellaneous phenomena (dates of).*—Thunderstorm, 4th; frost, light, 2d and 12th; heavy, 11th; killing, 16th,

Very respectfully,

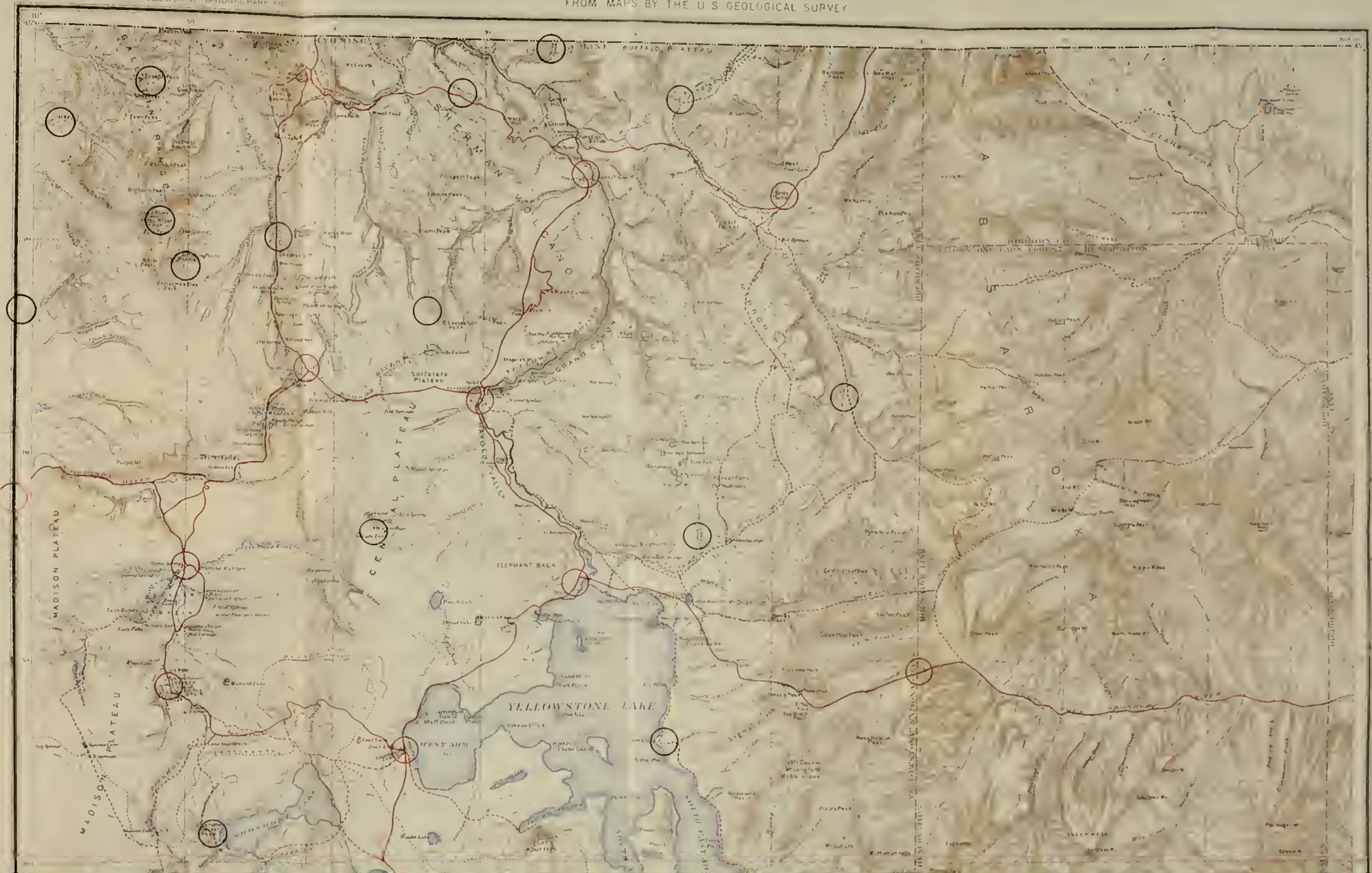
JNO. PITCHER,
*Major, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

a Records prior to 1904 by the post surgeon, United States Army.

# YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND PART OF ABUTTING FOREST RESERVE

FROM MAPS BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Note: Strip of about 2 miles on north (Montana) and about the same on west (Montana & Idaho) not included in map. The forest reservation on the south and east is only partially shown

Roads and trails are indicated as follows

Roads completed

Roads available but not now used by Park Transportation Companies

Trails

Snowshoe Cabins

Stations

Scale 1 inch = 4 miles

Contour Interval 1000 feet

JULIUS BIEN & CO. LITH. N.Y.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
*Yosemite, Cal., September 30, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report and condition of affairs in the Yosemite National Park and its management since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

The troops detailed by the War Department, by General Orders, No. 22, dated April 4, 1906, Headquarters Department of California, for duty in the Yosemite National Park, consisting of Troops K and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1906, and arrived at Wawona, Cal., on May 25, 1906, during a severe storm, where a temporary camp was established. Later a new camp was made in Yosemite Valley after the inclusion of same in the Yosemite National Park. The lack of a full quota of officers with the command, the immense amount of work connected with the removal of the camp from Wawona and the construction of new buildings in the valley, and the unprecedented depth of snow remaining in the park, all combined to make patrolling next to impossible, so that it was not until July and August that patrols could be established at the most important places.

Park Rangers Leidig and Leonard were on duty in the park from the date of the withdrawal of the troops in 1905 until their arrival in May of this year.

## RECESSION OF YOSEMITE VALLEY AND MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

The act of June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 325), granted the State of California a tract of land therein described and known as the "Yosemite Valley" and the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," on the conditions "that the said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation." Since this time the lands described in said act have been held for public use by the State of California, and the expenses of their care and maintenance and improvement have been paid by the said State.

The State of California, by the following act approved March 2, 1905, receded to the United States said lands:

SECTION 1. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the "cleft" or "gorge" in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches

or spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 2. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove" granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress referred to in section one of this act, and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park: *Provided, however*, That the recession and regrant hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons.

On March 3, 1905, the following joint resolution past the Senate and the House:

JOINT RESOLUTION Accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1905.

(33 Stat. L., 1286.)

The California State commission did not consider this sufficient acceptance under the State act of March 2, 1905, and, as stated in my report of last year, the State authorities continued in control of the valley. On June 11, 1906, the following joint resolution was approved by the President:

JOINT RESOLUTION Accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and including the same, together with fractional sections five and six, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite National Park, and changing the boundaries thereof.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the recession and regranting unto the United States by the State of California of the cleft or gorge in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches or spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four (Thirteenth Statutes, page three hundred and twenty-five), as well as the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," likewise granted unto the State of California by the aforesaid act of Congress, is hereby ratified and accepted, and the tracts of land embracing the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, as described in the act of Congress approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, together with that part of fractional sections five and six, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, lying south of the South Fork of Merced River and almost wholly between the Mariposa Big Tree Grove and the present south boundary of the Yosemite National Park, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States and set apart as reserved forest lands, subject to all the limitations, conditions, and provisions of the act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations," as well as the limitations, conditions,

and provisions of the act of Congress approved February seventh, nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to exclude from the Yosemite National Park, California, certain lands therein described, and to attach and include the said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve," and shall hereafter form a part of the Yosemite National Park.

The south and west boundary lines of the Yosemite National Park are hereby changed as follows: Beginning at the point on the line between sections thirty-five and thirty-six, township four south, range twenty-one east, where same intersects the middle of the channel of the South Fork of the Merced River; thence north on section line to the southwest corner of section twenty-five; thence west on section lines to the southwest corner of section twenty-eight; thence north on section line to the northwest corner of section twenty-eight; thence west on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty and twenty-nine; thence north through the middle of section twenty to the center thereof; thence east through the middle of section twenty to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty and twenty-one; thence north on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections sixteen and seventeen; thence west through middle of section seventeen to the center thereof; thence north through the middle of sections seventeen, eight, and five to the quarter-section corner of north boundary of section five on township boundary, all in township four south, range twenty-one east; thence north through the middle of section thirty-two, township three south, range twenty-one east, to the center thereof; thence west through the middle of section thirty-two, said township, and section thirty-six, township three south, range twenty east, to the quarter-section corner between sections thirty-five and thirty-six; thence north on section line to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty-five and twenty-six; thence east through the middle of section twenty-five to the center thereof; thence north through the middle of sections twenty-five and twenty-four to the center of section twenty-four; thence west through the middle of sections twenty-four, twenty-three, and twenty-two to the quarter-section corner between sections twenty-one and twenty-two, township three south, range twenty east, on the present western boundary of the Yosemite National Park. And all that portion of the Yosemite National Park lying between the boundary line last above mentioned and the present boundary line of said national park is excluded from said park; and the said lands so excluded, and all thereof, are added to and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve, and shall hereafter form a part of said Sierra Forest Reserve, and shall be subject to all of the acts of Congress with relation thereto: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may require the payment of such price as he may deem proper for privileges on the land herein segregated from the Yosemite National Park and made a part of the Sierra Forest Reserve accorded under the act approved February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, relating to rights of way over certain parks, reservations, and other lands, and other acts concerning rights of way over public lands: *And provided further*, That in the grant of any right of way for railway purposes across the lands placed under this measure within the Sierra Forest Reserve it shall be stipulated that no logs or timber shall be hauled over the same without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and under regulations to be promulgated by him.

SEC. 2. That none of the lands patented and in private ownership in the area hereby included in the Sierra Forest Reserve shall have the privileges of the lieu-land scrip provisions of the land laws, but otherwise to be in all respects under the laws and regulations affecting the forest reserves, and immediately upon the passage of this act all laws, rules, and regulations affecting forest reservations, including the right to change the boundaries thereof by Executive proclamation, shall take effect and be in force within the limits of the territory excluded by this act from the Yosemite National Park, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. That all revenues derived from privileges in the park authorized under the act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, the act of February seventh, nineteen hundred and five, as well as under this measure, or from privileges accorded on the lands herein segregated from said park and included within the Sierra Forest Reserve, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the management, protection, and improvement of the Yosemite National Park.

(34 Stat. L., 831.)

The State authorities, however, were not prepared to surrender control until August 1. On this date the Federal authorities assumed control, but all personal property was still held by the State and stored with private parties until the price at which it should be purchased by the Government, if desired, should be agreed upon, and the

matter is still under consideration.[a] The Department was thus left without tools to carry on any work in the valley, which rendered it impossible, therefore, to proceed with improvements other than slight repairs to roads, bridges, trails, etc., the teams of the Quartermaster's Department being used when available.

### BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The Director of the Geological Survey, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, was charged with the duty of establishing boundaries of the park on the lines established by the act of February 7, 1905, and the topographers of that office completed a survey of the western and southern boundaries, establishing numerous monuments at those places where the boundary line intersected roads and trails, and also at all section corners. By the joint resolution of June 11, however, the greater part of the southern and southwestern boundary of the park was changed, and the topographers of the Geological Survey, under instructions from the Department during the present season, took up anew the running of this boundary, and carried it forward nearly to completion.

### PRIVATE LANDS.

All patented lands upon which any person was living were excluded from the park by the joint resolution of June 11, 1906. The only patented lands now in the park are timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and which were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing stock upon the land in order that they might immediately stray upon the public lands. These lands are no longer of any value to their owners, as there is not sufficient grazing on them to keep half a dozen animals during summer. The land about Lake Eleanor is valuable due to the water rights connected with it. It can thus be seen that it would be greatly to the interest of the Government to purchase all private claims within the park which could be done at a comparatively small outlay, and thus extinguish all private rights within the park. It being thoroughly understood this year that no one would be permitted to drive stock to their few acres and then allow this stock to stray over Government lands, no applications for such privileges have been made.

### TRESPASSERS.

Due to the fact that last year trespassing was made an unprofitable business no trespassing has been attempted upon the park lands this year. No sheep have crossed the border, and only an inconsiderable number of cattle have been found within the park limits, and these few

[a] Hereto appended is a statement from the Yosemite Valley commission in relation to the privileges granted by that body during the season of 1906, together with a copy of the opinion of the State attorney-general in relation to the disposition of the State property in the valley (see Appendix A, p. 14), and a report of the State board of examiners inclosing a list of the property belonging to the State which was turned over to the Federal Government, and the prices agreed upon between the acting superintendent of the park and the representative of the board of examiners as reasonable compensation to be given therefor (see Appendix B, p. 19).

have been on the immediate borders and have been gathered up and taken off by their owners as soon as they were notified that the cattle were so trespassing.

### FOREST FIRES.

Fortunately there have been no forest fires within the limits of the park this year. There have been several just beyond the boundaries, and in every case a detail has been sent to extinguish the fire and to prevent its reaching within the park.

### GAME.

Game seems to be gradually on the decrease in the park. The park as originally constituted by the act of October 1, 1890, extended on the south and west well into the low country, reaching the plains on the extreme southwest. There was thus afforded a winter resort for game between the high Sierras and low plains, and game seldom went beyond the borders and was therefore fairly secure. By the acts of February 7, 1905, and June 11, 1906, all land lying lower than 5,000 feet has been excluded from the park limits with the exception of the Yosemite Valley itself. A portion of this excluded territory which was added to the Sierra Forest Reserve is the home of game the year round, and all game from the high Sierras is forced into it during the winter months.

Whether there are any rules and regulations forbidding hunting in the Sierra Forest Reserve, I do not know; but I do know that hunting and trapping have been carried on without hindrance in this district, with the result that all the game which has been protected in the park and grown fairly tame falls an easy mark to unscrupulous hunters who desire to make large bags.

In the latter part of August, 1906, a letter was received from the Department stating that Mr. W. T. Scoon, of Modesto, Cal., with a party of friends, would make a trip through the park and that they desired to carry firearms through the reservation for protection, promising to conform to all the regulations. Notice was received by me from Mr. Scoon on September 5 that it was his purpose, with his party of four, to leave Modesto on or about the 10th of September. I thereafter requested him to advise me as to the names of the people who would compose his party and the point at which he expected to enter the park, in order to make arrangements for their reception at the point of entrance, to which he replied, under date of September 11, stating that—

> We will go up on the Oak Flat road by the way of Crockers and there will be in the party A. N. Crow, R. B. Crow, James Klo, and myself, and the party expects to leave Modesto September 13.

As there is absolutely no reason for carrying firearms for "protection" in the park, and the rules do not permit the carrying of firearms, and noting that two members of this party, namely, the Crow Brothers, have on previous occasions killed game in the park when they were carrying firearms under a permit in which they had stipulated to conform to the rules and regulations, I sent an officer and two men to accompany this party in order that they might secure the "protection" they desired. They seemed much surprised and greatly put out

that they were to be furnished with this protection. They stated that they had no intention whatever of hunting generally, but desired only to kill two or three bucks, just sufficient for their own use. They remained several days, debating whether they would go on the trip if they were not permitted to hunt, but finally moved to Poopenaut Valley, remained there several days, then went to Lake Eleanor for a few days, and finally left the park. It was undoubtedly their intention of going on a hunting trip pure and simple, as each man carried a rifle and a shotgun and they were provided with thirty days' rations. They remained in the park but ten days. It was not "protection" they desired of their firearms, but a definite intention to violate the rules and regulations of the park by hunting.

The Yosemite Valley itself has, during recent years, been a death trap to all game that was unfortunate enough to enter it. Practically every person living in the valley kept a rifle, shotgun, and revolver, and any animal or bird that was unfortunate enough to enter the valley was immediately pursued by the entire contingent, and either captured or killed. A bear pen constructed about three years ago was found by me within 400 yards of the Sentinel Hotel.

During the early part of September two bears entered the valley, causing great consternation among those people who had been living here for some time, and they all seemed to think that these bears should at once be pursued and driven out. It is hoped that within a short time game will learn that the valley is a safe retreat and not a death trap. Immediately upon the withdrawal of the troops from the park it is overrun with pot hunters, and these same men often remain throughout the entire winter, killing and trapping all the game in their vicinity.

As the park can be entered from all points of the compass it is impracticable to keep these hunters out except by constant patrolling on the part of troops or rangers. As the rangers live, one on the south side and the other to the far southwest of the park, and make no attempt to patrol except a few miles from the residence of one, and that only on a wagon road, their services during winter are of but little value, and the game receives scarcely any protection from them.

## THE FISH HATCHERY.

The fish hatchery at Wawona was again operated this year by the California fish commission. Some 300,000 fry were hatched and were distributed in the waters throughout the park, the troops assisting in the distribution. Some 60,000 were taken by the superintendent in person by pack transportation to the higher mountains and there placed in lakes and streams. The streams which have been stocked in years past were found to be full of fish, and the troops were able to supply themselves with all they could eat at their halting points when patrolling the park.

## HOTELS.

With the exception of the Sentinel and Glacier Point hotels in the Yosemite Valley there are no hotels within the limits of the park. These are entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the people who annually visit the valley. It has been found necessary to put up tents, and thus have been formed two "camp hotels," one under the

charge of Mr. D. A. Curry, the other under the charge of the management of the two hotels. As there is a railroad being built, the terminus of which will be but 12 miles from the Sentinel Hotel, sleeping accommodations in the valley will undoubtedly be totally inadequate during the next season, which will necessitate the enlarging of these "camp hotels," and in my opinion this is not desirable except as a necessity. New hotels should at once be built. All buildings, however, which are put up in future should be of stone and conform to some general plan to be adopted by the Interior Department. There is an unlimited quantity of excellent building stone already quarried within easy access. Limekilns are being built on the new railroad within 20 miles of the valley, so that stone buildings will be very much cheaper than frame buildings, and will last forever.

### CAMP A. E. WOOD.

After the passage of the act of June 11, the Secretary of the Interior directed that the camp be moved to the Yosemite Valley, and that the acting superintendent take charge of said valley as the representative of the Department. On June 16, I went to the valley but found that the State authorities were not yet prepared to surrender control. I selected a camp site and returning to Wawona immediately began preparations for removing the entire command, with the exception of an outpost which remained stationed there. On June 22 I returned to the valley, taking one troop of cavalry which I established at the camp selected, definitely locating sites where the buildings should be placed as soon as the lumber should arrive from Wawona. On June 28 I again went to the valley but found that the guardian had as yet received no instructions to relinquish charge. Immediately upon receiving instructions from the honorable Secretary to move the camp into the valley, a request was made that an allotment of $1,500 be set aside for the rebuilding of the camp on the new site. This allotment was made and the erection of the buildings was begun as soon as lumber could be secured, but as all the lumber had to be hauled by the quartermaster's teams that were with the command, the procuring of same entailed considerable labor on the part of the troops and, as the teams were limited in number, considerable delay. All the buildings that had been located at Wawona during the summer of 1905 were taken down as carefully as possible and were again put up at the new camp site. In addition thereto there was built a forage house, saddle rooms for each troop, troop grain sheds, an orderly room for each troop, and an adjutant's office. All stables—i. e., a stable for each troop and a stable for the pack mules—had to be built anew, all timbers for the construction of these buildings being cut by the troops. As there were no carpenters in the entire command and as it was possible to secure but a single civilian carpenter, the work of putting up these buildings progressed very slowly.

With the buildings that are now constructed the troops are very comfortably provided for in the matter of summer quarters. The construction of a permanent post is very much to be desired, in order that the troops may remain on duty during the entire year. If this is undertaken, all the buildings should be of stone, as this building material is ready at hand and would cost nothing, and all the necessary lime could be gotten within a few miles, as numerous kilns are being built in the Merced Canyon and will be in operation next summer.

### TELEPHONES.

Attention is again invited to the necessity for telephone lines throughout the park. Several of the patrol posts are three or four days' march from the main camp, and as the size of these patrols does not permit of persons being detached therefrom for courier purposes, information reaches headquarters very slowly, and also the noncommissioned officers are often at a loss to know what to do, and the occasion for action is past by the time instructions can be received from the main camp. Were the outposts supplied with telephones connecting with the main camp the control of the park would be much facilitated. As the main camp is now centrally located it would be a comparatively easy matter to construct these lines and the cost would be inconsiderable, $2,000 being ample for the purpose.

### FENCING.

It is again recommended that the western boundary of the park be fenced, barbed wire and international steel posts to be used.

### TIOGA ROAD.

A full report of this road was made last year in the annual report of the acting superintendent, to which attention is respectfully invited. This road is absolutely impassable now, either as a road or a trail, the few bridges that were standing last year having been destroyed during the past winter. It is no longer a toll road, but the claim that it is prevented the expenditure of any funds by the Department, and thus access to one of the most beautiful portions of the park is absolutely cut off. While the fact of "abandonment" is a conclusion of law, the rules governing the continuance of a toll franchise are so explicit that there can be no question as to when the franchise has been forfeited. Although a franchise was granted for a toll road in 1880 and the road was completed in 1882, no tolls have ever been collected upon it, nor were repairs ever made by the company building the road until 1899, and none since then of any value. The road was built as the means of access to a mine which was afterwards salted and sold and then shut down within three months after the sale, and since abandoned, the mine owners purchasing the road, which, as I have said, has never been operated as a toll road. It has now deteriorated to such an extent that it is impossible for any repairs to be made except by the outlay of some funds.

It is urgently recommended that either the road itself be repaired or that a trail be built along it in order that this beautiful country may again be opened up.

### CONSTRUCTION OF TRAILS.

The following trails and bridges have been constructed this season, all the work being done in a satisfactory manner by the contractor, Thomas H. Carter, of Wawona, Cal.:

Trail from Hetch Hetchy Valley to Till Till Valley, about 6 miles, more or less, $500.

Trail from Rancheria crossing, where upper bridge is located, to a point about 5 miles up Rancheria Mountain toward the sink, $400.

Trail from sink to Pleasant Valley, 2 miles more or less, $200.

Trail from Pleasant Valley to Benson Lake, along south side of said lake to east side, thence north to Kerrick Canyon, 12 miles, more or less, $1,200.

Bridge over Fall River in Hetch Hetchy Valley, $400.
Bridge over Fall River just below Lake Vernon, $500.
Bridge over Eleanor Creek within a distance of less than a mile of Lake Eleanor, $400.
Trail along the north side of Till Till Valley to connect the trail entering on the southeast with the trail leaving for Lake Eleanor on the northwest, including two culverts, the trail to be constructed over solid ground, one mile, more or less, $200.
Portion of trail from Lake Vernon to Till Till Valley, being the first 1½ miles out of Till Till Valley, then one-half mile about the center of the trail and 1 mile down the slope to Lake Vernon, $300.
Trail along the north side of Hetch Hetchy Valley, above the high-water mark, said trail extending from the bridge at the upper end of Hetch Hetchy to a point half a mile below Fall River in said valley, $800.
Trail in Kerrick Canyon to a point where the trail to Stubblefield leaves the canyon, thence across Thompson and Stubblefield Canyon to Tilden Lake, fourteen miles, more or less, $1,600.

Numerous parties have left the valley this year traveling by saddle and pack train throughout the higher Sierras in the park over the trails constructed during the past three years, and on returning have all expressed great surprise at having found the trails so safe and easy of access, as everywhere these trails were of much easier grade and safer than trails in and about the Yosemite Valley proper. Undoubtedly the reports of these people will lead many others to make like trips, and thus the beauties of the park proper will become known to many others.

Estimates for the work in the park during the next year have been submitted.

It is earnestly recommended that the trail from the Hog Ranch to the Hetch Hetchy, which is now in a deplorable condition, be the first one repaired. The trail should be relocated from the "Canyon" to the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The entire country north of the valley is now provided with excellent trails, and the one leading thereto from the "Canyon" being one of the principal trails in the park should be in an equally good state of repair.

## VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the park is as follows: Tourists, 2,914; campers, 2,500; total, 5,414.

This is a decided decrease in number from the previous year, which is readily accounted for by the San Francisco fire, as many people who visited southern California failed to come farther north.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended—

First. That all patented lands lying within the present limits of the Yosemite National Park be condemned and purchased by the Government.

Second. That the western boundary of the park be fenced.

Third. That a road be constructed from Hog Ranch to Hetch Hetchy Valley.

Fourth. That Congress enact a law defining what is prohibited in the national parks and fixing a penalty for the violation of same. At the present time there is no penalty fixed for the violations of any rules or regulations as promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, and it is held by many that the law does not permit the imposing of any penalty, as there is no statute covering the case. Some competent person living within the park should be appointed deputy

United States commissioner, with power to act on all cases arising within the park limits. This is the more needful now that the valley has become a part of the National Park, and the law governing the Yosemite Park should be the same as that governing Yellowstone.

Fifth. That a permanent military post be established in the valley.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BENSON,
*Major Fourteenth Cavalry,*
*Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX A.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Sacramento, Cal., October 3, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Mr. J. J. Lermen, secretary of the commissioners to manage Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, in which communication you will find embodied certain data relative to leases, etc., the same having been recently requested by you. Also, I transmit a copy of the opinion rendered by the attorney-general of this State on July 23, 1906.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. PARDEE,
*Governor of California.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO MANAGE
YOSEMITE VALLEY AND MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE,
*San Francisco, Cal., September 28, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: Further replying to the communication of the Secretary of the Interior, permit me to state that the following persons or companies have permits or leases in the Yosemite Valley for the present season:

| Name. | For what granted. | Expiration. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Cook | Sentinel Hotel | Oct. 31, 1908 | $2,000.00 |
| D. J. Foley | Sale of Yosemite tourist and guide books. | Oct. 31, 1906 | 75.00 |
| George Fiske | Photography | do | 20.00 |
| Coffman & Kenney | Blacksmithing | do | 40.00 |
| John Degnan | Residence | do | 20.00 |
| Hallett & Taylor Co | Photography | do | 250.00 |
| R. B. Dexter | Wood carving and sale of curios | do | 50.00 |
| H. C. Best | Studio; sale of photographs | do | 75.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Glacier Point Hotel | Oct. 31, 1908 | 200.00 |
| Yosemite Transportation Co | Transportation and stables | Oct. 31, 1906 | 588.00 |
| Nelson L. Salter | Merchandise store | do | 140.00 |
| J. T. Boysen | Photography | do | 250.00 |
| Coffman & Kenney | Livery, etc | Oct. 31, 1908 | 850.00 |
| Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co | Transportation and stables | Oct. 31, 1906 | 1,870.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Public camp | do | 400.00 |
| Chris Jorgensen | Studio | Oct. 31, 1914 | 1.00 |
| C. B. Atkinson | Residence | Oct. 31, 1906 | 20.00 |
| B. M. Leitch | Cabin in Big Tree Grove | do | 20.00 |
| B. F. Sears | Studio | do | 1.00 |
| Galen Clark | Residence | do | 1.00 |
| David A. Curry | Public camp | do | 500.00 |
| Mrs. John Degnan | Sale of bread | do | 1.00 |
| Mrs. C. B. Atkinson | do | do | 1.00 |
| J. B. Cook | Mailing-card privilege | do | 1.00 |
| H. C. Best | do | do | 1.00 |
| J. T. Boysen | do | do | 5.00 |
| Nelson L. Salter | do | do | 5.00 |
| Total | | | 7,385.00 |

The various lessees have all paid their rent in full for the season of 1906, except as follows:

J. B. Cook, upon the lease of the Sentinel Hotel, paid $1,500, leaving a balance of $500 still owing.

Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company paid $250, leaving a balance of $1,620.

Yosemite Transportation Company has paid $250, leaving a balance of $338 still owing.

In accordance with instructions from the commission, I am demanding of Mr. Cook and the two transportation companies the payment to this commission of the above-named balances due from each of them respectively.

In reply to the inquiry of the Hon. Thomas Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, permit me to add that it has always been the custom of the commission to hear, in the month of June of each year, applications for permits for the season of the following year. By reason of the fact that the seasons close on November 1 of each year, all permits issued run until the 31st day of October of each year. With a few exceptions it has always been the custom of the commission to limit the leases to one year's time. Where the rent payable under any permit is not over $50, the entire rent for the succeeding season is payable immediately after the granting of the application. Where the rent is over $50, the rent has been payable one-half after the granting of the application and the remaining one-half on or before the 1st day of June of the season covered by the permit.

A few exceptions to this rule have been permitted principally because of the fact that the rent is much larger than that paid by the rest of the concessioners. Coffman & Kenney always paid one-fourth of their rent for the following season immediately after the granting of the application, another fourth on or about November 1 of the same year, and the remaining one-half on or before June 1 of the following year. The rent of the hotel has always been paid quarterly in advance, commencing on the 1st day of November of this year.

For the past few years the rent of the transportation companies has been fixed in the following manner: Two hundred and fifty dollars cash immediately after the granting of the application for the permit and an additional rent to be computed at the rate of 50 cents for each paying passenger carried by the company into the valley during the previous season. In other words, the rent of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company for this year is $1,870. Two hundred and fifty dollars of this amount was paid in June of last year, shortly after the granting of this year's permit. Upon the close of last year's season I computed from the daily reports of the guardian the number of paying passengers carried by this company during the year. The records show that 3,240 paying passengers were carried during the season of 1905. This, at the rate of 50 cents for each paying passenger, would amount to $1,620, which, added to the flat payment of $250, gives the rent to be paid for this season, namely, $1,870.

Another reason for giving the various concessioners until the 1st of June to pay the balance of their rents is that they are thus given the first two months of the season—April and May—within which to make collections, and the arrangement, while working no harm to the State, has been a convenient one for the concessioners.

I send you, herewith inclosed, copy of attorney-general's opinion.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

J. J. LERMEN, *Secretary*,

Governor GEORGE C. PARDEE,
*Sacramento, Cal.*

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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
*San Francisco, Cal., July 23, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor relating to recession of the Yosemite Valley duly received. In this communication you state as follows:

"At a meeting of the Yosemite Valley commission held to-day it was resolved to ask your opinion in regard to the following items:

"Under date of June 17, 1906, Governor Pardee forwarded to me a copy of the following telegram:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1906.*

"'Governor GEORGE C. PARDEE,
"'*Sacramento, Cal.:*

"'Bill accepting recession Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove approved by President 11th instant. Please so advise Yosemite Valley commission and direct guardian in valley to complete work and turn over property to Major Benson earliest practicable date.

"'E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*'

"and requested that a meeting of the board should be called immediately 'to close up business and issue the proper instructions to Guardian Harlow.'

"The commission desires first to call to your attention the language of the act of 1905, known as the 'Recession bill.' Your attention is also called to the fact that

the State owns in Yosemite Valley a large amount of personal property. It also owns considerable property as to the precise character of which there may be some question. In the former class are such things as horses, wagons, carts, harness, tools, implements, office furnishings, etc. In the latter class the most important item is the electric light and power plant, the generators of which are merely bolted to the floor of the building containing them.

"The following motion was accordingly made and carried, namely:

" 'That the question of the proper action upon the requested turning over of the Yosemite Valley to the United States Government, as indicated in the governor's letter, to be taken by the commission, be referred to the attorney-general; that the existence of improvements and buildings, including an electric light and power plant and fixtures, and the ownership of personal property by the State, be brought to the attention of the attorney-general, and that his opinion upon the proper disposition of them be requested to be given at as early a date as he could furnish the same.'

"In view of the circumstances, the commission asks that you give this matter your earliest attention, as, pending the receipt of your opinion, the commission is desirous of taking no action in the matter. It desires your advice before proceeding."

You have also expressed to me that it is the desire of your commission that the foregoing language be considered by me as broad enough to present the question of the constitutionality of the recession act of 1905, viewed under the provisions of section 31 of Article IV of the State constitution. That section, in so far as here material, reads as follows:

"* * * nor shall it" (the legislature) "have power to make any gift, or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value, to any *individual*, *municipal* or other corporation whatever; * * *"

You will note that this language inhibits a gift to an individual or to municipal or other corporation. We are not at liberty to give to the words "individual" and "corporation" a meaning different from that which approved usage accords them, and so construing such words as here used we think it may not be questioned that the Federal Government can not be held to be included, from which it follows that such constitutional provision does not prohibit a gift to the Federal Government.

There is another rule of law under which this constitutional provision must be read, and when so read it clearly appears that the language of the provision does not include the Federal Government, and that rule is that the intention to include the Government must plainly appear, for the Government will not be held to be bound by general words of a statutory provision.

San Francisco Law, etc., Co. *v.* State of Cal., 141 Cal., 357.

20 Enc. Pleading and Practice, page 588.

Ex parte Macdonald, 76 Ala., 603.

State of Nevada *v.* Rhoades, 6 Nev., 373.

In view of the foregoing, I am satisfied that if the recession act of 1905 be construed as making a gift to the Federal Government, the act is entirely valid, as such a gift is not by the Constitution prohibited. However, I do not make my opinion that the act is constitutional rest upon this view alone, for I think the act may not be construed as making a gift to the Federal Government. In *Conlin* v. *Board of Supervisors*, 99 Cal., 21, the court, in speaking of this provision of the Constitution, said:

"The provision, moreover, is not to receive a strict and narrow interpretation, but its spirit as well as its language is to be followed (People *v.* Hopkins, 55 N. Y., 81); and in determining whether a statute is in violation thereof all the provisions of the state, as well as those matters of which the court can take judicial knowledge, must be considered."

It will be remembered, and of this the court will take judicial notice, that the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove were, by act of Congress approved April 30, 1864, transferred from the Federal Government to the State of California, and that it was a condition of such act that the tract conveyed should be held by the State "for public use, resort, and recreation," and should be managed by the governor, with other commissioners by him appointed. It will be remembered, also, that almost every year since that grant was made, in carrying out the purposes thereof, the State has appropriated and expended large sums of money, and under the provisions of the grant was obligated to continue the expenditures of whatever money was necessary to carry out these purposes of the act. The so-called recession act is found at page 55, Statutes 1905, and section 3 thereof reads as follows:

"This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, *thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises*, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and

*imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park.*"

This act was ratified, and the grant accepted, by the United States through a joint resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It will thus be seen that the lands are to be held by the Federal Government "for all time" for the same purposes as those specified in the original grant to the State, namely, "public use, resort, and recreation," and, as a clear consideration for such recession the State of California has been forever released "from further cost of maintaining the said premises," and there is directly imposed "on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park."

A gift is a transfer without consideration. Here the idea of gift is expressly negatived by a release of the State from the cost of maintenance, and the assumption by the Federal Government of the obligation to pay such cost. The original act ceding these premises to the State, the act receding them to the Federal Government, and the many acts of State legislatures appropriating money for the support and maintenance, clearly evidences that they can be properly maintained for "public use, resort, and recreation" only through expenditure of public moneys.

I conclude, therefore, that the recession act does not contravene the provisions of section 31, Article IV, of the State constitution, and is in all respects valid.

The conclusion reached on your first question makes necessary an answer to your second.

Quoting again from your letter, "Your attention is also called to the fact that the State owns in Yosemite Valley a large amount of personal property. It also owns considerable property as to the precise character of which there may be some question. In the former class are such things as horses, wagons, carts, harness, tools, implements, office furnishings, etc. In the latter class the most important item is the electric light and power plant, the generators of which are merely bolted to the floor of the building containing them."

As to the first class of property mentioned, namely, "horses, wagons, carts, harness, tools, implements, office furnishings, etc.," without question these are merely personal property, and the title to them is not passed by the act of recession, but is still in the State.

As to the electric light and power plant, a different question is presented, and a different result has been reached. Section 658 of the Civil Code provides as follows:

"Real or immovable property consists of—

"1. Land.

"2. That which is affixed to land.

"3. That which is incidental or appurtenant to land.

"4. That which is immovable by law."

Section 660 of the Civil Code is as follows:

"A thing is deemed to be affixed to land when it is attached to it by roots, as in the case of trees, vines, or shrubs; or embedded in it, as in the case of walls; or permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; *or permanently attached to what is thus permanent, as by means of cement, plaster, nails, bolts, or screws.*"

This plant is housed in a building specially constructed to receive it. The power to run the plant (water) is obtained by means of a pipe line (embedded in the ground) several hundred feet in length, and by means of this pipe line the water is diverted from the river and conveyed to the power house and is there turned against a pelton wheel with sufficient head to operate the plant. This building was constructed and the machinery placed, I am informed, some four years ago. The building is a permanent structure, and the plant was placed therein for the purpose of furnishing light for the valley. The building has a floor, which is largely of cement, in which is embedded wooden beams, to which are bolted the generators, and the standards or frames holding the pelton wheels, and to these standards or frames these wheels are bolted. This plant is in the nature of a permanent fixture, was evidently placed there with the intention that it should remain there for all time as an enduring improvement to the valley, and has been habitually used as a part thereof. The true test is the intent to permanently incorporate the article with and its habitual use as a part of the real estate.

(Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Co. *v.* Jno. Featherstone's Sons, 111 Federal, 81.)

A case which, in its facts, is quite similar to the present is *Lavenson* v. *Standard Soap Co.* (80 Cal., 250), from which I quote as follows:

"The fixtures here consisted of a digester made of gun metal, 2 soap kettles, 1 high-pressure boiler, and 13 candle machines. The digester was 20 feet long and 40 inches in diameter. It was 4 or 5 feet under the ground, below the basement floor, and extended up through this floor and about 3 feet above the next floor. There was a brick wall 4 inches thick surrounding it and extending up to the second floor. The

digester contained a pump, and was connected by steam pipes with the high-pressure boiler. The soap kettles were large, each having a capacity of 50,000 pounds. They were attached to heavy brick walls, extending about 5 feet above the basement floor by sheet iron bolted thereto, and were also connected by steam pipes with the boiler. The high-pressure boiler was 16 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, and was connected with two other boilers by a brick wall and steam pipes and a heavy cast-iron front piece. It rested on a brick foundation and was all inclosed, except the front, with brick walls, which formed a nest. The sides of this nest were bolted together with iron bolts three-fourths of an inch in diameter, extending through from one side to the other, and were fastened with nuts. On one side they ran through the timbers that supported the building and on the other side through iron braces. *The candle machines were on the third floor of the building, and were nailed to scantlings, which were in turn fastened to the floor.* They contained perforated steam pipes, and were attached to the boilers by steam pipes. All these appliances were of a permanent character, and were put into and attached to the building by the plaintiff with the intention of using them for the making of soap and candles, for which purpose the premises were used and solely appropriated by him prior to his lease thereof to Easterbrook and the subsequent transfer of the property, in November of the same year, to the Mege Pacific Commercial Company.

"Thus it is clear, considering the character of the appliances, the manner in and the intention with which they were affixed to the land and building, and their necessity for the uses to which the premises were devoted, that they were fixtures and formed a part of the realty within the meaning of the provisions of the Civil Code."

It was also held that fixtures pass with the grant of real property on which they are situated.

In the case of McNally *v.* Connolly (70 Cal., 3) the supreme court of this State held that an engine, boiler, and machinery in a flouring mill, erected by a lessee upon the leased premises and securely attached thereto by bolts and screws, were fixtures.

See also Commercial Bank *v.* Pritchard (126 Cal., 600).

"As between vendor and vendee, therefore, the rule for determining what is a fixture is always construed strongly against the seller. Many things pass by a deed of a house, being put there by the owner and seller, which a tenant who had put them there might have removed, and they will be regarded as fixtures, which pass to the vendee, although annexed and used for the purposes of trade, manufacture, or for ornament or domestic use. Thus, potash kettles appertaining to a building for manufacturing ashes (Miller *v.* Plumb, 6 Cowen, 665; S. C., 16 Am. Dec., 456); a cotton gin fixed in its place (Bratton *v.* Clausen, 2 Strob., 478); a steam engine to drive a bark mill (Oves *v.* Oglesby, 7 Watts, 106); kettles set in brick in dyeing and print works (Dispatch Line *v.* Bellaney Man. Co., 12 N. H., 207); iron stoves fixed to the brickwork of chimneys (Goddard *v.* Chase, 7 Mass., 432); wainscot work, fixed and dormant tables, engines and boilers used in a flour mill and attached to it (Sands *v.* Pfeiffer, 10 Cal., 259); a steam engine and boiler fastened to a frame of timber and bedded in a quartz ledge and used for the purpose of working the ledge (Merritt *v.* Judd, 14 Cal., 59); a conduit, or water pipe, to conduct water to a house (Philbrick *v.* Ewing, 97 Mass., 134); hop poles in use on a hop farm (Bishop *v.* Bishop, 11 N. Y., 123); statues erected for ornament, though only kept in place by their own weight (Snedeker *v.* Warring, 12 N. Y., 170). In fact, whatever the vendor has annexed to a building for the more convenient use and improvement of the premises passes by his deed. The true rule, deduced from all the authorities, says the supreme court of Virginia, seems to be this: That when the machinery is permanent in its character and essential to the purpose for which the building is occupied, it must be regarded as realty and passes with the building; and that whatever is essential for the purposes for which the building is used will be considered as a fixture, although the connection between them may be such that it may be severed without physical or lasting injury to either." (Fratt *v.* Whittier, 58 Cal., 130.)

A dynamo and appurtenant machines used by electric-light companies come within the class of fixtures. (Ganderson *v.* Swarthout, 80 N. W., 465.)

The wires and poles upon which the wires are strung are also fixtures in this case. (Hughes *v.* Lambertville Electric Co., 32 Atl., 69; Fecht *v.* Drake, 12 Pac., 694.)

I am therefore of opinion that this electric-light plant is a fixture, and the title thereto passed to the United States under the terms of the recession act.

Yours, very truly,

U. S. WEBB, *Attorney-General,*
By E. B. POWER, *Deputy Attorney-General.*

Hon. J. J. LERMEN,
*Secretary of Commission to Manage Yosemite Valley, San Francisco, Cal.*

# APPENDIX B.

State board of examiners: George C. Pardee, governor; C. F. Curry, secretary of state; U. S. Webb, attorney-general; A. J. Pillsbury, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
*Sacramento, Cal., September 12, 1906.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the State board of examiners held October 2, 1906, the following resolution was adopted and ordered spread on the minutes of said board:

"At a meeting of the State board of examiners held at the Capitol Building, Sacramento, October 2, 1906, A. J. Pillsbury, secretary of said board, was directed to proceed to Yosemite Valley and there sell and turn over to Maj. H. C. Benson, acting superintendent of Yosemite National Park, upon such terms of sale as may be agreed upon with said Major Benson, all tools, implements, and other properties in said Yosemite Valley and belonging to the State of California. There were present at said meeting of said board Hon. George C. Pardee, governor of California; Hon. Charles F. Curry, secretary of state, and Hon. C. N. Post, assistant atttorney-general."

At a meeting of said board held on this date, October 12, 1906, the following resolution was adopted:

"At a meeting of the State board of examiners held at the Capitol Building in Sacramento October 12, 1906, Hon. Geo. C. Pardee and Hon. C. F. Curry being present, the report of A. J. Pillsbury, secretary of said board, in relation to the sale of State properties in Yosemite Valley was read and considered. After due consideration said report was formally approved and said sale confirmed on the part of the State of California, and the secretary was directed to report in accordance therewith to the Honorable Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior."

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions I beg leave to append hereto and make a part hereof a schedule of State properties found in Yosemite National Park that in the opinion of Maj. H. C. Benson, in charge, would be available for use in the administration of the valley as a national park. The prices set opposite the articles enumerated were amicably agreed upon as representing the actual values of said articles for the purposes designated above, and the total sum of such valuations represents a claim on behalf of the State of California against the United States Government in the sum of $1,750.84. In the event of your acceptance of this agreement you will kindly order a warrant drawn against the United States Treasury and in favor of Hon. Truman Reeves, treasurer of California, and mail the same to Hon. E. P. Colgan, State controller, Sacramento, Cal.

It was also agreed between Major Benson and Secretary Pillsbury, and such agreement was approved by the State board of examiners, that such State properties in the Yosemite Valley and not found at the time of making this inventory shall be construed to have been turned over to and become the property of the United States Government without additional expense.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. J. PILLSBURY,
*Secretary State Board of Examiners.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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*Inventory.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 two-horse dray | $15.00 | 1 spirit level | $0.50 |
| 1 two-horse wagon | 20.00 | 1 grindstone | 2.50 |
| 2 dump carts | 50.00 | 1 saw-set | .25 |
| 2 adzes | 1.00 | 3 rakes | 1.50 |
| 1 hack saw | .75 | 3 pairs ice tongs | 1.00 |
| 1 chest | 5.00 | 4 pairs pipe tongs | 3.00 |
| 5 augers | 1.75 | 4 wrenches | 2.00 |
| 2 braces | 1.50 | 5 clamps | 1.25 |
| 1 post-hole auger | .75 | 6 long chains | 10.00 |
| 6 D. B. axes | 9.00 | 1 stable broom | .25 |
| 1 hand ax | .25 | 1 50-pound anvil | 2.00 |
| 5 broadaxes | 3.00 | 1 132-pound anvil | 5.00 |
| 15 axes | 17.75 | 1 6-inch gate valve | 15.00 |
| 1 drawknife | .25 | 10 gallons asphaltum | 1.00 |
| 1 putty knife | .10 | 5 gallons linseed oil | 5.00 |
| 7 carpenter's chisels | 1.50 | 1 bucket | .25 |
| 2 marking gages | .25 | 1 glue pot | .25 |
| 3 screw-drivers | .50 | 10 pounds glue | .50 |
| 1 pair calipers | .25 | 3 sithes | 3.00 |
| 1 pair dividing compasses | .25 | 2 butt chains | .50 |
| 3 squares | 1.00 | 1 2½-inch auger, 12-foot shank | 1.25 |
| 5 saws | 5.00 | 3 reels | 10.00 |
| 6 planes | 3.50 | 3 crosscut saws | 10.00 |

*Inventory*—Continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| logs, timber, with chain | $1.50 |
| 2 post bars | 2.00 |
| 7 crowbars | 10.00 |
| 3 silver bars | 1.50 |
| 57 handles for tools | 15.00 |
| 1 pair tongs | .50 |
| 450 pounds steel | 25.00 |
| 3 hammers | 3.00 |
| 1 miter saw | .50 |
| 1 keyhole saw | .50 |
| 1 wood rasp | .25 |
| 44 bits, assorted | 11.00 |
| 30 files | 2.00 |
| 1 spoke shave | .75 |
| 2 cant hooks | 1.00 |
| 1 painter's hook | .50 |
| 1 brush hook | .25 |
| 1 set fencing tools | 5.00 |
| 2 sliks | 1.00 |
| Glass | 2.00 |
| 1 oilstone | .25 |
| 1 bench vise | 2.00 |
| 1 pipe vise | 2.00 |
| 1 gasoline torch | 1.00 |
| 1 wooden saw clamp | .25 |
| Rubber hose | 10.00 |
| 30 feet lead pipe | 2.00 |
| 2 air chambers | 1.25 |
| Pipe connections | 25.00 |
| 2 cold chisels | .25 |
| Pipe sockets with dies | 10.00 |
| 2 1¼-inch valves, gates | 10.60 |
| 1 1½-inch valve | 5.30 |
| 1 3-inch hose bib, brass | 1.50 |
| 1 forge | 2.50 |
| 1 pair pruning shears | 1.00 |
| 2 bars steel | 5.00 |
| 4 snatch hooks | 2.00 |
| 314 pounds scrap iron | 7.08 |
| 1 set cart harness | 5.00 |
| 1 ladder | .50 |
| 1 pair nippers | .25 |
| Rope | 7.00 |
| Spoon drills | 1.00 |
| 1 pound soldering copper | .25 |
| 1 Fairbank's scales | 10.00 |
| 2 wheelbarrows | 1.00 |
| 1 chest | 1.00 |
| 1 surveyor's compass | 15.00 |
| 1 level | 2.50 |
| 1 surveyor's chain | 1.00 |
| 1 set work harness | 15.00 |
| 1 set buggy harness | 15.00 |
| 2 telephones | 16.00 |
| 1 telephone | 2.50 |
| 18 telephones | 90.00 |
| 9 miles wire | 63.00 |
| 1 carriage | 175.00 |
| 1 team black horses | 75.00 |
| 1 single jack | 1.50 |
| 1 double jack | 5.00 |
| 1 24-inch bellows | 2.50 |
| 1 muck car | 15.00 |
| 1 derrick, mast, boom, winch, blocks, etc. | 50.00 |
| 1 grader | 250.00 |
| 200 feet lumber | 5.00 |
| 1 plow | 8.00 |
| 1 road scraper | $5.00 |
| 1 harrow | 5.00 |
| 1 chain | 1.00 |
| 1 piano | 20.00 |
| Benches | 5.00 |
| 1 pine table and rack | 4.00 |
| 1 old rug in office | 2.00 |
| 1 pine cupboard | 5.00 |
| 1 oak table | 10.00 |
| 2 settees | 20.00 |
| 1 desk chair | 5.00 |
| 4 chairs | 2.00 |
| 1 rug in board room | 12.00 |
| 1 Cincinnati safe | 20.00 |
| 1 typewriter chair | 4.00 |
| 2 stoves with pipe | 10.00 |
| 5 padlocks | 1.00 |
| 3,100 feet fuse | 13.00 |
| 22 boxes caps | 16.50 |
| 36 cross-arm pins | .45 |
| 6 pounds W. P. copper wire No. 4 | 1.50 |
| 5 pounds W. P. copper wire No. 8 | 1.25 |
| 8 pounds W. P. copper wire No. 12 | 2.50 |
| 150 yards flexible cord | 13.50 |
| 24 sockets | 6.84 |
| 10 gross wood screws | 17.00 |
| 3 dozen lag screws | 1.26 |
| 8 dozen screws | 3.01 |
| 7 cut-out blocks | 2.10 |
| 3 pounds paraffin wire | 1.80 |
| 10 snap switches | 3.30 |
| 7 rosettes, fuseless, cleats | .70 |
| 60 brushes | 6.00 |
| 6 sticks soldering flux | .75 |
| 3 magnet coils, arc lamps | 3.00 |
| 3 resistance coils, arc lamps | 3.00 |
| 8 pounds magnet wire, 13 B. S. | 10.00 |
| 26 reflectors | 2.00 |
| 1 pair spurs, cline | 3.50 |
| 1 come-a-long | 1.00 |
| 1 belt and safety strap | 1.00 |
| 2 screw-drivers | .50 |
| 1 pair pliers | .75 |
| 3 globes, outer, for arc | 1.82 |
| 160 lamps | 30.00 |
| 290 sticks carbon | 8.70 |
| 2½ pounds friction taps | 1.75 |
| 36 dry cells | 10.80 |
| 4 gallons transit oil | 2.00 |
| 2 gallons dynamo oil | 1.00 |
| 1 speed indicator | .50 |
| Bridge washers | 1.00 |
| 56 pounds powder | 4.48 |
| 26 pounds black blasting powder | 2.00 |
| 250 feet cotton hose | 125.00 |
| Iron track | 5.00 |
| 12 bridge rods | 4.00 |
| 2 halters | 1.50 |
| 1 rock truck | 2.50 |
| 3 lanterns | .75 |
| 1 trowel, mason's | .25 |
| Taps and dies | 5.00 |
| 1 transformer | 75.00 |
| 1 block and tackle | 1.00 |
| Total | 1,750.84 |

It is understood that there shall be included with the above-mentioned property, but without additional charge, such other properties included in the original inventory and reported as not found as may hereafter be found and come into the possession of the United States authorities in Yosemite Valley.

T.4N.

T.3N.

T.2N.

T.1N.

T.1S.

T.2S.

# YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

## SHOWING BOUNDARIES

## ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF CONGRESS

APPROVED JUNE 11, 1906

AND LANDS ELIMINATED

THEREFROM AND PLACED

IN THE SIERRA FOREST RESERVATION.

Legend

- Limits of park - Act of 1890
- Tract eliminated - Act of June 11, 1906
- New Boundaries.
- Existing roads.
- Roads suggested for adequate system.
- Existing trails.
- Trails suggested for adequate system
- Boundaries - Act of Feb. 7, 1905

Recommended in Report of Yosemite Park Commission dated Aug. 31, 1904

- Permanent patrol stations suggested.
- Permanent patrol sub-stations suggested.
- Permanent military post suggested.

Scale, 1 inch 2 miles.

Existing trails.

Trails suggested for adequate system.

Boundaries - Act of Feb. 7, 1905

Recommended in Report of Yosemite Park Commission dated Aug. 31, 1904

Permanent patrol stations suggested.

Permanent patrol sub-stations suggested.

Permanent military post suggested.

Scale, 1 inch 2 miles.

T.1N.

T.1S.

T.2S.

T.3S.

T.4S.

R.19E. R.20E. R.21E. R.22E. SIERRA R.23E. FOREST R.24E. RESERVE R.25E. R.26E.

Mt. Diablo Base Line

Yosemite Valley

Grant

Lands

Mineral

Forest

Reserve

Lands

TIOGA PASS

MONO PASS

PARKER PASS

TUOLUMNE PASS

DONOHUE PASS

ISBERG PASS

FERNANDEZ PASS

MIDUS PASS

MARIPOSA COUNTY

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

MADERA COUNTY

ROUTE RECOMMENDED BY COMMISS

Big Tree Grant Mariposa Group

(Frank Bond.)

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
*Camp at Kaweah, Cal., October 1, 1906.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in letter from your office, dated June 30, 1906, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs and of the management of the Sequoia and General Grant national parks:

The troops detailed by the War Department for duty in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks, consisting of Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, left the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., May 20, 1906, and after a march of 260 miles arrived, on June 3, 1906, at Kaweah, Cal., where camp was established on the North Fork of the Kaweah River. At this time there was no camp in Sequoia Park convenient and available for use. The Giant Forest road was blocked by landslides and the Mineral King road by fallen timber, and most of the trails were impassable on account of snow and fallen trees. The preceding winter had been exceptional in the amount of snow and rainfall, and considerable damage to roads and trails resulted thereby. As a consequence but little work could be done in the parks until the latter part of June, and the command remained in camp at Kaweah, occasional patrols being made into the park. A letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Interior was found awaiting me at Threerivers, Cal. Park Rangers Fry and Blossom reported to me on the day of arrival and Park Ranger Davis reported to me on June 5.

The headquarters camp was established 2 miles from Giant Forest on Sequoia Creek, on June 25, and on account of the probability of early snows and rains there, was reestablished at Kaweah on September 24. The camp site on Sequoia Creek was an excellent one in every respect, and its location was considered by me to be the best available for the proper administration of the parks.

## GUARDING THE PARKS.

The duty of the troops being the preservation and protection against injury of the flora, trees, animals, birds, fishes, and wonders of nature on the Government lands within the parks, and the carrying out of such rules and regulations as the Interior Department might see fit to issue, permanent detachments were stationed as follows: On June 21, 1 noncommissioned officer and 3 privates, at Clough Cave; on June 23, 1 noncommissioned officer and 2 privates, at Cold Springs; on June 24, 1 noncommissioned officer and 2 privates, at Atwell Mill; on June 25, 1 noncommissioned officer and 2 privates, at Rocky Gulch; on July

16, 1 noncommissioned officer and 2 privates, at Alta Meadows; on August 2, 1 noncommissioned officer and 1 private, at General Grant Park.

All of these detachments were mounted and received instructions in the proper performance of their duties. The detachments at Clough Cave on the Hockett Meadow trail, at Cold Springs on the Mineral King road, and at Rocky Gulch on the Giant Forest road guarded the three entrances to the Sequoia Park from the west; the detachments at Alta Meadows and at Atwell Mill on the Mineral King road guarded the entrances on the east park line; the detachment at General Grant Park guarded that park. All of these detachments made patrols in the vicinity of their stations and patrols were made to various parts of the parks from the headquarters camp. Ranger Blossom was assigned to duty in the central and southern portions of Sequoia Park; Ranger Fry to the central and northern portions of Sequoia Park, and Ranger Davis to General Grant Park. On July 23 Mr. Harry F. Britten was appointed a park ranger and assigned to duty in the southern part of Sequoia Park, a part of the park which had not been satisfactorily guarded previous to this time, and which could not well be reached by the detachment at Clough Cave, and by Ranger Blossom only at intervals. The rifles of the soldiers were kept at the headquarters camp, their use at the detachment camps not being considered necessary.

Civilians have in the past accused soldiers of shooting game within the limits of the parks or in other ways of violating the park regulations. I have been unable to discover any violations by soldiers of the park rules, and I am of the opinion that the men of the detachments have performed their duties this year in a thorough, zealous, and satisfactory manner. The visitors to the parks were disposed to obey without question those in authority, and the residents in the vicinity of the parks seem to be interested in having the regulations obeyed. Practically no violations of the rules and regulations occurred during the tourist season. One man brought a pistol into Sequoia Park without having it sealed at the detachment camp. It was taken from him and will be held until the close of the season. Another man was found hunting in the southern part of Sequoia Park. His gun was taken from him and he was ejected from the park by Ranger Britten. Noncommissioned officers were kept on duty at the camps where first stationed during the entire season, while the privates were changed from time to time.

There being practically no tourists in either park after September 15, the detachments were relieved and returned to the headquarters camp as follows: From Alta Meadows, September 14; from General Grant Park, September 17; from Rocky Gulch, September 22; from Clough Cave, September 26; from Cold Springs and Atwell Mill, September 27. There being some probability that hunters might go into the parks soon after the detachments and troop left, the rangers were especially vigilant during this time.

### FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires are the greatest calamities that can happen to the parks. If a fire should become well started in Sequoia Park incalculable damage would result. The means of fighting fire are meager and the dis-

tances to be traveled to get to the vicinity of a fire are in most cases large. For example, to reach a fire in the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River from headquarters camp, it would be necessary to proceed by way of Threerivers, a distance of from 38 to 52 miles, although the air-line distance might be less than 4 miles.

More trails and better trails are a safeguard against fire. The trails should serve the purpose not only of trails but also of fire lines, and all underbrush and other inflammable material should be cleared from their immediate vicinity. Fires are not always the result of carelessness on the part of campers or hunters, but are often known to be caused by lightning. Therefore, the cause of fires can not always be guarded against, no matter how vigilant care takers may be. Sequoia and General Grant parks have been particularly fortunate in not having forest fires of any importance during the past few years. There have been none this year. Several small fires were reported in the forest reserve east and south of Sequoia Park during the season.

## RANGERS.

The park rangers now employed are Walter Fry, C. W. Blossom, and Harry F. Britten, all residing at Threerivers, near Sequoia Park, and L. L. Davis, of Millwood. The first three are on duty in Sequoia Park, and Ranger Davis lives in Grant Park during the whole year. They are all good, reliable men, well fitted for the duty of rangers, and faithful and energetic in the performance of their duties. They should be retained in the service. Mr. Ralph Hopping, one of the firm of Broder & Hopping, which has authority to conduct tourists through Sequoia Park, was appointed by me deputy park ranger, without pay, and has materially assisted in compelling the observance of the rules and regulations governing the park.

There are two ranger cabins in Sequoia Park, one at Rocky Gulch and one at Colony Mill, both on the Giant Forest road. Another one is being built this year at Hockett Meadows and is now almost completed. There should be one in the Black Oak country, one at Giant Forest, one at Clough Cave, one at Quinn's Horse Camp, and as more trails are built the necessity for them at other points will arise. These cabins serve as shelter during inclement weather for the rangers and detachments of soldiers, as a storage place for provisions, forage, and tools, and as a central point from which to patrol. By their use rangers can more effectively and rapidly perform their duties.

## TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

In the administration of park affairs a telephone system connecting the detachment camps with headquarters camp and with Threerivers would be of material assistance. In the event of fire, for example, instant communication could be had with neighboring detachments and headquarters camp and help rendered in the most expeditious manner. From headquarters camp the nearest telephone station is Threerivers, 31 miles, and the nearest telegraph station is Exeter, 52 miles. Telegrams are sent by mail from Exeter or Threerivers and are often three days in reaching headquarters camp. The troops, tourists, and others would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a telephone system. An estimate for 98 miles of line has already been submitted.

## THE GIANT FOREST ROAD.

This road extends from the west park line up a good grade to the principal point of interest in Sequoia Park—the Giant Forest—a distance of 21 miles, and in that distance rises about 4,000 feet. On account of the large amount of snow and rainfall during the last winter season more than 140 landslides were found along this road between headquarters camp and the west park line. About $2,100 were expended in removing the landslides, in widening the road in places to allow more passing places for teams, in straightening the road, and in putting in culverts. Although this road is in good condition now I would earnestly urge that it be still further improved. The number of tourists visiting this park is increasing rapidly. The scenic beauties to be found here, the charm of its forest life, its animal life, and its many other attractions, are just beginning to be known and appreciated. The more visitors there are the greater will be the need of means of transportation for them.

I have been informed that the railroad with terminus now at Lemon Cove will be extended to Threerivers within a year and later will extend to the park line, thus affording an easier method than now exists to reach the points of interest. The road should be widened to 18 or 20 feet, so that teams could pass anywhere. A system of drainage contemplating the use of draintiling or concrete should be used, and finally the road should be oiled, as there is practically no rain here during the tourist season. An estimate calling for $28,500 for the accomplishment of this work has been submitted, and it is to be hoped that amount will be obtained. Automobiles could travel this road if it were widened, but at present their use would be dangerous to teams. This road can be made one of the finest mountain roads to be found anywhere and at a nominal cost.

The road should be extended from Moro Rock around Giant Forest, coming into the road again at a point near Bird's-eye View, a distance of about 8 miles. This extension could be made without touching patented lands and at an estimated cost of $9,600.

## TRAILS.

More trails are needed in Sequoia Park. Many parts of the park are now inaccessible and roundabout means are used to go from one section to another. As stated in another place, the trails would be of value as fire lines as well as a means to get to the vicinity of a fire. Points of interest are denied to the ordinary tourist on account of the difficulty of getting to them. The following-named trails are among some of those that should be built: One from Kings River trail to Mount Silliman; one from Alta Meadows to Alta Peak, from which there is a magnificent view; one from Buena Vista to Marble Fork Falls (a foot trail); from Cold Springs to Salt Creek Grove; from Clough Cave to the southwestern portion of the park; from Atwell Mill to Tar Gap, and from Cliff Creek to Atwell Mill. Last year about 2½ miles of the Seven-mile Hill trail was built; this year a little more than 6 miles was added, completing the trail to the east park line near Redwood Meadows, where it connects with the Forest Reserve trail to Mineral King. This trail shortens the distance to Mineral King from headquarters camp by about 8 miles. However, this statement does

not represent the real value of the new trail, as the old one, known as the Buck Canon trail, was exceedingly bad, even for a mountain trail.

The Tar Gap and South Fork trails, as well as part of the trail to Quinn's Horse Camp, were repaired. About 3 miles of the Black Oak trail was finished last year; about 6 miles more have been added this year up to date. This trail will be completed to the northern line of the park about October 10, opening up a country that could not well be reached before, and shortening the distance to General Grant Park over a much better grade than that of the Halstead Meadow trail formerly used. This is one of the best trails in Sequoia Park. A trail connecting the Giant Forest road at a point near Colony Mill with the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River will soon be started.

### PATENTED LANDS.

I renew the recommendation that all patented or private lands in both parks be purchased by the Government.

### FISH.

Most of the waters of Sequoia Park are fairly well stocked with trout, and good fishing may be had, although traveling along the banks of a great many streams is a rather difficult matter on account of the rugged nature of the country. During the latter part of June, 1906, 17,300 fish were liberated in the waters of Sequoia Park. These fish were donated by the California board of fish commissioners, and were delivered at Lemon Cove by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and Visalia Electric Railroad Company free of charge. From Lemon Cove they were carried by wagon, pack mule, sled, and by hand, distances varying from 20 to 65 miles, to the points of liberation, over a mountainous country covered by snow and traversed by many torrents. The difficult task was accomplished with a loss of less than 2 per cent of the fish. Four thousand Rainbow trout were liberated in Colony Mill Creek, 4,000 in the South Fork of Kaweah River, and 8,000 in the Middle Fork of Kaweah River. The remainder, consisting of 1,300 yearlings and adults of the Lock Leven and Eastern Brook trout varieties, were placed in the headwaters of the South Fork, in Hockett Lakes, in Wolverton Creek, in Log Meadows Creek, in the headwaters of the Marble Fork, and in Dorst Creek.

### GAME.

Deer are plentiful and are reasonably tame, being a source of pleasure and gratification to tourists who have never seen wild game. A number of bears were seen in Sequoia Park, some by tourists in Broder & Hopping's camp, where the beef cattle were butchered. Quail are very numerous, and grouse, I believe, are increasing in numbers. There are a few mountain lions and wild cats in the parks, and the rangers are instructed to kill them whenever possible. There are large numbers of the smaller birds and animals usually found in mountains and forests. A pair of Japanese pheasants, donated to Sequoia Park and liberated at Colony Mill, have increased to a family of eight.

There are now 18 head of elk—12 males, 5 females, and 1 calf, sex unknown—in Sequoia Park, in the portion known as the "elk park,"

which extends from the west park line along the valley of the Middle Fork of Kaweah River, and contains an area of more than 40 square miles. Where the mountains do not form natural barriers wire fences have been built, making it difficult for an elk to escape from this valley. The elk were obtained from Miller & Lux's ranch in Kern County, Cal. The first attempt, made in the fall of 1904, resulted in 2 elk reaching the park, 1 of which died afterwards. In October, 1905, better success was had, 20 head being landed in the park. The task of capturing them and transporting them proved to be a difficult one. It was found necessary to dehorn them before placing them in the cars, and several were injured by fighting each other or by dashing themselves against the sides of the cars. After reaching their destination 5 of the 20 died from injuries received. The others rapidly recovered from the effects of their trying trip, and when seen at numerous times during the last eight months have shown themselves to be in first-class condition. I have no doubt but that this herd will increase and that it will be a valuable addition to the game of the park.

Within a few years there has been found to exist a strong sentiment in favor of the preservation and propagation of the buffalo, or American bison. Many individuals and several societies are interested in this matter. For example, the American Bison Society, recently organized, has entered deliberately into a campaign for the preservation of the bison, through national cooperation and maintenance. I wish to call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the desirability of establishing a herd of buffaloes in that portion of the Sequoia Park in which the elk are now located. This area contains more than 40 square miles, is fenced where necessary, and rises from an altitude of about 1,100 feet to that of about 7,000 feet. Snow rarely falls in this valley below an altitude of about 4,000 feet. The valley was at a time before the park was established used as a cattle range. In the lower altitudes are found wild oats, wild rye, Indian wheat, and bunch grasses; in the the upper altitudes meadow grass is abundant; and bushes and shrubs are found everywhere. This area contains a large salt spring.

So far as I am able to learn, this location possesses the climatic and other conditions necessary for the preservation of the buffalo, and I am of the opinion that a herd once placed could maintain itself by grazing, and that there would be no maintenance expense to be considered. Buffaloes, male and female, can be obtained from the Allard herd in Montana at a cost of about $350 or $400 per head, including transportation. I do not know of any individuals or societies that could be relied upon to make gifts of buffaloes to this park or to the Government, and I therefore earnestly recommend that an effort be made to obtain an appropriation from Congress of $10,000 for the purchase, preservation, and propagation of the buffalo in the Sequoia National Park.

## METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The elevation above sea level at the headquarters camp is about 5,600 feet. Average daily record of temperatures taken at this camp at 6 o'clock a. m., at 12 o'clock noon, and at 6 o'clock p. m., for the month of July, 1906, was 60°, 81°, and 68° F., respectively; for the month of August, 56°, 79°, and 69°; for the month of September, 49°, 70°, and 59°. The highest temperature recorded during these months

was 88°, and the lowest 37°. During this time there were only five or six cloudy days and two insignificant rains. It is to be noted that this record pertains to the headquarters camp on Sequoia Creek. At the Alta Meadows there were cold rains and snow in the early part of September.

### TOURISTS.

An attempt was made to count the tourists visiting both parks, but the number could not be obtained accurately. About 700 tourists visited Sequoia Park and about 900 General Grant Park. The tourist season extends from about July 1 to about September 15. These numbers will undoubtedly be increased in the future. I have noted that the interested railroads are beginning to advertise the many attractions of the parks and contiguous territory.

### SEQUOIA TREES.

The Sequoia seedlings sent to Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., last year died during the winter. About 100 seedlings will be sent this year from General Grant Park to the Stanislaus Forest Reserve, Sonora, Cal., for transplanting and propagation. The experiment will be watched with interest.

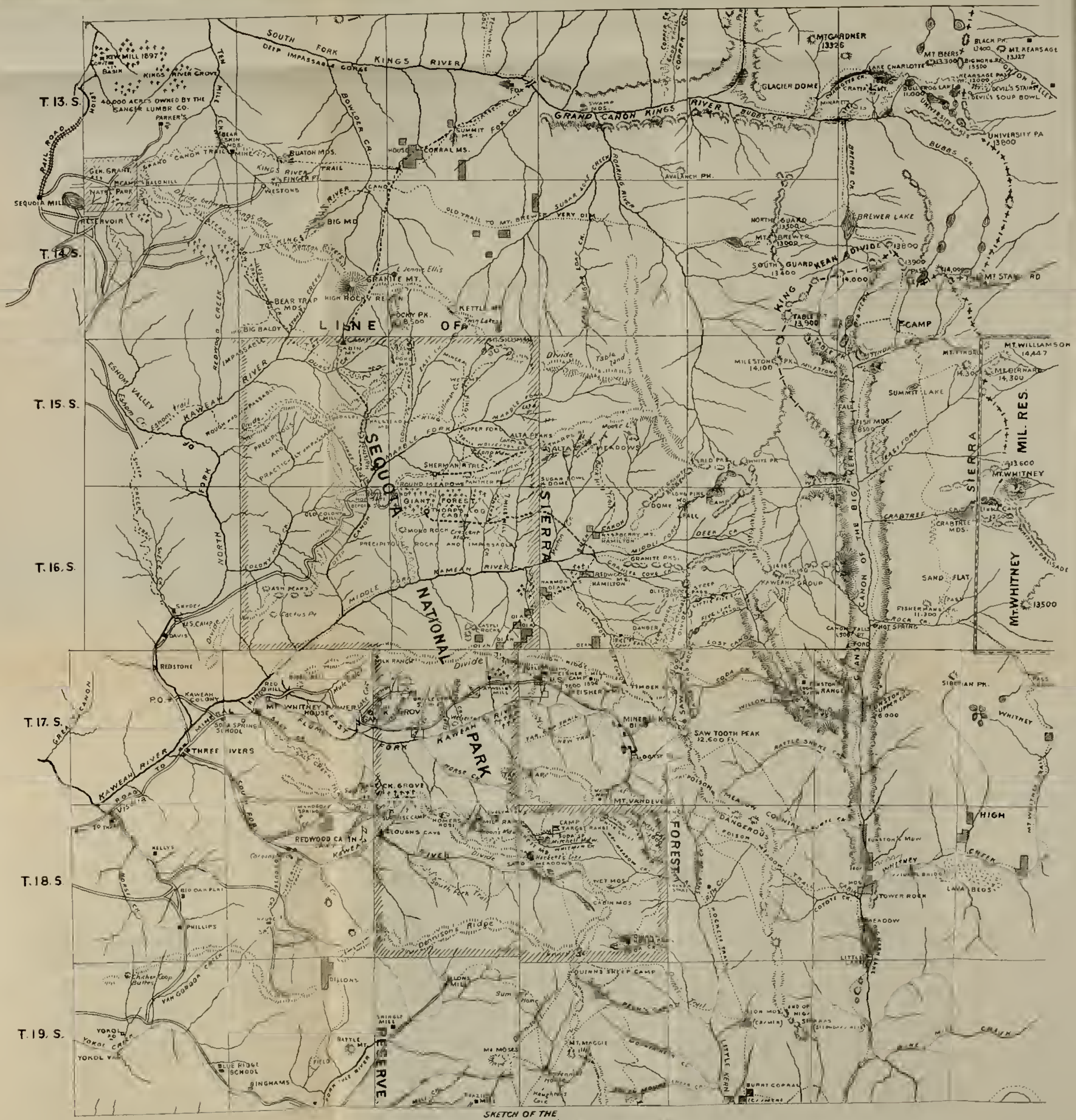
So far as known, there have been no acts of vandalism in connection with the Sequoia trees this year, and it is now generally understood by visitors that none will be permitted.

With due regard for the opinions of others, I hope I may be permitted to question the taste or propriety employed in attaching the names of men or women, either living or dead, to individual Sequoia trees. To me this practice seems particularly inappropriate.

Very respectfully,

KIRBY WALKER,
*Captain, Fourteenth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent*
*Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, D. C.*




*SKETCH OF THE*

## SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS
*and the*
## SIERRA FOREST RESERVE

*In their Immediate Vicinity*

*To Accompany Report of the*

*Acting Superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks*

*1906*



# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

ORTING, WASH., *October 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the conditions of affairs in and the management of the Mount Rainier National Park for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Tourist travel has increased, and it is probable that it will continue to do so in the future. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six visitors were known to enter the park. Of this number 543 camped therein for a period of three or more days. About five-sixths entered and left the park by way of the wagon road in the Nesqually Valley and visited Paradise Valley and vicinity. The remainder went to the Spray Park country and the Carbon River glacier. The eastern portion of the reservation is difficult of access and little known.

The two hotels in actual operation did not provide adequate accommodations for the tourists. The hotel conducted at Longmire Springs by the heirs of James Longmire, deceased, afforded sleeping room for about 30 guests. Mr. John Reese's camp at Theosophy Ridge, in Paradise Valley, was equipped with sleeping tents sufficient for about 30 guests. Inadequate hotel accomodations have been a serious detriment to the use of the reservation by the public. This condition will be considerably relieved by the hotel which was opened on leased land on the park on July 1, 1906, by the Tacoma Eastern Railway Company.

No animals were transported through the park, and no permit was issued for that purpose.

About 25 persons were in the park from time to time for the purpose of prospecting. Very few of these people were professional miners or prospectors. It appears from the records of the auditor of Pierce County that approximately 104 mining claims were located. Many of these locations seem to have been made in good faith, and in some instances traces of mineral were found and assessment work performed. There are no ore-producing, dividend-paying mines on or in the vicinity of the reservation, and there is little reason to believe that any part of the park contains mineral in paying quantities. In the event an application should be made for patent upon a mining claim within the park every precaution should be taken that not only the good faith of the claimant, but also the fact that the tract is actually a valuable mining property be established. The presence of prospectors has not added materially to the difficulty of caring for the reservation. They seem on the whole to be careful of their fires, and to desire to comply with the regulations.

Of the five main trails, known, respectively, as the White River trail, Carbon River trail, Spray Park trail, Indian Henry trail, and Paradise trail, none are in good condition. The old Indian Henry trail was relocated and greatly improved by Ranger McCullough. A bridge across the Nesqually River was constructed on the Paradise trail by the forest rangers, with some volunteer assistance from people interested. It was designed for temporary use pending the completion of the Government road. Although roughly built and not altogether safe, it has been a great convenience to the public. The only wagon road in the park extends from the west boundary to Longmire Springs. This road crosses and recrosses the south boundary of the park, and its general course is followed by the right of way of the Government road now in process of construction. It is in very bad condition. In the spring of 1906 it became practically impassable by wagon. Some temporary repairs were made by the Tacoma Eastern Railway Company for the purpose of hauling material to be used in the construction of their hotel near Longmire Springs.

Grazing was confined to a few head of pack and saddle animals and milch cows kept under permit by Mr. John Reese at his hotel. For the convenience of tourists this should be permitted, but I do not think the number should be increased or the privilege extended to other applicants. The area frequented by tourists is small, and it is upon this area only that people are likely to wish to pasture their horses. The few head of horses brought in by travelers and prospectors for their own use do no particular damage, but the regular grazing of bands of stock would result in serious injury to the vegetation. Horses kept in connection with hotels and rented to tourists should be fed upon hay and grain, and there is commonly no reason why this can not be done. The remote location of Mr. Reese's tent hotel makes an exception to this rule admissible.

Large game, particularly the mountain goat, has become more numerous and has been frequently seen in Paradise Park. An investigation of reports that deer were frequently killed in certain parts of the Nesqually and White River watersheds showed that the places referred to were not within the boundaries of the national park, but were within the adjoining forest reserve. I have, however, reason to suspect that, in the absence of the ranger, deer were killed in the park near the Mowich River, and that the Cowlitz Indians make occasional hunting expeditions up the Muddy Fork Ridge to the high alpine country between and below the Cowlitz and White River glaciers. This can probably be prevented by a more extended and continuous patrol. The boundaries of the park are now being surveyed, and their definite establishment will greatly facilitate protection of the game.

The services of two rangers and one guard were necessary in order to protect the reservation from fire and trespass. These men were detailed from the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve service. Throughout July and August and the first part of September they were employed almost continuously upon the park. During the rest of the year only such patrol was maintained as seemed absolutely necessary. To thoroughly enforce the regulation which prohibits hunting and trapping one ranger should be on duty on the park throughout the year. From July 1 to September 15, which is the season of fire and tourist

travel, he should be assisted by two other competent men. The correspondence connected with, and the general supervision of the park was in charge of the supervisor of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve.

Numerous applications to be allowed to carry firearms in the park were received. It was not always possible to consider them promptly, as the forest supervisor in charge was often absent from his headquarters. Authority to allow or deny applications for gun permits should be extended to such rangers as might be designated by the supervisor. If practicable, a form for gun permits should be issued by the Department. It should be in the form of an agreement specifying that the applicant agrees to assist in fighting forest fire and to inform the ranger of any violation of the rules which may pass under his observation. No permits were issued to carry firearms on those parts of the reservation known as Indian Henry's Hunting Ground and Paradise Valley.

While there are considerable tracts on which the trees were killed by fire many years before the creation of the park, the timber is on the whole in a thrifty condition. There are some instances of tree disease; *Abies lasiocarpa* and *Tsuga mertensiana* are frequently attacked by a fungus or injured by some other cause which affects the leaves, but I do not think there is reason to apprehend any serious damage to these species; *Pinus monticola* is attacked by a borer which is quite capable of doing serious damage. This insect seems to be increasing, but I do not know of any way by which its depredations can be checked.

Upon the completion of the Government road it is probable that there will be a desire to take automobiles into the park. The presence of these contrivances would be a source of great annoyance and some danger to the public generally. It may be that the use of hired automobiles will eventually be the cheapest method by which to travel through the park, but until this condition obtains they should be prohibited.

Several neglected camp fires were extinguished by the rangers. These fires had not, however, spread and no damage was anywhere done to the park by reason of forest fire. During the month of August the fire danger in the park is very great. An unextinguished camp fire may in a few hours spread over a large area and be entirely beyond control. The danger is the greater for the reason that while well understood by the rangers and by settlers living near the park it is not commonly appreciated by the tourists.

I have to recommend the employment of a ranger by the Department of the Interior to be on duty throughout the year and to act in cooperation with the officers of the Forest Service, and also that an emergency fund of $300, to be expended in fighting forest fires which may occur, be set aside from appropriations made for the protection of the park. I have also to recommend that the existing trails to Spray Park, the Carbon River Glacier, and Indian Henry's Hunting Ground be repaired, and if necessary relocated.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, setting aside a portion of certain lands in the State of Washington as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and to be known and designated as Mount Rainier National Park, it is hereby ordered that—

1. No person shall cut, break, remove, impair, or interfere with any trees, shrubs, plants, growing timber, curiosities, wonders, or other objects of interest on the Government lands in the park, and all of the same shall be retained in their natural condition. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel, but fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when no longer required.

2. The hunting or killing, wounding or capturing, of any bird or wild animal on the Government lands in the park, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. Firearms will only be permitted in the reservation on the written permission of the acting superintendent thereof.

3. Fishing in the waters within the park with nets, seines, traps, or the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden by law.

4. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park, except as hereinafter provided, without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

5. The lands in the park are subject to the operation of the mineral-land laws of the United States, but prospectors or miners shall not be permitted to injure or destroy or interfere with the retention in their natural condition of any timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park outside the boundaries of their respective mining claims duly located and held under the mining laws.

6. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted on the Government lands within the limits of the park.

8. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

9. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate this order, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or acting superintendent of the park.

10. The acting superintendent of the park is authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the reservation and enforce the provisions of this order and of the act of Congress aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

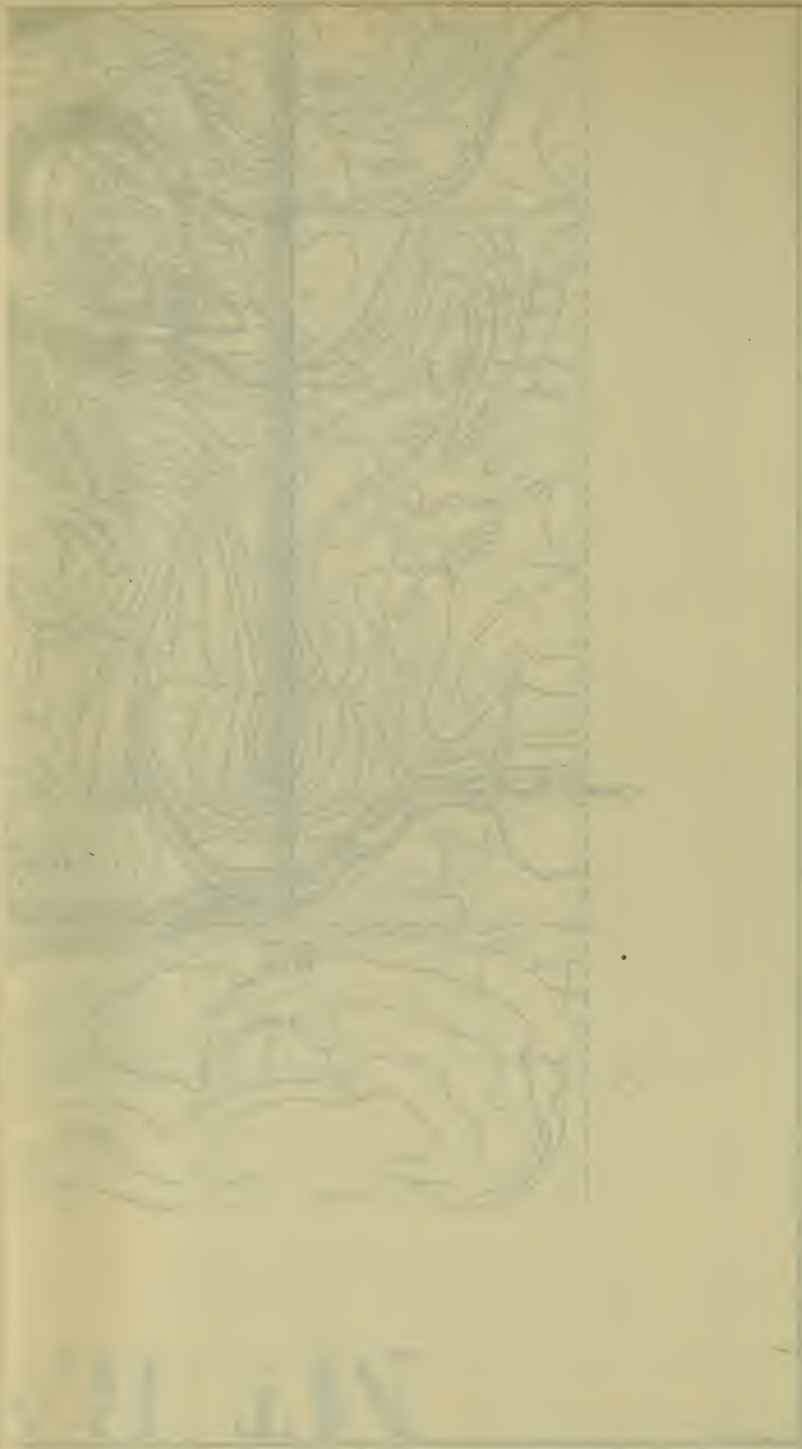
G. F. ALLEN,
*Forest Supervisor in Charge.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# Mt RANIER NATIONAL PARK
## WASHINGTON.

Created under Act approved March 2, 1899





# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
*Crater Lake, Oreg., October 1, 1906.*

SIR: Complying with your instructions by letter of June 30, 1906, I transmit herewith a report of the condition of affairs in and of the management of Crater Lake National Park from the 1st day of July, 1905, to the close of the tourist season of the present year in the park.

The period of time from the 1st day of July, 1905, to the 1st of October of the same year, was included in my last annual report of October 1, 1905, and to make this report complete according to instructions, I quote from said report, to wit:

On the 1st day of July, 1905, on request of the Department, a post-office was established in the park, at the head of Anna Creek, the name of which is Crater Lake.

On the 1st day of July, 1905, residence in the park for the season was established, and having been authorized by wire of date of July 1, 1905, to expend $300 in the completion of the road from the head of Anna Creek to the rim of the crater, work on the same was commenced on the 7th day of July and completed on the 19th of August.

The road as completed is a comfortable one to travel over, being of easy grade, the steepest of which is 10 per cent, smooth and as straight as it was practicable to make it. There is very little, if any, travel over the old road to the lake.

Authority was granted by Department letter of July 26, 1905, to expend the sum of $500 on the construction of the road from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge, and immediately upon the completion of the new road above mentioned, work on the road from Whitehorse was started and has been prosecuted continuously to the present time.

On June 12, 1905, authority was granted to purchase a surveyor's compass and a level for laying out and grading the roads in the park, and accordingly said instruments were purchased and have been used to good advantage in the location and grading of the last-mentioned new road—that from Whitehorse to Anna Creek bridge—the main portions of the steeper parts of this road being run on a grade which is 12 inches to the rod, only one place being as steep as a 10 per cent grade, or 19.8 inches to the rod, while there are parts of the old road over the steep summit which this new road eliminates that are from 3 feet to 3 feet 10 inches to the rod, ascertained by actual measurement. About 1 mile of this new road has been opened though not completed.

Having been authorized by Department letter of date of July 26, 1905, to expend the sum of $550, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the purchase of lumber, building material, and shingles, including the hauling of the same, to be used in the construction of an office and residence building, and to store the same in a safe and suitable place during the winter, in accordance with instructions, there has been purchased for the said office and residence building 22,509 feet of lumber and 16,000 shingles.

At the beginning of the present season all of the property belonging to the park, consisting of the tools and implements, a small amount of bridge lumber which was left over from last year, the wagon, and the boat, were found to be in a reasonably good state of preservation and in fairly good condition for use, though the boathouse, as during the preceding winter, was wrecked and the boat slightly though not materially injured.

The tools for road work having now been used three seasons are practically worn out; four crowbars and two sledge hammers are all there are now of any value.

There have been no applications for permits for transporting loose stock over the reserve during the season.

No stock has been found trespassing upon the park lands excepting one small flock of sheep, which was immediately removed.

No stock has been brought in upon the park lands excepting such as was necessary for use by those coming into or passing through the park.

The season has been one of unusual dryness and a considerable number of almost uncontrollable forest fires have broken out in the park during the summer, but by the utmost vigilance and hard work they have been prevented from doing any considerable damage to the growing timber. A portion of the time during the latter part of July and through August, to prevent these fires from spreading to uncontrollable proportions, it was necessary to fight them during the nighttime as well as the day with all of the force available. These fires have not been, as might be supposed, the result of carelessness of campers, but have been caused by lightning striking the trees and running down the trunks into the collections of débris at the roots of the same.

On the afternoon of the 20th of July, by an electrical storm which past over the park on that day, there were no less than eight forest fires started in a period of time not exceeding twenty minutes. However, there are at this date no fires in the park. Having had, during the latter part of September, a considerable amount of rain and some snow, the fires have been completely extinguished. As there has to this time been no register provided in which visitors and tourists could register their names, it is impossible to give, only approximately, the number of visitors to the park during the season, but from the information I have been able to obtain I should estimate the number at 1,200 to 1,400 coming into and passing through the park during the season, and parties of visitors and campers are still at this time coming and going.

In the last annual report estimates were submitted of the cost of the necessary improvements for the fiscal year 1906, aggregating $7,918, but as for the preceding year only $3,000 was appropriated to cover the expense of every kind in the administration of the affairs of the park.

This amount, as has been previously reported, is inadequate to a good administration and wholly insufficient for making the improvements that should be made during any one year.

It should be borne in mind that the territory embraced within the boundaries of the Crater Lake National Park, owing to its high and mountainous character and its distance from the settled valleys and the consequent lack of any improvements prior to its being made a national park, and in view of the very small appropriations which have been made for its protection and improvement, is still in a very primitive condition, and that more liberal appropriations were made in the beginning to the end that we might be able to make the most absolutely necessary improvements, then smaller appropriations would be sufficient to make the necessary repairs and maintain a good administration of the affairs of the reserve.

We have, as has been stated in this report, some unfinished improvements that should be carried on to completion, and in order that this may be done it will be absolutely necessary that a better appropriation should be made for the fiscal year of 1907.

After submitting my annual report on the 1st day of October, 1905, in accordance with instructions previously received, I continued the construction work on the road from the head of Anna Creek, the present site of the post-office, "Crater Lake," until the 26th of the month, but under some difficulty on account of the stormy condition of the weather, when, the funds having become exhausted, I at that date discontinued the work on the road, and there being some snow on the ground and the weather being stormy and disagreeable, after having taken the flooring from all of the bridges in the park to prevent them from being broken down by the weight of the snow, properly housing the boat, and storing the tools and implements for the winter, I moved my camp to the ranch at the foot of the mountain, the "Boothby place," and from there I continued a constant patrol of the park lands by going in and back from this temporary headquarters, and at the same time I finished hauling and storing in a safe and suitable place for the winter the lumber and shingles to be used in the construction of an office and residence in the park.

This work having been completed, which practically concludes the construction work for the season, I continued the patrol in the park until the 18th day of November, at which time the snow became so deep it was impossible to do so longer, and for the same reason all travel over any of the park lands having been discontinued for the winter, I moved on that date, November 18, to my winter quarters at Klamath Falls.

During the winter months there was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the mountains, which of course included the National Park.

During the spring months, to and including June, I continued to make occasional visits to the park, and in the meantime, on the 24th day of May, upon your instructions, I purchased from the Iowa Lumber and Box Company, of Medford, Oreg., the necessary doors and windows to be used in the construction of the office and residence in the reserve, and at the same time purchased from Nicholson & Platt, also of Medford, nails, locks, and other hardware necessary to the construction of the building.

On the 1st day of July, this year, by order of the honorable Postmaster-General, a regular mail service between Fort Klamath and Crater Lake was established, the first trip with the mail being made on the 4th of July with great difficulty on account of the snow remaining yet deep in places and there being a great many fallen trees and logs in the roads.

On the 12th day of July, upon your authority, I began hauling the lumber from where I had it stored during the winter into the park, to be used in the building of an office and residence for the use of the superintendent, and at the same time cut out what logs and fallen trees it was absolutely necessary to take out to get through with the lumber, and continued the said work until the 19th of the month, when, under your instructions by wire, that date, I employed a suitable number of hands and proceeded to take out the obstructions to the roads and place them in fairly good condition for travel, and at the same time continued the hauling of the lumber and shingles with all possible haste.

Upon your instructions by wire of date July 12 I also had the doors, windows, nails, and other building supplies hauled from Medford, Oreg., and employed carpenters to construct the house.

Upon authority from your office of date July 19, I purchased the paint and lime and other supplies necessary to the completion of the house and some blasting powder to be used on the roads in the reserve.

On the 24th day of July the first construction work was done on the office and residence in the park, and was continued and carried on with all possible speed until the carpenter work was completed on the 5th day of September, and in the meantime, on the 11th day of August, I employed a painter, who also carried on his branch of the work as fast as was practicable, in the effort to have it completed, if possible, before the fall rains should set in, and finished on the 30th day of September.

The house is now practically completed, and the superintendent and his family have moved in and are quite comfortably situated, as compared with the very long term they have had camping while superintending the affairs of the park.

Since receiving authority by wire from your office of date September 10, I have continued the construction work on the new road to Whitehorse to the present time, but a considerable amount of work yet remains to be done to open it and put it in proper condition for travel.

As there has not to this time been any register provided in which visitors and tourists could register their names when coming into the park, it would be impossible to give the exact number visiting and camping in the reserve during the season, but from the best information I have been able to obtain I would approximately estimate the number at from 1,600 to 1,800 coming into and passing through the park during the tourist season of this year.

One permit has been issued to transport loose stock through the reserve to E. S. Marsters, of Douglas County, Oreg.; the herd consisted of 1,200 Angora goats, and their destination was Roseburg, Oreg., 150 miles northwest of the park.

There are four roads and three trails in the reserve. The road from the south line of the park to the Crater Lake post-office is in fairly good condition for travel, but much improvement could and should be made upon it. The same condition exists in regard to the road leading from the post-office to the rim of the crater.

Only what repair work was necessary to place these roads in reasonably fair condition for travel has been done this season, but they should still be widened in many places, smoothed out, and some of the bridges should have extensive repairs.

The old road to the crater is not in good condition, but it is very little traveled, and when the new road to Whitehorse shall have been completed, there will be no necessity of keeping it up. I would not recommend any permanent improvements on it.

The road from the west line of the reserve toward the crater is not in good condition, and should have substantial and permanent improvements made upon it.

Of the principal trails in the park, the one leading from the rim of the crater down to the water of the lake is the one that is, by far, the most used, and now is and always has been in very bad and, in some places, dangerous condition, and should have substantial and extensive improvements made upon it.

The other two trails, the one leading along the rim of the crater and the one to Bybee Creek, are not so much used, but should be improved. There should be two more trails built in the park, one to the summit of Glacier Peak and one to Scott Peak.

The improvements that should be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and which are indispensible to a good administration and management of the affairs of the park and necessary to carry out the objects for which the reserve was created, are as follows, to wit:

For the protection from the storms of the horses and teams that it is necessary to keep to do the work in the park, there should be a barn and stable built. The cost of a suitable building for this purpose would be $500. Fencing necessary for lot, including barn, $150.

Owing to the fact that the headquarters in the park are 12 or 13 miles from the nearest farm where hay for the horses can be procured, and there being an abundance of wild grass here for both hay and

pasture for the teams, and as we have as yet no means of preventing the animals from straying away into the mountains when turned out upon the grass, causing great inconvenience when again wanted for use, there should be a tract fenced in where hay could be cut for the purpose aforesaid and where the horses could be turned to pasture to prevent them from running away. This would cost $200.

For the purpose of cutting and curing hay for the teams used for work in the reserve a mower and hayrake should be provided, and would cost $120

As we have no place in which to store the tools and implements kept for road work and other purposes in the park in the winter and at other times when not in use, there should be a small, strong tool house built; this would cost $100.

As it is a distance of approximately 600 feet from the office and residence to the nearest spring of water, and that being in a gorge or canyon, it will be necessary to devise some means of raising the water so it will be reasonably convenient for domestic use. For this purpose a small hydraulic ram with the necessary water pipes should be purchased and installed; it would cost $200.

There should be a register with necessary supplies, also a suitable house in which to keep the same, provided, in which visitors and tourists should register their names when coming into the park; the cost of this improvement would be $150.

A short distance inside the crater, 8 or 10 rods below the rim, there is a high promontory of rock, called Victor Rock, where nearly all visitors go for a good view of the lake and surrounding country. At the summit of this rock and where many people congregate it is rough and craggy and some parts of it slope or incline toward the lake. Below this summit and toward the lake the walls are vertical—in fact it hangs over for almost 1,000 feet above the water. This is one of the most prominent and probably most frequented points on the crater rim, and owing to the character of this rock, or promontory of rock, there is more or less danger of accident or even loss of life, and as a protection against danger to those who congregate at this point there should be a strong iron railing placed along the outer edge of this rock; this could be done for $150.

For a road plow, a hillside scraper, and other tools for road and bridge work which it is necessary to have, it would require an outlay of $100.

In regard to the matter of improvements and extension of roads in the park it is proper to state that in the spring of each year the roads are found to be washed out in many places, and deep ruts are cut by the heavy rains and waters of the melting snows and obstructed by fallen trees, logs, stones, and brush, and the repairing alone requires a considerable amount of labor. In many places the roads are in bad condition by being partially overgrown by brush, which should be cut away and the roads otherwise improved. It would cost $400 to put the road from the south line of the park to Crater Lake, the post-office, in proper condition.

There should be an expenditure of $400 in making necessary improvements on the road from Crater Lake post-office to the rim of the crater.

The road from the west line of the park to Whitehorse has never had any improvement work done upon it; it is washed out, is sidling,

crooked, and rough. It should have $300 expended upon it in making the necessary repairs and improvements.

The necessary improvements at Whitehorse would cost $150. The grading up and cutting drains and building culverts in the swampy piece of road west of Whitehorse would cost $300.

The necessary expenditure for completion of the road from Crater Lake to Whitehorse will be $800.

As has been previously stated and described in my last annual report of October 1, 1905, the banks inside the crater are very precipitous, and the vertical elevation above the lake is 1,000 feet.

There is but one route by which the water of the lake can be reached; it leads from the summit to the water's edge and is very steep, crooked, and in many places dangerous, so much so that only the stronger individuals are able to make the descent and ascent, and many are thus deprived of the pleasures of the trip to the water. A trip down into the crater to the lake is one of the chief attractions of a visit to the park, and it is urgently necessary that better facilities for making this trip be provided.

A climb down and up over this trail when it is at its best is as hard a climb as people are able to make, but nearly all visitors and tourists in the park are disappointed if they do not make this trip; and it will require a considerable amount of work and expense to put it in only fairly good and safe condition. It should be widened out and straightened, and in many places steps should be cut in the stone and hard earth, and a small, strong cable should be stretched along the trail on the lower side to make it safe and to assist in climbing down and up the crater wall. Six hundred dollars would be required to make this much-needed improvement.

Mount Scott, or Scott Peak, on the rim of the crater in the southeastern portion of the park, is the loftiest peak in the reserve, being 9,122 feet above sea level and 2,883 feet above the surface of the lake. It is a point of grand scenic beauty; it is also very subject to forest fires, but there being no road or trail from any other point in the park it is almost inaccessible.

There should be a good horse trail opened from the wagon road to the rim of the crater to this interesting point. It would require an expenditure of $250 to open and build this trail.

Also the opening and building of a good trail from the "Camp Ground" on the rim to the summit of Glacier Peak, 8,227 feet above sea level and 1,988 feet immediately above the waters of the lake on the west rim of this once mighty caldron, is an improvement to the facilities for traveling about in the reserve that should be made. Two hundred dollars represents the amount required for this purpose.

For repairs on bridges on the roads now existing in the park and on new roads to be opened, 15,000 feet of bridge lumber will be required during the next fiscal year, which will cost at the sawmill $150, and the hauling of the same will cost $150, making a necessary expenditure on this account of $300.

For use in the repairing of bridges on the roads now existing and in the construction of new bridges on roads to be opened, there will be needed nails, spikes, bolts, and other hardware to the amount of $100.

As has been stated in previous reports on this subject, there exists great necessity for assistance in patrolling the park. During the summer months the duties of the superintendent are multitudinous, and a

great deal of time is required in properly superintending the improvement work and other affairs of the park.

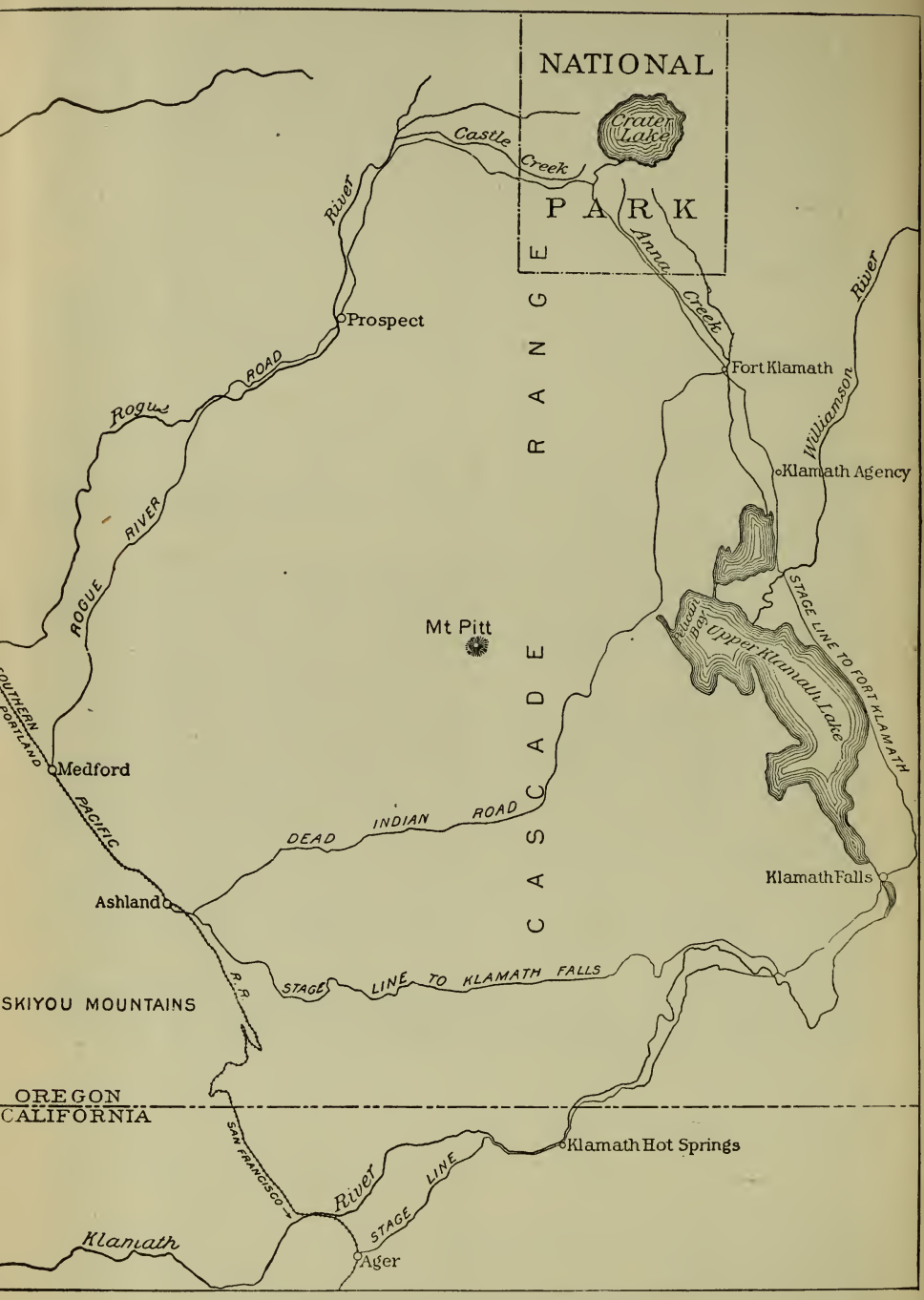
As a precautionary measure against the trespassing of loose stock upon the park lands, for the prevention of the cutting of any of the green and growing timber at the camping places or other portions of the reserve, and for the prevention of the violation of any of the rules and regulations of the park, and for the extinguishing and suppression of forest fires in the reserve it is of the utmost importance that provision be made for the employing of at least two patrolmen or park rangers, whose duty it would be to act in a similar capacity to that of forest rangers in the forest reserves and to maintain a constant patrol in the park from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of October.

Sixty dollars per month would be reasonable compensation for this service, and I therefore place in this list of estimates as a necessary expenditure on this account, the item of $480 as the amount required to pay for the services of these greatly needed assistants for the four months during the dry season of the year.

The salary of the superintendent of the park is $1,000 per annum, and the allowance for keeping one additional horse for use in the park at $1 per day amounts to $365 a year; total, $1,365, which, together with the several amounts in the foregoing list of estimates of the cost of necessary improvements during the fiscal year of 1908, amounts in the aggregate to $7,315.

Having personally superintended each and every item of work and business pertaining to the protection and improvement of the park, including all improvement work of every kind, the regulation of the travel in and through the reserve, the camping, the prevention of any hunting or shooting in the park, the regulation of the fishing in any of the waters of the reserve, the observance of all the rules and regulations of the park, and being well acquainted with each and every locality in the reserve, and the importance of opening it up and improving it for the benefit of visitors and pleasure seekers, as well as for improving the facilities for its protection and improvement, I believe that each and every item contained in the accompanying list of estimates for necessary improvements during the fiscal year of 1908 are actually necessary, and the improvements should be made during the year, and, if made, the same would be a great improvement to it as a resort and pleasure ground, as well as adding greatly to the facilities for its management, protection, and improvement.

I therefore earnestly recommend that the sum of $7,315 be appropriated for the management, protection, and improvement of the Crater Lake National Park during the fiscal year of 1908.




Map showing routes to Crater Lake National Park.

*Estimates of appropriations required for the Crater Lake National Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barn and stable in park | $500 |
| Fence inclosing barn | 150 |
| Fencing tract for meadow and pasture | 200 |
| Mower and hayrake for use in park | 120 |
| Tool house | 100 |
| Hydraulic ram for raising water to office and residence | 200 |
| Register and supplies, and house for same | 150 |
| Safety railing on Victor rock | 150 |
| Tools for work in park | 100 |
| Improvement of road from south line of park to Crater Lake post-office | 400 |
| Improvement of road from Crater Lake post-office to rim of crater | 400 |
| Improvement of road from west line of park to Whitehorse | 300 |
| Improvements at Whitehorse | 150 |
| Improvement of swampy road east of Whitehorse | 300 |
| Completion of road from Crater Lake post-office to Whitehorse | 800 |
| Improvement of trail inside crater | 600 |
| Trail to Mount Scott | 250 |
| Trail to Glacier Peak | 200 |
| Bridge lumber, and hauling same | 300 |
| Hardware for bridges in park | 100 |
| Rangers in park | 480 |
| Salary of superintendent | 1,000 |
| Allowance for keeping one horse for use in the park | 365 |
| Total | 7,315 |

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. Arant,
*Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park.*

The Secretary of the Interior,
*Washington, D. C.*

122° 16'

122°

Townships Surveyed.
" Not Surveyed.
" Under Contract.

Entries approved for Patent
Entries under examination
Unperfected Claims.

43° 4'

T. 29

30

31

32

42° 48'

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

CRATER LAKE

Wizard Id

PUMICE DESERT

TIMBER CRATER 7642

RED CONE 7577

SPRING 6461

LLAO ROCK 8146

PALISADES 7000

GLACIER PK 8227

THE WATCHMAN 8125

RED CLOUD CLIFF 8051

SCOTT PEAK 9122

MERR MTCH 6782

CAMPGROUND

CATHEDRAL PEAK 8173

SUTTON CLIFF 8223

VICTOR CLIFF

Sand Cr.

Silln

CRATER PEAK 7425

Annie Cr.

R. 4.

5

6

7 1/2

122° 16'

122°



# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
*Hot Springs, Ark., July 31, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report covering the operations of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The revenues derived from this reservation are received from water and ground rents and sales of Government lots when authorized. By the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1877, and June 16, 1880, all funds received from sale of Government lots, water and ground rents, are set apart and held as a special fund for the operation, care, and improvement of the permanent reservation under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The collections of water and ground rents are made quarterly, being payable in advance during the first five days of each quarter, and are remitted to the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., to be placed to the credit of the fund for the "protection and improvement of the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas." The water rents for the year have yielded the sum of $16,965. The ground rents are from the Arlington Hotel Company and the Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Company, and amount to $2,783.33.

There are 24 bath-house lessees, operating 596 tubs, at $30 per tub per annum; also 1 horse pool, at $120 per annum.

The following table indicates the various houses under lease, together with the tubbage, and the amount received therefor, and also the leases under which ground rents are collected:

RECEIPTS.

| Name of bath house. | Tubs. | Amount. | Name of bath house. | Tubs. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arlington | 58 | $1,740.00 | Rector | 12 | $360.00 |
| Majestic | 20 | 600.00 | Rockafellow | 18 | 540.00 |
| Eastman | 63 | 1,890.00 | St. Joseph's Infirmary | 10 | 300.00 |
| Great Northern | 19 | 570.00 | Superior | 16 | 480.00 |
| Hale | 26 | 780.00 | Waverly | 20 | 600.00 |
| Horse Shoe | 30 | 900.00 | Crystal | 12 | 360.00 |
| Imperial | 25 | 750.00 | Simon Cooper (horse pool, 6 months) | | 60.00 |
| Hot Springs | 16 | 480.00 | New York Hotel Co. (extra water) | | 30.00 |
| Lamar | 40 | 1,200.00 | Arlington Hotel Co. (ground rent) | | 2,500.00 |
| Magnesia | 30 | 900.00 | Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co. (35 months) | | 283.33 |
| Maurice | 24 | 720.00 | | | |
| Moody (6 months) | 14 | 210.00 | | | |
| Ozark | 26 | 780.00 | | | |
| Ozark Sanatorium (Cheshire) | 10 | 285.00 | | | |
| Palace | 23 | 690.00 | | | |
| Park | 40 | 1,200.00 | Total | | 19,748.33 |
| Rammelsberg | 18 | 540.00 | | | |

The Alhambra Bath House water rents were remitted during this year as the new house has not yet been completed.

Simon Cooper commenced paying water rents January 1, 1906.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements covering all amounts paid on account of salaries, incidental expenses, improvements, regular and fixed charges, together with the amounts disbursed by the Department, as evidenced by vouchers and pay rolls, have been as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries during the year: | | |
| Superintendent | $2,500.00 | |
| Clerk and assistant to superintendent | 1,200.00 | |
| Messenger at superintendent's office | 180.00 | |
| | | $3,880.00 |
| Manager at the free bath house | 1,020.00 | |
| Head male attendant at free bath house | 660.00 | |
| Male attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | |
| Male attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | |
| Female attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | |
| Female attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | |
| | | 3,120.00 |
| Reservation waterman | 900.00 | |
| Policeman on the reservation | 600.00 | |
| Policeman on the reservation | 600.00 | |
| | | 2,100.00 |
| Salary of 8 foresters and gardeners, at $540 per annum | | 4,320.00 |
| Special officer, authorized by the Department for temporary employment, served seven months and twenty-four days | | 585.00 |
| Special physician, authorized by the Department for temporary employment at free bath house for three months | | 225.00 |
| Amount disbursed on account of incidental expenses, such as repairs to buildings, springs, fountains, fuel, lights, city water for buildings, sprinkling, etc., garden hose, lawn mowers, ice, horse feed, shoeing and bedding, tools, sand, cement, plumbers' supplies, etc | | 2,766.48 |
| Total amount disbursed from this Office | | 16,996.48 |
| Amount disbursed by the Department for improvements on account of appropriation by act of Congress | | 6,000.00 |
| Amount disbursed by the Department for improvements from the Hot Springs Reservation fund | | 2,655.04 |
| Amount disbursed by the superintendent | | 16,996.48 |
| Total amount disbursed | | 25,651.52 |
| Balance to the credit of the Hot Springs Reservation fund, June 30, 1906 | | 6,762.77 |

## BATH HOUSES.

There are 25 leases of hot-water franchises from this department, 11 on the permanent reservation and 14 off the reservation, fairly well distributed to serve the public. The houses are constructed upon various lines of architectural design, and contain varying degrees of equipment. In my opinion many of them do not measure up to the standard of requirements demanded by the public, either in equipment or efficiency of service, or scientific methods of bathing. My views on this subject have heretofore been given in former reports, and in my judgment as cogent as ever. The total amount received last year for baths was $184,646.30. The total number of paid baths was 596,647, and the total number of complimentary baths given by the various houses was 14,819.

The different individuals and corporations now holding leases for hot-water privileges from the Government reservation, also ground leases, together with the date and expiration of said leases, is given in the following table:

| Name of bath house. | Lessee. | Tubs. | Date of lease. | Expiration of lease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | Alhambra Bath House Co | 24 | Feb. 28, 1894 | Feb. 28, 1914 |
| Arlington | Arlington Hotel Co | 58 | Mar. 3, 1892 | Mar. 2, 1912 |
| Majestic | Avenue Hotel Co | 20 | Jan. 1, 1903 | Dec. 31, 1912 |
| Ozark Sanitorium | Butterick Publishing Co | 10 | Sept. 16, 1905 | Sept. 15, 1907 |
| Eastman | New York Hotel Co | 63 | May 12, 1892 | May 12, 1912 |
| Great Northern | Fannie G. Williamson | 19 | May 25, 1897 | May 15, 1912 |
| Hale | Roots & Eastman | 26 | Jan. 1, 1893 | Dec. 31, 1907 |
| Horse Shoe | D. Fellows Platt | 30 | Jan. 1, 1895 | Dec. 31, 1909 |
| Hot Springs | C. H. V. and G. M. Smith | 16 | Jan. 1, 1903 | Dec. 31, 1912 |
| Imperial | Fred N. Rix and Mary E. Barns | 25 | Jan. 1, 1892 | Dec. 31, 1906 |
| Lamar | M. C. Tombler and G. H. Buckstaff | 40 | Jan. 1, 1897 | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| Magnesia | Chas. B. Platt | 30 | Jan. 1, 1895 | Dec. 31, 1909 |
| Maurice | Maurice, Convers and Maurice | 24 | Jan. 1, 1897 | Dec. 31, 1916 |
| Ozark | F. P. Sorrells and F. B. Latta | 26 | Jan. 1, 1904 | Jan. 1, 1914 |
| Palace | Samuel W. Fordyce | 23 | Jan. 12, 1893 | Dec. 31, 1906 |
| Park | Park Hotel Co | 40 | May 12, 1892 | May 12, 1912 |
| Rector | Elias W. Rector | 12 | Apr. 16, 1904 | Apr. 15, 1914 |
| Rockafellow | Mahala J. Rockafellow | 18 | July 1, 1901 | June 30, 1916 |
| St. Joseph's Infirmary | Sister Scholastica | 10 | Feb. 1, 1904 | Feb. 1, 1914 |
| Superior | Robert Proctor and R. A. Simpson | 16 | Sept. 15, 1896 | Sept. 14, 1906 |
| Waverly | New Waverly Hotel Co | 20 | Mar. 24, 1893 | Mar. 24, 1913 |
| Rammelsberg | Jeanette Hogaboom, Aaron H. and Milo R. Buckstaff. | 18 | Jan. 1, 1899 | Jan. 1, 1909 |
| Moody | Nicholas M. Moody | 14 | July 1, 1900 | June 30, 1910 |
| Crystal | M H. Jodd and A. P. Aldrich | 12 | Aug. 1, 1903 | Aug. 1, 1913 |
| Horse Pool | Simon Cooper | ..... | Oct. 30, 1902 | Oct. 30, 1907 |
| Ground Lease | Arlington Hotel Co | ..... | Mar. 3, 1892 | Mar. 2, 1912 |
| Ground Lease | Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co. | ..... | Sept. 1, 1903 | Sept. 1, 1913 |

*Table of rates for course of 21 baths and for single baths.*

| Name of bath house. | Twenty-one baths. | Single bath. | Name of bath house. | Twenty-one baths. | Single bath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arlington | $10.00 | $0.50 | Ozark | $4.00 | $0.25 |
| Alhambra | 5.00 | .30 | Ozark Sanitorium | 6.00 | .35 |
| Majestic | 7.00 | .40 | Park | 10.00 | .50 |
| Eastman | 10.00 | .50 | Palace | 7.00 | .40 |
| Great Northern | 7.00 | .40 | Rockafellow | 6.00 | .35 |
| Hale | 7.00 | .40 | Rammelsberg | 3.00 | .20 |
| Horse Shoe | 5.00 | .30 | Superior | 6.00 | .35 |
| Hot Springs | 7.00 | .40 | St. Joseph's Infirmary | 6.00 | .35 |
| Imperial | 8.00 | .45 | Waverly | 6.00 | .35 |
| Lamar | 7.00 | .40 | Moody | 8.00 | .45 |
| Magnesia | 5.00 | .30 | Crystal (colored) | 5.00 | .30 |
| Maurice | 7.00 | .40 | Rector | 7.00 | .40 |

The above rates are fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, who also fixes the rate charged by the attendants, which is $3 per course of 21 baths, or 15 cents for a single bath in all bath houses, regardless of their rate. These rates are intended to be adjusted according to accommodations, equipment, and furnishings. I have made recommendations from time to time looking to a readjustment of these rates on more equitable lines, as I am convinced that the present rates are unequal in their advantages and have already caused some deviations from the established rate, which I fear will ultimately result in a rate war. I respectfully recommend that this matter receive early consideration.

## PERSONNEL OF RESERVATION FORCE.

There are 20 persons regularly employed on the Hot Springs Reservation, and all are carefully selected with reference to their fitness and

qualifications for the several positions filled by them. These appointments are made by the Secretary of the Interior on recommendation of the superintendent.

*Personnel of the force, with the compensation, duties, and Congressional district from which appointed.*

| Name, occupation, and duties. | Salary per year. | Congressional district. |
|---|---|---|
| Martin A. Eisele, superintendent | $2,500.00 | Sixth Arkansas. |
| B. Frank Bayley, clerk and assistant to the superintendent | 1,200.00 | Do. |
| James Hutchinson, messenger at superintendent's office | 180.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to act as messenger to the superintendent and have charge of the furnace and lights at the office and residence buildings, and of the barns. | | |
| J. H. Demby, manager free bath house | 1,020.00 | Do |
| Duties are to have general charge of the free bath house, receive applications for free baths, collect tickets, and see that the rules and regulations are carried out, together with such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the superintendent. | | |
| A. E. Torrence, head male attendant at free bath house | 660.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of bath tubs, pools, dressing rooms, etc., and see that the same are kept in a cleanly condition; also, to have charge of heating plant, electric motor, and pump which furnishes water supply, and to act as manager in his absence. | | |
| Martin Winn, male attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of the white men's bathing department and to keep the tubs, pools, and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition. | | |
| Samuel Clark, male attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of the colored men's bathing department and to keep the tubs, pools, and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition. | | |
| Sallie Buford, female attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of the white women's bathing department and to keep the tubs and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition. | | |
| Mattie Fielding, female attendant at free bath house | 360.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of the colored women's bathing department and to keep the tubs and dressing rooms in a cleanly and sanitary condition. | | |
| Christopher C. Cooper, policeman | 600.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have general supervision over all Government property, see that no stock or persons commit depredations on the reservation, observe and report all violations of Department rules and regulations, give general information to strangers concerning the reservation, make arrests when necessity requires, and alternate the night and day watch with the other policeman. | | |
| George Burrough, policeman | 600.00 | Do. |
| Duties same as other policeman. | | |
| Jonathan A. Jordan, waterman on the reservation | 900.00 | Do. |
| Duties are to have charge of the distribution of the hot water and see that each bath house gets the amount allotted to it and act as foreman of foresters and gardeners. | | |
| Patrick J. Dugan, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Peter Nelson, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| William F. Jennings, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Curry Suddeth, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Philander H. Bump, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Orville Cooper, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Charles Bray, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |
| Joseph Ussery, forester and gardener | 540.00 | Do. |

Duties of foresters and gardeners are to cultivate and care for shrubbery and flowers, keep up roads, drives, and walks, and make and maintain other improvements on the reservation under direction of the superintendent.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The formulation of rules and regulations for the government of the reservation has been deemed essential to establish order, discipline, uniformity, and regularity of conduct, and to add a measure of protection to the visitor and patron of the resort as well as the lessees. The proper enforcement of the rules and regulations presents an anomalous condition, viewed from a purely local standpoint. The lessees of water privileges from this Department are in possession of valuable

franchises, so valuable in fact that it would seem to follow as a natural consequence that a ready compliance with all rules would be given, and hearty cooperation and support of the Department would be yielded in all of its efforts to elevate the resort and protect its patrons, yet it is apparent that many of the lessees are not in sympathy or accord with the Department in many of its rules, treating the subject with the assumption of vested rights based upon the small consideration of the water rents paid the Government, who look upon the rules and regulations as an encroachment of their rights of conduct of their business, and whose sympathy and encouragement given the opponents of the Government indicates contempt for its rules and only yield a superficial, half-hearted compliance through fear of serious punishment or injury to their property interests.

The Government, after granting these valuable franchises and formulating its rules and regulations for the proper administration of the bathing interests, in order to obtain even the semblance of respect and observance of them is forced to maintain a police supervision requiring detective skill and constant vigilance; whereas an earnest, sincere, hearty cooperation on the part of the bath-house lessees would be of great assistance to the Government and would materially reduce violations of the laws. In justice to some of the lessees, I beg to say that they have yielded this support, and the above criticism does not apply to them; yet the fact that they do support the Government in maintaining its rules places them at a disadvantage in the race for business with their disloyal rivals, who covertly concentrate the drumming fraternity against them. The fact that the Department requires sworn evidence to convict of violations, and the further fact that violations are now consummated by adroit indirection, makes the preparation of cases against them extremely difficult. This, taken in connection with manifest indifference of the city or State authorities in either aiding the Government or enforcing their own laws and ordinances, has emboldened the drumming fraternity to resort to every means to circumvent the laws of Government, State, and city and have contested in the courts every step taken.

Notwithstanding this combined opposition, this Department, aided by the Visitors' Protective Association, has made substantial progress in the enforcement of its rules. The several suits in various forms against the superintendent and the Federal medical board brought in the United States district and circuit courts have been decided in favor of the Government except one, which case was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals upon appeal from the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas. This case, involving the validity of the law of Congress approved April 20, 1904, was argued and submitted at the June term of this court, held in the city of St. Paul, Minn., but no decision has yet been rendered by the court. If this decision is favorable to the Government all legal barriers will have been swept away and the field cleared for successful prosecutions of future infractions of the laws. The doubt and uncertainty of the legal status has operated to prevent an aggressive campaign against the drumming contingent.

Through the efforts of the Visitors' Protective Association the case involving the validity of what is known as the Gantt law, regulating the practice of medicine in Arkansas, has been declared valid by the supreme court of the State, thus strengthening the cause in the State

courts. In addition to this, the city council of the city of Hot Springs has passed ordinances in harmony with the Gantt law, conferring power on the police court to try cases involving drumming to doctors and to revoke the license of any physician convicted of drumming. Thus it will be seen that having ample laws which can be invoked for the suppression of the drumming evil that an earnest effort on the part of the city and State authorities in conjunction with the Federal machinery will practically destroy this vicious practice, that in its effects is the greatest blight upon the good name of this resort; but without this support and cooperation the efforts of the Government in trying to afford protection to the sick people who come here for relief will not accomplish its full purpose. As a means to the more effectual accomplishment of this end I beg to respectfully recommend the adoption of the revised set of rules and regulations submitted to the Department in my letter of January 22, 1906.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

In the act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes, under head of miscellaneous objects, Department of the Interior, provision is made for Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., as follows: "For filling up lakes in Whittington Lake Reserve Park, six thousand dollars."

I beg to report that under the above appropriation the lakes formerly existing in the above park have been filled up and converted into a part of the park proper. These lakes were originally designed to form an attractive, ornamental, and recreative feature of this park, and were completed in 1897, upon plans and specifications approved by the Department, and were to be supplied with water from the small arm of Hot Springs Creek which coursed through it, and from living springs which were developed in course of construction. This supply of water proved to be inadequate, however, to provide sufficient water to keep the lakes supplied with fresh water during certain portions of the year, when the streams ran low and evaporation, caused by the sun's rays, was greatest, causing thereby a stagnation which was considered prejudicial to the health of the residents of that part of the city, who petitioned the board of health for the abatement of their use as lakes, and requested the Department to convert them into a part of the park proper. Recognizing the force of these continual requests, I had the honor to recommend, in my several annual reports, that their request be granted, and that an appropriation be asked for whereby the work could be accomplished.

The completion of this work has eliminated a constant source of dissemination of malarial and other miasmatic fevers, which has added materially to the healthfulness of the residents of that locality, besides removing a detrimental influence on property interests. This is considered especially true since the promulgation of the mosquito theory of the dissemination of various diseases, as the lakes were considered mere propagating beds of mosquitoes and foul miasmatic odors. The work consumed the entire appropriation, which fell a trifle short of accomplishing the fill; but this has been completed by the regular force.

In addition to the above work, which was accomplished through direct appropriation by act of Congress, I was authorized by Department let-

ter of February 9, 1906, to expend the sum of $2,800 from the Hot Springs Reservation fund as follows:

For painting Government property, $2,000; repairs to superintendent's residence building,$175; repairs to superintendent's office building and purchase of linoleum, $350; repairs to pavilions, keeper's house, bridges, etc., Whittington Lake Park, $275.

Under the allotment for painting I beg to report that the superintendent's residence building, barns, greenhouses, superintendent's office building, and all pavilions, keeper's house, fences, bridges, etc., at Whittington Lake Park have been thoroughly painted in durable and ornamental harmonizing colors on the exterior, while the interior of the free bath house has been thoroughly painted throughout the entire building, as well as all exterior wood and iron work, including the metallic and asbestos roofing; all painting originally estimated for has been done with the exception of the exterior brickwork of the free bath house, which we deemed advisable to pass for some future consideration. The total amount expended from this allotment was $1,668.51.

Under the allotment for repairs to superintendent's office building, purchase of linoleum, etc., I beg to report that the large room of this building, formerly occupied with machinery of the original pumping station has been fitted up in harmony with the balance of the office rooms and made available for office purposes, and the old, insanitary carpets have been replaced with linoleum. Amount expended of this allotment, $349.30.

The repairs at superintendent's residence building include new approaches and repairs to verandas, consuming the entire allotment.

The repairs to property in Whittington Lake Park include repairs to keeper's house, pavilions, bridges, and fences, consuming $272.23 of the allotment.

Besides the improvements enumerated above, many minor repairs have been made during the year by the regular force, much of which is caused by the original equipment having been of a temporary character or of material subject to decay and consequent lack of durability, thereby causing our force the necessity of doing most of the work over again, using proper material to guarantee future wear.

## FREE BATH HOUSE.

In my report for 1905 I had the honor to refer to this institution in part as follows:

The successful operation of this institution is an annoying and perplexing problem. In my annual report of last year I had the honor to refer to this matter as follows:

"The act of Congress approved December 16, 1878, provides 'that the superintendent shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of free baths for the use of the indigent, and the expense thereof shall be defrayed out of the rentals hereinbefore provided for.' Under this brief authority a free bath house has been maintained here in varying degrees of equipment and accommodations down to the present time.

"The first house was a plain wooden structure built over pools made in the tufa rock, with mud bottoms, and became famous as the 'mudhole.' This was replaced in 1890 with a new, and as then supposed, commodious brick house. This was still further improved in 1891, 1893, 1898, and 1900 by the addition of annexes to provide additional pools for the accommodation of the greatly increased demands made upon it. Realizing the necessity for increased accommodations and to keep pace with the constantly increasing patronage of this house, and recognizing the potency of the claims made by the public that this charity was not dispensed in a manner befitting the dignity of a Government institution, I had the honor to recommend in my annual

report of 1901 an appropriation by Congress of an amount sufficient to erect a new house, to be built upon lines entirely different from the old pool system, and install individual tubs combining perfected equipment with improved hygienic conditions, light, ventilation, etc. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and by the provisions of the sundry civil act approved June 28, 1902, the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for 'remodeling, enlarging, and equipping complete' the free bath house at this place.

"Under this appropriation substantially a new bath house has been constructed, retaining the original two-story front as the administration part of the building. New bathing departments have been constructed and equipped with porcelain-lined bath tubs, built on the Roman system of placing the tubs on a level with the floor. This new house has modern equipments, with commodious cooling and dressing rooms, with private lockers for clothing; has cement floors throughout; is heated by steam and is well lighted and ventilated, and occupies about all the available space of this site.

"This new house was completed and opened to the public in January of this year, and was supposed to be adequate to meet all demands made upon it by the indigent class for whose benefit it was inaugurated; but with the advent of the new house came an avalanche of applications for the privilege of baths, with which we can hardly cope, either in capacity, service, or volume of water. The fame of the free bath house seems to have been heralded far and wide with the effect of overwhelming this house, and to successfully meet the demands upon it requires patience, forbearance, and hard work on the part of the management and attendants. It is apparent to my mind that the applications for these free baths are going to increase to such an extent as to far exceed the capacity of the house. The house is furnished with water both by gravity flow and by pumping, and the large pump is kept going almost constantly night and day, and yet we can hardly meet the demand."

The conditions enumerated in the above continue and are intensified; the applications continue to increase, but by severe methods the crowd has been held down to the capacity of the house, which is the best we can do. Taking into consideration the character of most of the applicants, the operation of the house from a strictly sanitary standpoint is a problem; the majority are from the lower walks of life and present themselves in all conditions of personal attire and physical condition, many of them so revolting and offensive from neglect and lack of treatment as to shock the senses of the observer. Many are so helpless that they must be assisted by the attendants, and many are so filthy as to be offensive.

The operation of this house, even under the difficulties encountered, is a great boon to suffering humanity, a great charity which has ministered to the relief of thousands of indigent sufferers, and a benevolence by the Government which is greatly appreciated.

Conditions at this house have not changed, and this institution is probably the source of more adverse comment and criticism of the Department and the method of administering this charity than any other feature of supervision. I confess that I see no way of meeting the conceptions of the general public as to the proper scope of this institution except in the expenditure of vast appropriations in the erection of a more commodious house, with vastly superior equipment, coupled with improved bath service, which shall include medical attention, bath servants, and all the accessories of luxurious bathing. I realize the force of the arguments constantly made that this free bath house does not fill the measure of expectancy of the public as to the duty of the Government in this matter, and that if this charity is to be dispensed at all it should be done on a scale far more extensive and superior in all details. Under present conditions and with the facilities at hand we are simply doing the best we can with a perplexing problem, trying to do the greatest good to the greatest number and at the same time keep within the spirit of the brief act of Congress authorizing the maintenance of this house. We are censured by the general public for not doing more for the indigent, and on the other hand, we are deluged with complaints from the lessees of other bath houses who pay water rents to the Government, and who

assert that this free bath house comes in direct conflict and competition with their houses.

The following table is given, showing the results accomplished at the free bath house for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications for free baths | 4,904 |
| Applications refused | 470 |
| Tickets reissued on original application | 2,072 |
| Tickets issued and reissued | 6,506 |
| White males | 4,529 |
| White females | 635 |
| Colored males | 777 |
| Colored females | 605 |
| Persons benefited, 93 per cent. | |
| Persons cured and discharged | 832 |
| Average number of persons bathed daily | 419 |
| Number bathed on temporary tickets | 26,309 |
| Total number baths given during the year | 152,935 |

Net cost to Government, 2½ cents per bath.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having faith in the merits and efficacy of the hot waters and their inestimable value to mankind, and believing that the properties of healing have been thoroughly established by years of experience; that all doubts have been removed; that the experimental stage has been past; and that the future reputation of their curative powers are assured, the Government should adopt a plan for the operation of this trust whereby this resort may become a national sanitarium conducted upon scientific lines, with an equipment extensive enough to meet present and future demands, and that will give the widest opportunity of its advantages to the public who wish to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the use of the waters. Perhaps it may not be improper to suggest the advisability of creating a commission to study this situation and report a plan for the consideration of the Department looking to the future operation of this resort by the National Government, with a view of displacing the present lease system and supplant it with direct Government supervision and control.

My individual views on this subject have been stated in former reports, and I can not do more than to reiterate my suggestions and recommendations made heretofore along this line. I am firmly convinced that the achievements of the past and the needs of the future fully justify the exploitation of this resort upon broader lines under complete Government control of the bathing interests. When this is accomplished, then, and only then, will the famous advertisement of the Commercial League of the city, viz, "Owned, operated, and controlled by the United States Government," be a reality in fact, and when this is done recommendations may be consistently made for appropriations sufficient to further extend the recreative features of the resort by beautifying and adorning the reservation, based upon mature plans and specifications by competent landscape architects, to be made a valuable adjunct to the healing waters.

Considering the situation generally and the unsatisfactory local conditions, I am of the opinion that existing improvements are sufficient for the present, or until some proper appreciation of the efforts of the Government is shown by the municipality and such cooperation is extended as will make Department policies effective. I have

no recommendations to make for extended improvements at this time beyond necessary repairs from time to time, and such other incidental improvements as may be suggested by exigencies which may arise as necessary for the effectual administration of the reservation.

From my report of last year I beg to reproduce the following:

> The importance of this reservation is constantly increasing; the extension of the system of general improvements increases the necessity for constant repairs. The natural growth and expansion of the patronage of this resort create constant demand for improvements of various kinds. If the present system of operating the reservation is to continue, it is fair to assume that a natural increase in the fixed charges for operating same must ensue in order to keep pace with demands. To meet these increased expenses necessitates some increase in the revenues. The total income from water and ground rents is now practically consumed by the expense of operating the reservation and making some minor repairs, leaving only a small balance, which precludes any improvements of an extended character. I therefore recommend for the consideration of the Department the advisability of increasing the water rents from $30 to $35 per tub per annum. This is a conservative increase fully justified by present conditions. I am satisfied that the Government is not receiving its just proportion of the income from the reservation, and that this or more increase should be made.

The above statements are more applicable to-day than ever before. Rentals ought to be increased in order to provide adequate revenue for the maintenance of the reservation and future improvements, and is justified by existing conditions. The increase suggested is mild, considering the valuable franchises granted the lessees, the remunerative returns, and the character of equipment and accomodations furnished. The Department now has the power to make these increases at any time, as all recent leases reserves that right to the Department, while all former leases provided for readjustment of rentals at every period of five years.

I respectfully renew my previous recommendation for a sale of the remaining unsold Government lots. I have consistently repeated this recommendation in my several annual reports and the reasons for this sale are just as forceful and potent to-day as ever. We need the revenue for improvements. Their values have reached probably the high-water mark, and their retention works a hardship and injustice upon the city, inasmuch as they are not taxable and can not be improved or made into home sites. They obstruct the building of sidewalks and present ragged, unsightly spots at various points throughout the city, affecting very much the harmonious appearance of the improved section.

In this connection I beg to recommend for the consideration of the Department the advisability of selling what is known as the lower or east end, Whittington Park Lake tract. This tract contains 43,600 square feet, and since the filling up of the lakes has been completed it is plain that its use as a park is of comparatively no consequence and in its present condition is not suited for park purposes; it is detached from the balance of the park proper, a wide and well-graded street separating it from the other property, and being thus detached it is simply a dead end with no recreative features. Being unnecessary to retain it I respectfully recommend that it be subdivided into building lots and included in any future sale that may be ordered.

The great interest manifested in Hot Springs as a health resort and the consequent demand for reliable information and data concerning it has suggested to me the advisability of preparing an official handbook of this reservation to be published under authority of the Department,

which shall include historical data, the plan of operation by the Government, the diseases cured and benefited, improvements, methods of bathing and treatment, rules and regulations, and such other matters of detail information as may be of use to the public. These matters have been reviewed in a brief fragmentary way by the various superintendents in their several annual reports until their reproduction becomes stale; yet, this is the very information sought by the public, who seem to think that as a matter of course some standard, reliable booklet covering all phases of the information desired can certainly be obtained upon application to this office. We are unable to furnish them anything bearing upon this subject except copies of such annual reports as may have included the data desired. Considering the limited number of these reports furnished subordinate officers, the supply is soon exhausted, leaving nothing but advertising pamphlets, which are circulated in various forms through private enterprise, or through the medium of the Business Men's League, and which bears upon its face the imprints of commercialism and does not satisfy the public that the information given is entirely reliable.

In harmony with my recommendation above made for repairs to existing improvements, I beg to state that the roads and drives already made are in need of repairs beyond the ability of my little regular force to cope with. It is almost impossible to keep up with this extensive work with this small force without some additional allotments. The new roads have suffered from the ravages of the heavy rains and require attention. To keep these roads in good repair requires almost constant work, and the demands upon the time of our men are so extensive that we find it impossible to reach all of it. I therefore respectfully recommend that the sum of $800 be allotted for repairs to roads and drives in order that they may be trimmed up and graded before the advent of the busy season.

The main granitoid walk through reserve park, which has been in constant use for several years and owing to faulty construction, is showing many unsightly defects which should receive attention. Many of these defective blocks have been replaced from time to time by our regular force with material on hand or purchased from contingent fund. So much of it now needs repairing that I respectfully recommend the allotment of $150 for the purchase of material for this work, as our force will perform the labor, and it is only for the material that the allotment is necessary.

## HOT SPRINGS AS A HEALTH RESORT AND THE GENERAL PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION.

For a century these healing waters have had some renown as a cure place. As early as 1832 the Government recognized the future value of these thermal waters and set apart this reservation for the benefit of the people. Beginning with 1878 it has continuously since that date exercised supervision over the reservation, under a general plan and rules for the administration of the property whereby the benefits of these waters would have the widest field of usefulness, and while much has been accomplished I regret to state that in my opinion part of the general plan adopted was an error and the present plan of operating the bathing interests on the reservation is far from perfection and open to adverse criticism.

The greatest error, and one that constantly impresses itself upon the observer, was the sale by the Government of any part of the Hot Springs Reservation. The parting by the Government with its title to property abutting the reservation on which the hot springs are located, permitted the building up near the permanent reservation of a municipality, with its concomitant evils of political government and morals. Over the city of Hot Springs Congress has no control, and can not, therefore, provide for the protection or care of strangers visiting this resort in search of health through the use of the waters from the hot springs.

While the Secretary of the Interior has earnestly endeavored to develop and exploit this resort in a manner commensurate with the merits of its healing waters, the Department has been lamentably hampered by an almost total lack of cooperation and support from the city and county government.

This condition is almost inexplicable when it is considered that all property values here rest almost wholly upon the virtues of the waters and the proper administration thereof by the General Government. So manifest are the interests of the city proper dependent upon the successful operation of this reservation that it seems to follow as a natural consequence that the intelligence of the community would compel an earnest and loyal support of the Government wherein it endeavored to protect the sick and afflicted who come here, and would hasten to aid and assist in any general plan for the extension of the benefits of its waters, with full protection against imposition, extortion, or monopoly; any other course on the part of the city is apparently tempting fate. Notwithstanding this indifference on the part of municipal officials in seeking to enforce the laws for the protection of the visiting public and promoting public morals, some strong sentiment has been created, and there is a strong, healthy, vigorous element here, composed of good citizens, and able, honorable, ethical doctors who are courageously battling for the right and are aiding and assisting the Government in all its efforts to promote the interests of the resort.

In spite of all adverse conditions this resort may be said to be constantly growing in public favor; the patronage is increasing each year, and the year just closed is no exception. The estimate furnished this office by the transportation companies indicate a slight increase for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. This can be assumed as a substantial growth when it is considered that the presence of yellow fever in the South, with its resultant restrictions of travel through quarantine regulations, affected the patronage of the resort materially over a period of three months. The field of application of the uses of the waters has constantly broadened, until now the range and variety of diseases treated covers almost all human ailments—a great boon to suffering humanity, whose virtues are proclaimed by thousands of living, walking testimonials—and it will continue to flow in abundant volume to minister to the future multitudes who will avail themselves of its powers of healing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MARTIN A. EISELE,
*Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

# REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

# OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

*Board of Visitors.*

F. M. Gunnell, M. D., U. S. N., *President of the Board.*
John Moore, M. D., U. S. A.
Mrs. A. M. Gangewer.
Mrs. G. Gardiner Hubbard.
Hon. William A. Maury.
Walter Wyman, M. D., *Surgeon-General, P. H. and M. H. S.*
Samuel H. Kauffmann.[a]
Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D.
G. Lloyd Magruder, M. D.

*Executive Committee of the Board.*

Messrs. Gunnell, Maury, and Moore.

*Chaplains.*

Rev. Emerson W. Bliss.
Rev. W. G. Davenport.
Rev. C. M. Bart.
Rev. C. O. Isaac.
Rev. John Chester, D. D.

*Superintendent.*

William A. White, M. D.

*First Assistant Physician.*

M. J. Stack, M. D.

*Clinical Director.*

C. H. Clark, M. D.

*Assistant Physicians.*

B. R. Logie, M. D.
Harry R. Hummer, M. D.
J. E. Toner, M. D.
George H. Schwinn, M. D.

*Woman Physician.*

Mary O'Malley, M. D.

*Junior Assistant Physicians.*

Alfred Glascock, M. D.
W. H. Hough, M. D.

*Night Medical Officer.*

A. C. Fitch, M. D.

*Medical Internes.*

H. R. Nichols, M. D.
W. F. Hemler, M. D.
Heber Butts, M. D.

*Pathologist.*

I. W. Blackburn, M. D.

*Dentist.*

A. D. Weakley, D. D. S.

---

[a] Deceased.

*Ophthalmologist.*

ARTHUR H. KIMBALL

*Veterinarian.*

JOHN P. TURNER, V. M. D.

*Purchasing Agent.*

A. E. OFFUTT.

*Acting Chief of Training School.*

HELENE TANQUARY.

*Consulting Staff.*

*Internal medicine.*

Dr. S. S. ADAMS.
Dr. G. W. COOK.
Dr. STERLING RUFFIN.
Dr. JAMES D. MORGAN.

*General surgery.*

Dr. J. FORD THOMPSON.
Dr. G. T. VAUGHAN.
Dr. W. C. BORDEN.
Dr. W. P. CARR.

*Gynæcology.*

Dr. JOS. TABER JOHNSON.
Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON.
Dr. J. W. BOVEE.
Dr. I. S. STONE.

*Ophthalmology.*

Dr. D. K. SHUTE.
Dr. W. K. BUTLER.
Dr. E. O. BELT.

*Laryngology.*

Dr. C. W. RICHARDSON.
Dr. J. J. RICHARDSON.
Dr. W. A. WELLS.
Dr. F. T. CHAMBERLIN.

*Genito-urinary diseases.*

Dr. E. F. KING.
Dr. WALLACE NEFF.

*Medical zoology.*

Dr. C. W. STILES.
Dr. THOMAS A. CLAYTOR.

*Bacteriology.*

Dr. W. B. FRENCH.
Dr. H. D. GEDDINGS.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
*Washington, D. C., September 15, 1906.*

SIR: The Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane have the honor to submit herewith the fifty-first annual report of that hospital. The said report consists of the report of the superintendent of the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, together with his recommendations, which are herewith annexed.

During the year there was an investigation of the management of the hospital by a committee of the House of Representatives. The report of this committee will not be made until the coming session of Congress, but the testimony taken at the investigation has been put into book form and published by the Government Printing Office under the title of—

Hearings before the special committee appointed by the Speaker, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, Fifty-ninth Congress, to make a full and complete investigation of the management of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Respectfully,

Dr. F. M. GUNNELL,
*President of Board of Visitors.*
WM. A. WHITE,
*Secretary to the Board.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The usual method of presenting the annual report will be somewhat departed from in the present report. It has been usual to include a report of the operations of the hospital up to the date of writing—generally September 15. The tables, however, have always been solely for the fiscal year ended June 30. This necessarily must be somewhat confusing and it has been thought best to make the entire report for the fiscal year.

### MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

During the year a number of the wards which were vacated at the time the new buildings were occupied have been again placed in commission.

March 10: Dix 3, after having been put in order for the reception of colored male tubercular patients, was reoccupied by 10 tubercular

patients. The porch on this cottage was inclosed in glass and there was about sufficient room for this number of patients to have their sleeping quarters on the porch.

May 24: Retreat 1, east side of the main building, was reoccupied and 39 bedridden white male patients were transferred from the reception department to this ward.

May 26: Retreat 2, east side of main building, was reoccupied by a rather disturbed class of white male patients from Gray Ash and White Ash—36 in number.

May 29: Cypress and Elm wards were reoccupied. The white male patients from Garfield 1 and Garfield 2 were divided equally between these wards, making the capacity of each 36. The most feeble and untidy class of men were placed in Elm ward, which is on the ground floor.

Plans are being made for the occupation of the other vacant wards where they have been renovated and such painting and repairing as was necessary has been done. This will permit a general expansion of the population, so that the increased room afforded by the occupation of the new buildings will thus result in benefit to the entire hospital population and we will be relieved from anything like overcrowding in any part of the institution.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

On December 5, 1905, a fireman was appointed to have general charge of the fire department, fire apparatus, etc., at the hospital, under the following general instructions:

1. To have charge of all apparatus for fire protection on the hospital premises, including the fire engine, hose, fire extinguishers, fire line, hydrants, etc.

2. To make thorough inspections of all apparatus, and tests when necessary, such inspection to be not less frequent than once in each calendar month. The inspections should include the examination of the engine, the fire lines, the hose; the extinguishers, for the purpose of seeing that they have not been discharged since last inspection; the fire escapes, for the purpose of seeing that they are not obstructed in any way; the doors opening in and out of the fire escapes and fireproof stairways, for the purpose of seeing that said doors are in good working order, that the locks are serviceable, and that the proper persons are provided, where necessary, with keys; the fire plugs, especially in winter time, for the purpose of seeing that they are not frozen; in general, a complete investigation of all means of fire protection, with a view to keeping them in the highest state of efficiency.

3. The results of all inspections and tests are to be recorded in writing and a copy handed to me for filing in this office.

4. The weather permitting, arrangements should be made with the physician in charge of the fire department to have a fire drill not less frequently than once each month, and during the pleasant weather as much oftener as seems to be expedient. On the occasion of these drills it should be your duty to instruct the members of the company in the use of the fire apparatus.

The fireman has also been required to go through all of the cellars and attics with a view to determining whether there are located in these places collections of rubbish which might be a source of danger from

fire. Where such collections have been found they have in every instance been removed.

For the purpose of safeguarding the audiences who assemble frequently in the chapel for entertainments, the following rules have been rigidly enforced:

1. People are not to be admitted to the chapel in excess of its seating capacity. As soon as all the seats are taken an officer is stationed in the lower hall to inform visitors coming in that there is no more room.

2. All aisles and spaces about doors of exit are kept free. No persons are allowed to stand or chairs placed in those locations.

3. Doors leading out of the chapel, in particular the two doors leading to the wards on each side, are kept unlocked throughout the entertainment, and an attendant stationed at each door.

One thousand feet of 2½-inch fire hose and 25 fire extinguishers have been added to the equipment of the department.

Blueprints and specifications have been prepared for furnishing and erecting fireproof doors and for fireproofing stairways in the old buildings of the hospital. Bids for doing this work will be opened September 20, 1906.

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Cement walks have been laid from the pathological laboratory to the Nurses' Home and in front of buildings N, P, and M, in all about 3,550 linear feet; 8,250 linear feet of cobblestone gutter has been laid.

One thousand eight hundred linear feet of macadam road, 12 feet wide, and about 300 linear feet, 10 feet wide, has been built, passing buildings J, K, L, the Toner kitchen, and Oaks 1 and 2.

Top soil has been spread and grass seed sown, completing about 14,500 square yards of lawn in front of buildings P, I, R, Q, the Nurses' Home, and skirting ravine between building L and the pathological laboratory.

Adjoining the old brick reservoir at the pumping station a new concrete reservoir, with a capacity of 225,000 gallons, has been completed with the exception of the piping. This reservoir will be connected with the old reservoir by a Y pipe, so that either reservoir may be used alone, thus enabling one to be emptied and thoroughly cleaned. This is extremely important, as considerable sediment collects in the bottom, and in the event of the water supply becoming infected would offer an excellent culture medium for the growth of micro-organisms and might continue to infect the hospital supply long after the original source of infection had been eliminated. At present, with but one reservoir, it is practically impossible to cleanse it without shutting off the water supply of the institution for several hours, thus running a serious danger.

An additional railroad trestle to facilitate the unloading of anthracite coal has been completed adjoining the present coal pocket at the power house.

Grills were placed on windows and doors of the epileptic ward in M building to protect the patients against possible injury by falling against the glass.

The spreading out of the hospital population and the occupying of additional wards has materially increased the water consumption. To provide against a possible shortage and to keep the supply ample it was decided to add two more wells. A contract has been entered into with the Sydnor Pump and Well Company, of Richmond, Va., to bore them.

Four ornamental iron flower vases have been purchased and placed on balustrade at entrance to buildings B and C.

A new drying room was installed in the laundry, the old drying room proving to be quite inadequate to handle the output of the laundry.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

A 6-inch water main was run from Nichols avenue to stables, and two fire plugs put in and connected up.

Plumbing for one wash sink was put in new dining room in basement of Oaks B.

Hot air cabinets for douche rooms in buildings B and C were fitted up with steam coils and pipe.

A new 1-inch water service was run to old cow stable. Six-inch suction and discharge pipes were run for river service to the Worthington pump at the pumping station, to be used in connection with the condensers for the power house. New galvanized iron feed line was run to boilers in pump house.

Five closets were fitted up complete in public comfort stations at main entrance.

A Clow hot-water heater has been put in the stable.

The new machinery at the laundry has been installed complete, with shafting, belts, hot and cold water, and steam pipes. The two large mangles have been moved into the new mangle room and connected up.

A kerosene engine pumping outfit has been installed at Godding Croft, consisting of one H. P. Meitz & Weiss kerosene engine and a deep-well pump and pumping head.

A 48-inch Sturtevant exhaust fan has been installed for ventilating the new tunnels.

Two complete bathrooms have been fitted up in Retreat Building.

The plumbing, including one complete bathroom, has been put in the fire-engine house.

The locomotive has been fitted up with a Westinghouse automatic air-brake system and American brake gear.

An 8 inch auxiliary steam line and a 4-inch auxiliary boiler feed line have been put in the power house by the Murray Engineering Company, doing this work under contract.

In addition to the above new work the engineer's department has made 5,311 repairs, as follows, not including the work done in overhauling the heating system in both the old and new buildings, of which it was impossible to keep a complete record of the many little repairs:

| | |
|---|---|
| Machinists | 845 |
| Steam fitters | 1,748 |
| Plumbers | 2,718 |
| Total | 5,311 |

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The main feed lines to the laundry have been thoroughly overhauled and their capacity increased. The motors driving the annihilators have been moved to a new location in the ironing room and a new slate board installed in the basement in place of the old one. A new board has also been placed in the basement of Center Lodge Building, from which the lighting of this building is controlled.

The 32-horsepower motor for furnishing power to the machine and blacksmith shops has also been removed to a new location, necessitated by certain changes of construction.

The tearing down of the Toner kitchen building, through which the feed lines to the Toner Building were run, necessitated the laying of a lead-covered wire in a vitrified conduit from the basement of Oaks A Building to the Toner Building.

A lead-covered wire in vitrified conduit has also been laid to the engine house.

New slate panel boards, in addition to those already mentioned, have been installed in the dining hall, Center Lodge building, first and second floors, cow barn, and in the general kitchen building.

Arc lamps have been placed in the general and detached kitchens and prove more effectual than the incandescent lights which were formerly used.

Two additional arc lights have also been erected upon the grounds—one in the triangle between J and K buildings and the other opposite M building.

Two large ventilator fans have been installed in the general kitchen, one ventilating fan and two auxiliary fans in the bake shop, and one auxiliary fan in the kitchens of R and P buildings and the detached kitchen.

Two of the three light fixtures in the general dining room were removed and two crescent ceiling fans with lights affixed substituted.

The new Sturtevant motors in the basement of B and C buildings were fed by wires of insufficient carrying capacity, thus rendering the installation of new feeds to these motors necessary.

The Westinghouse 6-horsepower motor at the cow barn has been replaced by a 9½-horsepower Crocker Wheeler motor with the necessary starting box and circuit breaker, and the Westinghouse machine was removed to the basement of the storehouse, where it is now driving the milk sterilizing apparatus.

A new Lundell sewing-machine motor has been attached to one of the machines in use in the sewing room.

A hair-clipping machine, with motor drive, has been installed in P building.

New lights have been installed in Oaks basement dining room, the staircases in Dawes, Garfield, and Birch wards, and A building library, second floor and basement, east side tunnels, stable, Retreat first, Sycamore Ward, Howard Hall, 1 and 4, Oaks A sun parlor, the gardener's cottage, tin shop, bake shop, employees' quarters over bake shop, Garfield basement, and in other places.

## MEDICAL WORK.

Movements of patients: There were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1905, 2,551 patients. During the year ended June 30, 1906, there were admitted 601 patients, making the total number under treatment during the year 3,152.

There were remaining June 30, 1906, 2,548 patients, 3 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year, but the average daily population for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was 2,542, as against a daily average of 2,446.5 for the year before, making a total increase in the daily average of 95.5.

Of the number admitted 118 were from the Army, 75 from the Navy, 62 from the Marine-Hospital Service, and 402 from civil life.

The total number of discharges during the fiscal year was 604, classified as follows: Recovered, 230; improved, 127; unimproved, 42; not insane, 3; died, 202.

The above figures, calculated upon a basis of the total admissions, gives the following percentages: Recovered, 32.75; improved, 16.26; unimproved, 2.97; died, 32.13.

### TRAINING SCHOOL.

During the past year the training school graduated 8 nurses.

### HYDROTHERAPEUTICS.

The three hydrotherapeutic rooms have been in continuous operation and a large number of patients have been treated in them. This method of treatment seems to be highly advantageous, and it is especially beneficial in cases of the noisy and the disturbed classes of patients, who are often rendered quiet and enabled to sleep after the treatment. The success of this method of treatment has been so marked that it is hoped during the coming year to extend it somewhat by the introduction of the continuous bath.

### OPERATIONS.

The new operating room has been found to fill a very great want, as many operations which the patients required have been performed which would hardly have been justified in an improperly equipped room. During the year the following operations have been performed:

*Surgical operations performed in the hospital from May 25, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

| Operations. | Male. | Female. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amputations: | | | | | | |
| Of finger | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Of hip joint | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Curettage: | | | | | | |
| Uterus | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Hemorrhoidectomy | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Incisions: | | | | | | |
| Adenitis cervical purulent with caries of cervical vertebræ | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Cyst of scalp | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Sebaceous cyst of neck | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Necrosis of ribs | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Incised wounds of face (accident) | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Enucleation of eye | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Trephining skull for cortical hemorrhage | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Varicose veins of leg | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Operations on abdomen: | | | | | | |
| Appendectomy | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Exploration laporotomy ascites and cirrhosis of liver | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Exploratory laporotomy tubercular peritonitis | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Exploratory laporotomy stab wound of abdomen, viscera not injured | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Gastro-enterostomy | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Pan-hysterectomy for fibroid tumors | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Inguinal hernia, double | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Intestinal perforation, typhoid fever | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

### CLINICAL DIRECTOR.

On the 1st of April, 1906, Dr. Charles H. Clark, the second assistant physician, was appointed to the position of clinical director, under the following general instructions, his duties in the main being to bring into closer organic connection the different medical services. He is—

1. To have general supervision and oversight of all the medical work; the supervision and care of the hydrotherapeutic rooms; operating room; the training school for nurses; and all the transfers of patients from one service to another being made through him.

2. To have charge of the clinical records and see that they are kept in a uniform way, and that the proper amount of time is devoted to them by each service.

3. Being in a position to take up special clinical studies, he may of his own motion, after consultation with the physician in charge of any service, transfer patients that it is desirable to have under closer observation, to an observation ward.

4. It will also be his duty to keep posted in the recent medical literature for the purpose of giving the hospital the benefit of any new suggestions which it may offer along the lines of clinical psychiatry, especially with reference to the matter of treatment.

These duties have been found ample to keep the clinical director quite busy, and in addition to them he is the natural one called in consultation by the different physicians in cases of serious illness or any cases where the diagnosis is not clear. He thus stands in the position of a general clearing house for all the medical work of the hospital, being the personal representative of the superintendent on the wards, and medical questions coming to the superintendent largely through him.

### FEMALE NURSES ON THE MALE WARDS.

The practice of employing female nurses on the male wards has been continued with, in the main, satisfactory results. It is hoped to extend this practice materially in the future, largely, however, in a tentative and experimental way, with a view to determining whether the women can replace the men as nurses much more than they do at present.

### SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

The following scientific publications by members of the hospital staff have appeared during the year:

By William A. White, M. D., superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane:

Mental Diseases Section of new edition of Butler's Diagnostics of Internal Medicine. (August, 1905.)

Dubois's Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders. (From the French.) (Associate editor with Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D. July, 1905.)

The Definition of Insanity. (New York Medical Journal, February, 1906.)

Etiology of Dementia Præcox. (Journal of the American Medical Association, May, 1906.)

The Nosological Status of Paranoia. (New York State Journal of Medicine, May, 1906.)

By I. W. Blackburn, M. D., pathologist, Government Hospital for the Insane:

Endothelial Spindle-celled Sarcoma of the Dura Mater Penetrating the Brain; Clinical History by Dr. William H. Hough. (New York Medical Journal, April, 1906.)

By William H. Hough, M. D., interne, Government Hospital for the Insane:
A Case of Unusually Large Aortic Aneurism. (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, October, 1905.)
By Henry J. Nichols, M. D., interne, Government Hospital for the Insane:
Tinea Versicolor in an Institution. (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1905.)
The Antagonism Between Anthracosis and Tuberculosis. (In collaboration with J. M. Wainwright, M. D., American Journal of the Medical Sciences, September, 1905.)
Thrombosis of the Receptaculum Chyli and Chylous Ascites as a Complication of Cirrhosis of the Liver. (Medical News, September, 1905.)

## CLINICAL RECORDS.

At the time that the record room was first projected it was planned to reclassify all of the clinical records since the beginning of the institution, so that they would be of redoubled value. This work has now been largely completed, and the work of continuing the clinical records has been advanced so that the records are now very much fuller and more complete than ever before. We appreciate, however, that the records are still far from being perfect and constant effort is being made to increase their value. Particularly is it desirable to have full and complete clinical records in the cases that come to autopsy, so that the findings of the pathologist may be correlated with the clinical history of the patient, and thereby have a value which without a complete clinical record they could not have.

## PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year 114 post-mortem examinations were made, a number of which were of great interest. The synopses of the clinical histories continue to be of the greatest service to the department and at the same time give additional interest to the examinations on the part of the clinical service. As a rule a member of the clinical force assists at the autopsies and they are well attended by the heads of the several departments.

The collection of specimens in our museum now numbers nearly 1,000; between 600 and 700 of which are of the brain, representing nearly every gross pathological condition of that organ. Aside from their value as a collection, and for teaching purposes, the specimens from the museum are utilized in the preparation of a large series of pathological photographs and brain dissections, with the hope that in future they may be published. With this in view the pathologist has prepared a brief descriptive text to accompany 82 of these pictures of unusual interest, and has completed a large number of bromide enlargements of these subjects ready for reproduction. The descriptions give a synopsis of the clinical history, a brief explanation of the plate, and the chief points of the autopsy. The photographs and bromide enlargements at present form a part of the permanent museum collection.

The mental diseases of our cases are of course somewhat confused, as many were recorded under the older classification and so appear in our list. There were 28 cases of senile dementia; 22 cases of chronic dementia, many of which were terminal conditions; 16 of chronic melancholia; 10 of chronic epileptic dementia; 9 chronic mania; 8 paresis;

5 of dementia præcox; 5 of manic-depressive psychosis; 4 of organic dementia; 2 of acute confusional insanity; 2 acute mania; and 1 each of acute melancholia, agitated melancholia, and primary dementia. Twenty-two of the cases examined were women.

The large number of cases of senile insanity and of chronic dementia is in keeping with the number of cases of arterio-sclerotic softening and other gross diseases of the brain. Twelve cases of arterio-sclerotic softening, of sufficient gravity to enter into the cause of death, and 4 of cerebral hemorrhage were the principal lesions of this class. Atrophic sclerosis of marked degree was found in 2 cases; cerebral atrophy of unusual extent was found in at least 6 cases. Hematoma was the immediate cause of death in 2 cases and lesser degrees of pachymeningitis interna were noted in 11. Chronic lepto-meningitis was the most prominent feature in 5 cases, though meningeal changes of the usual type were found in all of the cases of paresis.

Chronic interstitial myocarditis was the cause of death in 5 cases, in all being secondary to arterio-sclerosis of the coronary vessels. In 1, a cardiac aneurism with cardiac thrombosis, was a complication. Diseases of the heart valves were accredited with causing death in 12 cases, though minor degrees of chronic valvulitis are very common in aged patients, and occasionally advanced chronic valvular endocarditis is found in patients, who, leading inactive lives, have shown no marked symptoms. One aneurism of the right common iliac artery caused death by rupture.

Pulmonary tuberculosis sufficient to cause death was found in 18 cases and latent or inactive lesions occurred in 11. The table, page 23, shows 29 deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 11 of which did not come to autopsy. Intestinal auto-infection had occurred in 5 cases, and in one of these an ulcer of the vermiform appendix had perforated and caused general peritonitis. Tuberculous pleuritis had occurred in 4 cases, in one of which the lungs were not involved, the pleura having become infected from caseous bronchial glands. One case of tuberculous cervical adenitis with caries of the vertebræ occurred without pulmonary lesions. Of other diseases of the lungs there were 6 cases of pulmonary gangrene, 1 of pneumonia, and 2 of simple acute pleuritis. Hypostatic pneumonia was found in a number of cases and was the cause of death in 6. This condition and the closely allied diseases, senile forms of broncho-pneumonia and senile bronchitis, are most important causes of death in the aged and debilitated.

The table of tubercular cases has been brought up to the end of the last fiscal year. It will be seen that while the percentage of cases with tuberculosis recognized clinically and at autopsy is a little higher than last year, there was but one death more this year than for the last three years, the higher percentage being based upon a lower number of deaths occurring during the fiscal year.

The following table gives an analysis of the deaths from tubercu losis, which occurred in the hospital during the year and for the previous twenty years:

*Analysis of deaths due to tuberculosis for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1885–1906.*

| Date. | Deaths. | Post-mortem examinations. | Cases not examined, post-mortem. | Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis. | Well-marked tubercular cases, post-mortem. | Cases of latent or limited pulmonary tuberculosis found in autopsies. | Total of pulmonary tubercular cases examined, post-mortem. | Cases of tuberculosis among those not examined by autopsy; based upon clinical diagnosis. | Total of all cases of death with pulmonary tuberculosis, clinical and post-mortem. | Percentage of tubercular cases among those that died; recognized clinically and at autopsy. | Percentage of those examined, post-mortem, which showed tubercular lesions. | Cases which died of other diseases than tuberculosis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1885 | 105 | 69 | 36 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 21.9 | 30.4 | 92 |
| 1886 | 102 | 72 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 1 | 27 | 8 | 35 | 34.3 | 37.5 | 78 |
| 1887 | 92 | 49 | 43 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 79 |
| 1888 | 120 | 79 | 41 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 23.3 | 25.3 | 106 |
| 1889 | 114 | 67 | 47 | 23 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 28.0 | 32.8 | 91 |
| 1890 | 140 | 108 | 32 | 20 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 120 |
| 1891 | 128 | 79 | 49 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 24.2 | 22.7 | 107 |
| 1892 | 153 | 96 | 57 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 140 |
| 1893 | 181 | 117 | 64 | 22 | 34 | 9 | 43 | 8 | 51 | 28.1 | 36.7 | 159 |
| 1894 | 167 | 115 | 52 | 28 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 13 | 53 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 139 |
| 1895 | 179 | 125 | 54 | 18 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 11 | 37 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 161 |
| 1896 | 187 | 119 | 68 | 21 | 23 | 11 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 166 |
| 1897 | 162 | 90 | 72 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 149 |
| 1898 | 197 | 85 | 112 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 17.6 | 23.5 | 178 |
| 1899 | 193 | 81 | 112 | 31 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 23.3 | 30.8 | 162 |
| 1900 | 184 | 94 | 90 | 25 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 33 | 17.9 | 24.4 | 159 |
| 1901 | 226 | 109 | 117 | 31 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 16 | 57 | 25.0 | 37.8 | 195 |
| 1902 | 177 | 92 | 85 | 19 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 34 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 158 |
| 1903 | 258 | 125 | 133 | 36 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 15 | 58 | 22.5 | 34.4 | 222 |
| 1904 | 243 | 103 | 140 | 28 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 13.6 | 19.4 | 215 |
| 1905 | 236 | 114 | 122 | 28 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 15.2 | 21.0 | 208 |
| 1906 | 202 | 114 | 88 | 29 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 19.8 | 25.4 | 173 |
| Total. | 3,746 | 2,102 | 1,644 | 489 | 432 | 154 | 586 | 236 | 822 | 21.9 | 27.08 | 3,257 |

Interstitial nephritis of various degrees was extremely common, being doubtless related to the vascular diseases of age. In only two instances were the renal lesions deemed adequate to explain the cause of death. Suppurative disease of the kidneys, in all instances secondary to cystitis, was found in 12 cases. One case of impaction of a calculus in the upper end of the ureter had produced acute overdistention of a hydronephrotic kidney, hemorrhage, acute suppression of urine and death.

Intestinal obstruction from internal strangulation occurred 4 times; in 3 of these volvulus of the large bowel was the condition present, in 1 strangulation through a loop of the omentum had caused congestion and obstruction of the small intestine. Colitis was present in 6 cases, in 2 slightly involving the lower end of the small intestine. In 3 of these the disease was of the chronic ulcerative type, in 3 the inflammation was superficial, but general.

Calculous cholecystitis was found in 2 cases; biliary calculi were found in a number of instances.

Tumors were represented by 1 growth of dura penetrating the brain, 2 cases of carcinoma of the stomach, 1 of cancer of the breast, 1 of the pancreas, 4 of leiomyoma of the uterus, 1 angioma of the liver, and 1 hypernephroma of the kidney.

After the resignation of Doctor Butts, the clinical work of the laboratory was done by Miss Grace A. Lane, who was appointed

assistant in miscroscopic technology. Miss Lane reports that during the year 349 urinalyses were made, with the following results: The examinations were negative in 221, nephritis of various kinds in 53, cystitis in 65 cases, hematoma in 4, diabetes in 2, specific disease and diazo reaction of each 2 cases.

Sputum was examined in 133 cases, with the discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 34. Stomach contents were examined in 9 cases, resulting in the diagnosis of carcinoma in 1 case and gastric ulcer in 1. Blood was tested for hæmaglobin in 6 cases, malarial parasite was found in 4, leucocyte count in 6 cases, negative results in 27 cases. Feces were examined in 7 cases, blood was found in 1 and oxyurus vermicularis in 1 case. Epidermis was examined in 9 cases, resulting in the finding of 5 cases of tinea circinata.

### CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year there were 3 cases of measles—2 employees and 1 patient. These cases, as they were discovered, were immediately isolated and no contagion occurred from any one of them.

There were also during the year 5 cases of typhoid fever. All of these cases, however, occurred among the employees, and each case was clearly traceable to infection from a source outside of the hospital. It is especially gratifying to note that no cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the hospital population due to conditions within the institution, as during the past year typhoid has been unusually prevalent throughout the District.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The photographer reports that during the year about 550 portraits of patients have been taken, in most instances two views of the individual secured, a profile and a direct front view. These pictures are filed with the case records, to which they are often a valuable adjunct. In addition to this special work a large number of pathological pictures have been added to our collection and a number of bromide enlargements have been completed. A feature of the year's work was the preparation of a large number of pictures of the buildings, exterior and interior views, which have been framed and hung in the several reception rooms for the convenience of the patients' friends and visitors.

### OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

Doctor Kimball reports that he has made 54 visits to the hospital during the fiscal year. The following is a list of the examinations and treatments he has given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eyes | 273 |
| Ear | 61 |
| Nose and throat | 117 |
| Total | 451 |
| Refractions | 130 |
| Operations | 4 |

### DENTIST.

The dentist reports that during the year he has examined and treated 1,519 patients. The following is a tabulated statement of the work done:

| | |
|---|---|
| Teeth and roots extracted | 1,136 |
| Gold fillings | 4 |
| Silver fillings | 61 |
| Cement fillings | 34 |
| Gutta-percha fillings | 54 |
| Teeth with exposed nerves saved and filled | 14 |
| Artificial teeth made and repaired | 5 |
| Mouths cleaned | 49 |
| Treatments of aching teeth and diseased gums | 168 |

### VETERINARIAN.

The following tabulated statement shows the work done by the veterinarian during the year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horses examined for soundness prior to purchase | | 32 |
| Rejected | | 13 |
| Number of horses purchased during the year | | 13 |
| Number of horses inspected and condemned as unserviceable | | 5 |
| Number of mules inspected and condemned as unserviceable | | 2 |
| Surgical cases, horses | | 43 |
| Abscess | 1 | |
| Dermatitis granulosa | 2 | |
| Dental operations | 4 | |
| Dislocation | 1 | |
| Lameness | 18 | |
| Laminitis | 2 | |
| Sprains | 2 | |
| Spavins | 4 | |
| Thrush | 1 | |
| Traumatisms | 3 | |
| Tumors | 5 | |
| Medical cases, horses | | 21 |
| Acute indigestion | 1 | |
| Azoturia | 6 | |
| Colic | 9 | |
| Distemper | 1 | |
| Enteritis | 1 | |
| Lymphangitis | 1 | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | |
| Rupture of stomach | 1 | |
| Surgical cases, cows | | 26 |
| Abscess | 7 | |
| Dystocia | 1 | |
| Fistula | 1 | |
| Fistula of teat | 1 | |
| Foot rot | 1 | |
| Lacerated teat | 1 | |
| Lameness | 1 | |
| Occluded teat | 1 | |
| Paracentesis (thoracic) | 1 | |
| Retained placenta | 7 | |
| Traumatisms | 4 | |
| Medical cases, cows | | 23 |
| Indigestion | 15 | |
| Impaction of rumen | 1 | |
| Mammitis | 1 | |
| Metritis | 1 | |
| Parturient paresis | 2 | |
| Pericarditis | 1 | |
| Traumatic pericarditis | 2 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cows tuberculin tested prior to purchase | 26 |
| Rejected | 4 |
| Number of cows inspected and condemned as unprofitable | 9 |
| Tuberculin test of hospital herd, December 9 and 11, 1905: | |
| Cows tested | 151 |
| Bulls tested | 3 |
| Cows and bulls reacting to tuberculin | 0 |
| Surgical cases, pigs | 20 |

At the end of the fiscal year there were 54 horses belonging to the hospital, of which 2 were unserviceable and 1 in fair condition. There were 11 mules, of which 1 is unserviceable and 2 in fair condition. During the year 3 horses died (azoturia 1, enteritis 1, rupture of stomach 1). One mule died of lymphangitis. Four cows died during the year, and 1 was destroyed (indigestion), (metritis 1, traumatic peracarditis 2, lymphadenitis 1).

There has been but little if any disease of a contagious nature present during the year.

For the first year in the history of the institution the herd of cows is free from tuberculosis, proven by the tuberculin test. In 1900, 60 per cent of the cows were diseased; in 1903, 5 per cent; 1904, 3½ per cent; 1905, 0 per cent.

By testing the herd each year and by purchasing cows subject to the tuberculin test, it is hoped that the herd can be kept free from the disease.

## ACCOUNTS.

A great change has been wrought in the method of keeping accounts at the hospital, particularly in connection with the receipt and distribution of supplies. This has been accomplished by the appointment of an expert accountant with whom I have worked out a very complete system of auditing, cost accounting, etc., for all of the departments of the hospital. The necessary blank forms, books, etc., have been installed to carry this system out to the fullest extent necessary for practical administrative purposes. The installation of this more accurate system of accounting has been the principal means whereby saving has been effected in the use of materials, by locating avenues of waste and placing the entire institution upon a uniform and accurate per capita basis of issue.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

*Mending room.*—During the year there have been 55,312 pieces repaired in the mending room.

*Tailor shop and sewing room.*—The following list of articles were manufactured in the tailor shop and sewing room:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aprons: | | Camisoles | 5 |
| Dining room | 92 | Caps: | |
| Gingham | 167 | Night | 12 |
| Kitchen | 27 | Rubber | 50 |
| White | 804 | Cases: | |
| Bags: | | Bolster | 25 |
| Bases, baseball | 3 | Pillow | 2,223 |
| Broom | 78 | Pillow, rubber | 16 |
| Clothes | 29 | Cloths: | |
| Sand | 16 | Dish | 7 |
| Bedspreads, Swiss | 1 | Table | 323 |
| Bibs | 121 | Wash | 61 |
| Blouses | 1,154 | Chemise | 941 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Coats: | |
| Brown linen | 2 |
| Dentist | 1 |
| Jean | 597 |
| Overall | 618 |
| Surgeon | 2 |
| Cords and tassels | 46 |
| Covers: | |
| Book | 1 |
| Car | 56 |
| Clarionet | 1 |
| Couch | 10 |
| Cushion | 28 |
| Piano | 3 |
| Screen | 149 |
| Sideboard | 15 |
| Stand and bureau | 851 |
| Table, canton flannel | 4 |
| Table, turkey red | 57 |
| Curtains: | |
| Holland | 615 |
| Sash | 44 |
| Swiss | 94 |
| Doilies | 28 |
| Drawers: | |
| Cotton | 688 |
| Canton flannel | 2,267 |
| Red flannel | 1 |
| Dresses: | |
| Gingham | 670 |
| Night | 874 |
| Percale | 90 |
| Wool | 65 |
| Gowns: | |
| Operating | 18 |
| Operating, rubber | 2 |
| Jackets, pneumonia | 30 |
| Mittens, canvas | 3 |
| Muffs, canvas | 3 |
| Napkins, hemmed | 1,818 |
| Neckties, women's | 16 |
| Overcoats, child's | 1 |
| Pants: | |
| Child's | 6 |
| Jean | 542 |
| Overall | 826 |
| Soldier | 1,178 |
| Surgeon | 2 |
| Petticoats | 857 |
| Pieces, corner | 55 |
| Robes, bath | 27 |
| Sacques, dressing | 17 |
| Shams, pillow | 3 |
| Shawls, flannel | 1 |
| Sheets: | |
| Double | 46 |
| Operating | 8 |
| Single | 3,793 |
| Shirts: | |
| Canton flannel under | 1,496 |
| Check | 2,562 |
| Child's | 3 |
| Night | 603 |
| Skirts, dress | 77 |
| Strainers, cloth | 102 |
| Strops, razor | 8 |
| Ticks: | |
| Bolster | 4 |
| Mattress, double | 10 |
| Mattress, single | 442 |
| Pillow | 341 |
| Towels: | |
| Bath | 1,867 |
| Kitchen | 75 |
| Roller | 1,458 |
| Tea | 2,686 |
| Underhandkerchiefs | 435 |
| Vests | 356 |
| Waists: | |
| Operating | 3 |
| Shirts | 45 |
| Wrappers, gingham | 10 |

*Mattress shop.*—The following list of articles have been made or made over in the mattress shop:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mattresses: | |
| Made | 121 |
| Made over | 1,003 |
| Mats: | |
| Cloth | 115 |
| Husk | 105 |
| Pillows: | |
| Made | 139 |
| Made over | 776 |

*Farm and garden products.*—The following is a list of farm and garden products for the fiscal year which have been turned in to the storeroom for general use:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples | barrels | 227 |
| Apples, crab | bushels | 14 |
| Apricots | do | 2 |
| Beans: | | |
| Lima | do | 102 |
| String | barrels | 170 |
| Beets | bunches | 6,682 |
| Beets | bushels | 217 |
| Cabbage | barrels | 1,010 |
| Cantaloupes | | 4,409 |
| Carrots | bunches | 1,631 |
| Celery | do | 16,508 |
| Cherries | quarts | 1,160 |
| Chicken | pounds | 1,478 |
| Corn: | | |
| Ear | barrels | 140 |
| Green | ears | 7,273 |
| Cucumbers | | 6,888 |
| Currants | quarts | 170 |
| Ducks | pounds | 1,497 |
| Eggs | dozen | 6,135 |
| Egg plant | | 1,543 |
| Figs | bushels | 6 |
| Gooseberries | quarts | 5 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honey | pounds | 821 |
| Kale | barrels | 709 |
| Lettuce | heads | 8,146 |
| Milk | gallons | 100,112 |
| Onions | bunches | 45,419 |
| Onions | barrels | 153 |
| Oyster plant | | 785 |
| Parsley | bunches | 12,752 |
| Parsnips | barrels | 35 |
| Peaches | bushels | 70 |
| Peas | barrels | 20 |
| Pears | bushels | 156 |
| Peppers, green | do | 20 |
| Plums | do | 5 |
| Grapes | pounds | 17,857 |
| Pork, fresh | do | 8,856 |
| Potatoes: | | |
| Irish | bushels | 302 |
| Sweet | do | 1,879 |
| Radishes | bunches | 10,963 |
| Rhubarb | bunches | 2,203 |
| Spinach | barrels | 192 |
| Squash | | 11,101 |
| Strawberries | quarts | 2,077 |
| Tomatoes | bushels | 319 |
| Turnips | do | 1,116 |
| Watermelons | | 336 |
| Clover and timothy hay, green, tons | | 178 |
| Ensilage, corn, green | tons | 496 |
| Fodder, corn, dry | do | 70 |
| Oats, green | do | 26 |
| Peas, cow: | | |
| Green | do | 37 |
| Hay | do | 25 |
| Rye: | | |
| Dry | do | 24 |
| Green | do | 49 |
| Timothy hay | do | 126 |

## NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1907–8 are as follows: For the support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane for the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crime against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military service of the United States who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, for the indigent insane admitted from the District of Columbia, and nonresident insane persons under temporary care, the sum of $585,200. This amount is based on a daily average of 2,600 patients at $220 per capita. This daily average is arrived at by estimating the probable increase on the basis of what the increase has been in past years. Pursuing the same method of calculation for the District of Columbia patients, their share is $279,400, leaving $305,800 to be provided for in the sundry civil bill. These amounts are the same as those asked for last year.

The population of the hospital seems to be approaching a more nearly stable basis, there being the last two years but a very slow increase in the number of patients as compared with the time just previous. Whereas the actual number of patients remaining in the house on June 30, 1906, was 3 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year, there was an increase of 96 in the daily average population of the hospital for the fiscal year 1905–6 over the previous year. It thus seems fair to ask for an amount representing approximately the same increase for the year 1906–7. The appropriation for District patients last session was slightly cut and our experience thus far this year indicates that it will hardly be adequate to meet the District bill. If the amount asked for this year be allowed in full we think it will come very close to meeting the District obligations.

For expenses in returning escaped patients to the hospital the sum of $1,500 is asked to be set apart. A decision of the Comptroller prevents the payment of these expenses out of the support fund of the hospital and makes it necessary that a special appropriation be made for this purpose.

The usual authority should be given in the sundry civil bill to use $1,500 in defraying the expense of removal of patients to their friends on leaving the hospital.

A further provision in the same bill is necessary, authorizing the sum of $1,000 to be used in the purchase of books, periodicals, and papers for the use of the hospital and for the medical library.

For roadways, walks, and grading $10,000 is required. This sum is necessary to continue the work of grading the grounds and providing roadways, walks, and gutters, and for making necessary repairs and renewals of those already completed.

For general repairs and improvements the sum of $40,000 is asked.

For new entrance and gate house $8,600. The building of the hospital extension, with the location of the offices in the new administration building, has removed the center of the institution from the old main building to the present administration building, and makes it desirable to provide a new main entrance at the northern extremity of the administration group.

For building new cow stables, silos, piggery, and hennery on new site, and for layout of roads, with the extension of water main and electric current, the sum of $51,080 is asked. The present buildings, comprising the barns, piggery, and hennery, are located on the east side of Nichols avenue and immediately fronting upon it. They are gradually getting to be more and more of a nuisance to the citizens in the neighborhood, especially owing to the disagreeable odors which emanate from the piggery and from the swill; they also have become more or less of a nuisance to the hospital itself, as it has grown out and surrounded these buildings. In addition to this, many of the buildings, particularly one of the barns and the piggery and the hennery, are in poor condition. The barn in question requires constant repairs, and is a continual source of expense. New buildings are needed, and in erecting them it is thought best to place them on a new site, well removed from the public highway, and from the possibility of being a nuisance, either to the citizens or to the hospital.

For centralizing the steam heating and power plant the sum of $49,000 is asked, to be expended as follows: For five 300-H.-P. water-tube boilers and setting for same, $25,000; for additional boiler house, $15,000; for additional coal storage, $6,000; for new trunk line and connections, $3,000. There are at present two centers for heating the hospital buildings—one, the old boiler house, which was and still is used for the old hospital buildings; the other, the new power, heating, and lighting plant, which furnishes heat to the hospital extension. A more economic operation of the heating system would result from centralizing these two power houses. The coal would not require as much handling and a less force of fireman would have to be employed, while at the same time the heating system could be operated to better advantage and greater efficiency. The old boiler house is a very old building and many of the boilers in it at present are pretty well worn, so that in the course of a comparatively short time they will in any case have to be replaced. At the same time the boiler capacity of the new power, heating, and lighting plant is already hardly equal to supplying the buildings of the new hospital extension with sufficient heat during the coldest part of winter, so that additional capacity here is already required. It would seem, therefore, that the rational thing to do would be to centralize all the heating apparatus in one building.

At the time the new power, heating, and lighting plant was constructed the desirability of this centralization was foreseen, and the stack has been made large enough for double the boiler capacity now installed there, and it has also been so constructed that an extension can be added on to the other side of the stack. It is this extension which is contemplated, and the centralizing of the entire steam heating and power plant as a result.

For supplying mechanical stoker at the central power, heating, and lighting plant, the old power house and the pumping plant at the river, and, in the event of being allowed the above appropriation for centralizing the power, heating, and lighting plant, the supplying of mechanical stokers to boilers therein located and also the boilers at the pumping station, the sum of $17,000 is asked. The use of mechanical stokers is believed to be desirable, both from the standpoint of economy and efficiency in the operation of the plant.

For an iron fence to be placed along the frontage of the hospital grounds on the east side of Nichols avenue, the sum of $14,900 is asked. This portion of the hospital grounds is occupied by four buildings of the hospital extension, which contain approximately 350 patients. There is now along the thoroughfare a dilapidated, unsightly wooden fence. It is desired to replace this with a substantial iron construction.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Support | $585,200 |
| Roadways, walks, and grading | 10,000 |
| General repairs and improvements | 40,000 |
| New entrance to gate house | 8,600 |
| Building cow stables, piggery, hennery, etc | 51,080 |
| Centralizing the steam heating and power plant | 49,000 |
| Supplying mechanical stokers | 17,000 |
| Iron fence on east side of Nichols avenue | 14,900 |
| Total | 775,780 |

*Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905—Additional.*

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On hand: | | |
| Support | | $1,792.54 |
| Repairs | | 161.56 |
| Disallowances: | | |
| Support | | 61.50 |
| Total | | 2,015.60 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.: Furniture, fixtures, etc | | $1,134.65 |
| Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, etc.: Stationery, postage, etc | | 1.56 |
| Medical supplies, expended for amusement of patients, etc.: | | |
| Musical instruments, etc | $25.00 | |
| Instruments, etc | 63.65 | |
| | | 88.65 |
| Repairs and improvements: | | |
| Hardware, etc | 36.40 | |
| Lime, etc | 89.00 | |
| | | 125.40 |
| Salaries and wages: Ward service | | 8.40 |
| Balance in United States Treasury | | 656.94 |
| Total | | 2,015.60 |

*Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.*

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriated for— | |
| Support | $305,800.00 |
| District of Columbia patients | 271,459.90 |
| Marine-Hospital Service patients' board | 8,627.57 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 22,972.73 |
| Disallowances | 85.17 |
| Repairs | 30,000.00 |
| Buildings and grounds | 147,621.83 |
| | 786,567.20 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subsistence: | | |
| Flour, meal, crackers, etc | $23,747.56 | |
| Butterine, milk, cheese, and eggs | 23,277.36 | |
| Fresh meats | 32,777.73 | |
| Salt and smoked meats | 19,707.37 | |
| Fish and poultry | 11,713.26 | |
| Tea and coffee | 9,384.05 | |
| Sugar, molasses, etc | 17,044.66 | |
| Lard | 3,402.23 | |
| Fruits and vegetables | 19,623.24 | |
| Other groceries | 15,448.52 | |
| | | 176,125.98 |
| House furnishings, fuel, lights, etc.: | | |
| Furniture, fixtures, etc | 7,626.64 | |
| Bedding | 7,290.21 | |
| Table and towel linen | 1,824.92 | |
| Utensils, crockery, etc | 3,383.09 | |
| Kitchen fittings, etc | 475.11 | |
| Laundry supplies | 9,133.26 | |
| Carpets, etc | 469.49 | |
| Hard coal | 6,147.60 | |
| Soft coal | 57,342.74 | |
| Charcoal | 27.00 | |
| | | 93,720.06 |
| Dry goods, clothing, books, stationery, etc.: | | |
| Boots, shoes, and slippers | 4,094.05 | |
| New clothing | 6,744.74 | |
| Clothing material | 15,158.87 | |
| Hats | 840.12 | |
| Notions | 206.52 | |
| Books and periodicals | 172.88 | |
| Stationery, postage, etc | 2,956.25 | |
| Freight and hauling | 488.15 | |
| Incidental work, etc | 108.85 | |
| Photographic instruments, etc | 409.00 | |
| | | 31,179.43 |
| Medical supplies, expended for amusement of patients, etc.: | | |
| Drugs, medicines, etc | 5,177.59 | |
| Alcoholic stimulants | 285.36 | |
| Instruments, etc | 547.39 | |
| Returning eloped patients | 395.60 | |
| Amusement of patients | 2,334.50 | |
| Sending to their homes | 148.46 | |
| Pathological supplies | 102.00 | |
| Musical instruments, etc | 90.67 | |
| Dental supplies | 15.38 | |
| | | 9,096.95 |
| Farm, garden, and stable: | | |
| Feed | 8,830.44 | |
| Implements, horseshoes, etc | 937.60 | |
| Plants and seeds | 930.45 | |
| Manures | 224.50 | |
| Live stock | 3,965.45 | |
| Harness and repairs | 132.20 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Farm, garden, and stable—Continued. | | |
| Vehicles and repairs | $857.52 | |
| Hay and straw | 7,667.16 | |
| Incidental expenses | 35.00 | |
| | | $23,580.32 |
| Repairs and improvements: | | |
| Lumber, doors, etc | 8,504.79 | |
| Hardware, etc | 6,016.67 | |
| Engineer's and plumber's supplies | 14,190.10 | |
| Paints, oils, glass, etc | 5,376.27 | |
| Roofing | 44.00 | |
| Ironwork | 897.62 | |
| Sundry small repairs | 5.50 | |
| Mason's supplies | 4,695.72 | |
| Electrical supplies | 10,481.97 | |
| Building | 1,300.99 | |
| | | 51,513.63 |
| Salaries and wages: | | |
| Superintendent, physicians, and general office | 36,654.24 | |
| Ward service | 102,719.43 | |
| Inside domestic department | 37,790.82 | |
| Engineers' department | 19,170.10 | |
| Farm and garden, hauling, drivers, etc | 41,776.12 | |
| Mechanics and helpers | 39,814.38 | |
| Laundry | 11,673.35 | |
| Sunday service | 500.00 | |
| | | 290,098.44 |
| On hand: | | |
| Support | 4,665.84 | |
| Repairs | 4,873.54 | |
| Buildings and grounds | 101,570.23 | |
| Covered into United States Treasury on account of buildings and grounds | 142.78 | |
| | | 111,252.39 |
| Total | | 786,567.20 |

*Itemized receipts.*

| Date. | Item. | Amount. | Date. | Item. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905. | | | 1906. | | |
| July 3 | Cash received for board of patients | $140.00 | Jan. 9 | Cash received for board of patients | $268.67 |
| 10 | ....do | 32.50 | 12 | ....do | 75.00 |
| 12 | ....do | 483.00 | 25 | ....do | 839.00 |
| 13 | ....do | 20.00 | 27 | ....do | 325.00 |
| 14 | ....do | 2,466.35 | 29 | ....do | 195.00 |
| 15 | ....do | 426.00 | 31 | ....do | 91.00 |
| 17 | ....do | 91.00 | Feb. 9 | ....do | 221.00 |
| 19 | ....do | 91.00 | 10 | ....do | 1,288.24 |
| 24 | ....do | 65.00 | 13 | ....do | 425.00 |
| 28 | ....do | 632.14 | 23 | ....do | 65.00 |
| Aug. 1 | ....do | 208.00 | 28 | ....do | 389.60 |
| 18 | ....do | 360.96 | Mar. 12 | ....do | 126.57 |
| 31 | ....do | 31.43 | 14 | ....do | 65.00 |
| Sept. 14 | ....do | 45.00 | | Sale of stock, etc | 727.09 |
| 28 | ....do | 100.00 | Apr. 11 | Cash received for board of patients | 480.00 |
| 30 | ....do | 182.50 | 12 | ....do | 65.00 |
| | Sale of stock, etc | 1,159.11 | 14 | ....do | 1,066.79 |
| Oct. 16 | Cash received for board of patients | 75.00 | 19 | ....do | 338.14 |
| 18 | ....do | 786.86 | 21 | ....do | 590.67 |
| 19 | ....do | 1,557.05 | 23 | ....do | 182.00 |
| 23 | ....do | 91.00 | 27 | ....do | 75.00 |
| 25 | ....do | 382.00 | 28 | ....do | 65.00 |
| 31 | ....do | 195.00 | May 10 | ....do | 185.71 |
| Nov. 11 | ....do | 62.50 | 12 | ....do | 864.00 |
| 14 | ....do | 260.00 | 26 | ....do | 137.14 |
| 15 | ....do | 140.42 | 29 | ....do | 277.14 |
| 20 | ....do | 108.00 | June 21 | ....do | 200.00 |
| 24 | ....do | 65.00 | 23 | ....do | 317.74 |
| Dec. 11 | ....do | 175.00 | | Sale of stock, etc | 1,746.95 |
| 23 | ....do | 62.85 | | | |
| | Sale of stock, etc | 785.61 | | Total | 22,972.73 |

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

In making up the statistical tables for the past year a few changes have been incorporated for the purpose of greater accuracy and also to furnish some additional information.

The table which shows the annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with discharges and deaths, and the number for each year remaining has been left out, as a careful study of this table showed that it was practically impossible to make it up accurately.

Also the table giving the duration of disease on admission has been left out, as so little information touching this point is obtainable from the histories of the patients received.

Table No. 3 has been supplemented by figures giving the total number admitted and discharged since the opening of the hospital, thus to some extent taking the place of the former of the above tables which has been left out.

Table No. 7 gives the classification of cases admitted during the past fiscal year in accordance with the classification of mental diseases recommended in the last annual report.

Table No. 8, showing the ages of those admitted during the year; Table No. 9, showing civil condition of those admitted; Table No. 12, showing the ages of those who died during the year, and Table No. 13, showing the ages of those discharged as recovered during the year, are all new tables.

TABLE 1.

*Admissions and discharges.*

| | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REMAINING JUNE 30, 1905. | | | | | | | | |
| Army—White | 881 | | | | | | | |
| Army—Colored | 27 | 908 | | | | | 908 | |
| Navy—White | 162 | | | | | | | |
| Navy—Colored | 5 | 167 | | | | | 167 | |
| Marine-Hospital Service—White | 29 | | | | | | | |
| Marine-Hospital Service—Colored | 7 | 36 | | | | | 36 | |
| Civil life—White | 561 | | | 411 | | | | |
| Civil life—Colored | 240 | 801 | 1,912 | 228 | 639 | 639 | 1,440 | 2,551 |
| ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1906. | | | | | | | | |
| Army—White | 109 | | | | | | | |
| Army—Colored | 9 | 118 | | | | | 118 | |
| Navy—White | 68 | | | | | | | |
| Navy—Colored | 7 | 75 | | | | | 75 | |
| Marine-Hospital Service—White | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Marine-Hospital Service—Colored | 1 | 6 | | | | | 6 | |
| Civil life—White | 146 | | | 110 | | | | |
| Civil life—Colored | 76 | 222 | 421 | 70 | 180 | 180 | 402 | 601 |
| DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—RECOVERED. | | | | | | | | |
| Army—White | 57 | | | | | | | |
| Army—Colored | 5 | 62 | | | | | 62 | |
| Navy—White | 42 | | | | | | | |
| Navy—Colored | 3 | 45 | | | | | 45 | |

TABLE 1—Continued.

*Admissions and discharges*—Continued.

| | | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—RECOVERED—con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Marine-Hospital Service | White | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Civil life | White | 46 | | | 33 | | | | |
| | Colored | 16 | | | 26 | | | | |
| | | | 62 | | | 59 | | 121 | |
| | | | | 171 | | | 59 | | 230 |
| DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—IMPROVED. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | White | 27 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 1 | 28 | | | | | 28 | |
| Navy | White | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | | 7 | | | | | 7 | |
| Civil life | White | 29 | | | 24 | | | | |
| | Colored | 30 | | | 9 | | | | |
| | | | 59 | | | 33 | | 92 | |
| | | | | 94 | | | 33 | | 127 |
| DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—UNIMPROVED. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | White | 7 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | | 7 | | | | | 7 | |
| Navy | White | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| Civil life | White | 14 | | | 13 | | | | |
| | Colored | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 19 | | | 13 | | 32 | |
| | | | | 29 | | | 13 | | 42 |
| NOT INSANE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | White | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| Civil | White | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| DECEASED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | White | 69 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 1 | 70 | | | | | 70 | |
| Navy | White | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 1 | 6 | | | | | 6 | |
| Marine-Hospital Service | White | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 2 | 4 | | | | | 4 | |
| Civil life | White | 41 | | | 30 | | | | |
| | Colored | 29 | | | 22 | | | | |
| | | | 70 | | | 52 | | 122 | |
| | | | | 150 | | | 52 | | 202 |
| REMAINING JUNE 30, 1906. | | | | | | | | | |
| Army | White | 829 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 29 | 858 | | | | | 858 | |
| Navy | White | 173 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 8 | 181 | | | | | 181 | |
| Marine-Hospital Service | White | 30 | | | | | | | |
| | Colored | 6 | 36 | | | | | 36 | |
| Civil life | White | 576 | | | 420 | | | | |
| | Colored | 236 | | | 241 | | | | |
| | | | 812 | | | 661 | | 1,473 | |
| | | | | 1,887 | | | 661 | | 2,548 |

TABLE 2.

*Summary.*

| | Male. | | | Female. | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Colored. | Total. | White. | Colored. | Total. | |
| Remaining June 30, 1905 | 1,633 | 279 | 1,912 | 411 | 228 | 639 | 2,551 |
| Admitted during the year | 328 | 93 | 421 | 110 | 70 | 180 | 601 |
| Total number under treatment | 1,961 | 372 | 2,333 | 521 | 298 | 819 | 3,152 |
| Discharged: | | | | | | | |
| Died | 118 | 32 | 150 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 202 |
| Recovered | 147 | 24 | 171 | 33 | 26 | 59 | 230 |
| Improved | 63 | 31 | 94 | 24 | 9 | 33 | 127 |
| Unimproved | 24 | 5 | 29 | 13 | ..... | 13 | 42 |
| Not insane | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 353 | 93 | 446 | 101 | 57 | 158 | 604 |
| Remaining June 30, 1906 | 1,608 | 279 | 1,887 | 420 | 241 | 661 | 2,548 |

TABLE 3.

| | Year ended June 30, 1906. | | | Since opening of hospital in 1855. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Admitted | 421 | 180 | 601 | 12,579 | 3,456 | 16,035 |
| Discharged: | | | | | | |
| Recovered | 173 | 60 | 233 | 4,371 | 880 | 5,251 |
| Improved | 94 | 33 | 127 | 1,921 | 686 | 2,607 |
| Unimproved | 29 | 13 | 42 | 325 | 152 | 477 |
| Died | 150 | 52 | 202 | 4,075 | 1,077 | 5,152 |
| Remaining June 30, 1906 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,887 | 661 | 2,548 |
| Total number of admissions | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,579 | 3,456 | 16,035 |

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of cases: | | | |
| Recovered | 34.74 | 25.47 | 32.75 |
| Improved | 15.28 | 19.86 | 16.26 |
| Unimproved | 2.59 | 4.37 | 2.97 |
| Died | 32.39 | 31.17 | 32.13 |
| Remaining | 15.00 | 19.13 | 15.89 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

TABLE 4.

*Monthly changes of population.*

| | Admitted. | | | Discharged. | | | Died. | | | Total discharged and died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| 1905. | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 32 | 14 | 46 | 62 | 22 | 84 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 102 |
| August | 41 | 20 | 61 | 37 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 65 |
| September | 22 | 17 | 39 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 41 |
| October | 28 | 21 | 49 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 48 |
| November | 25 | 11 | 36 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 44 |
| December | 37 | 15 | 52 | 32 | 8 | 40 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 56 |
| 1906. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 55 | 13 | 68 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 48 |
| February | 26 | 10 | 36 | 25 | 8 | 33 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 52 |
| March | 33 | 17 | 50 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 46 |
| April | 48 | 17 | 65 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 37 |
| May | 39 | 12 | 51 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 44 |
| June | 35 | 13 | 48 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 31 |
| Total | 421 | 180 | 601 | 296 | 106 | 402 | 150 | 52 | 202 | 604 |

## Table 5.

*Admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.*

| Year. | Admitted. | | | Discharged. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining June 30 in each year. | | | Daily average. | | | Percentage of recoveries on discharges. | | | Percentage of deaths on average numbers. | | | Percentage of deaths on total number. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Recovered. | | | Improved. | | | Unimproved. | | | Died. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. | M. | F. | To-tal. |
| 1855 | 26 | 37 | 63 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 26 | 34 | 60 | 19.35 | 20.65 | 40.00 | ..... | 100.00 | 100.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1855-56 | 36 | 11 | 47 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 54 | 39 | 93 | 41.20 | 37.98 | 70.18 | 37.50 | 33.33 | 35.71 | 12.13 | 7.09 | 10.10 | 8.06 | 6.66 | 7.48 |
| 1856-57 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 54.55 | 42.80 | 97.35 | 10.00 | 25.00 | 16.66 | 14.66 | 18.69 | 16.43 | 10.13 | 12.12 | 11.03 |
| 1857-58 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 65 | 52 | 117 | 57.70 | 50.31 | 108.01 | 56.52 | 44.66 | 51.42 | 12.13 | 11.92 | 12.03 | 7.95 | 9.37 | 8.55 |
| 1858-59 | 47 | 18 | 65 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 84 | 54 | 138 | 72.93 | 56.24 | 129.17 | 57.13 | 31.25 | 47.73 | 8.22 | 7.11 | 7.74 | 5.36 | 5.71 | 5.49 |
| 1859-60 | 68 | 24 | 92 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 106 | 61 | 167 | 100.68 | 59.00 | 159.68 | 56.52 | 41.17 | 52.38 | 12.91 | 8.47 | 11.27 | 8.55 | 6.41 | 7.25 |
| 1860-61 | 64 | 31 | 95 | 42 | 11 | 53 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | .... | 2 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 109 | 72 | 181 | 109.72 | 64.81 | 174.57 | 68.85 | 55.55 | 65.43 | 10.93 | 10.80 | 10.88 | 7.06 | 7.61 | 7.82 |
| 1861-62 | 174 | 12 | 186 | 96 | 8 | 104 | 14 | 1 | 15 | .... | .... | ..... | 26 | 10 | 36 | 147 | 65 | 212 | 123.75 | 65.74 | 189.49 | 70.59 | 42.10 | 67.09 | 21.01 | 15.21 | 19.00 | 9.18 | 11.90 | 9.81 |
| 1862-63 | 330 | 25 | 355 | 197 | 6 | 203 | 17 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 61 | 203 | 76 | 279 | 168.41 | 72.31 | 240.72 | 71.89 | 42.85 | 70.45 | 33.84 | 5.53 | 25.34 | 11.95 | 4.44 | 10.76 |
| 1863-64 | 484 | 25 | 509 | 282 | 6 | 288 | 69 | 1 | 70 | 5 | .... | 5 | 67 | 8 | 75 | 364 | 86 | 350 | 205.73 | 77.66 | 283.39 | 66.66 | 40.00 | 65.75 | 42.56 | 10.30 | 26.40 | 11.75 | 7.92 | 9.51 |
| 1864-65 | 478 | 36 | 514 | 315 | 9 | 324 | 110 | 12 | 122 | 11 | .... | 11 | 139 | 8 | 147 | 167 | 93 | 200 | 277.42 | 33.81 | 361.23 | 54.78 | 31.03 | 53.64 | 50.10 | 9.54 | 40.69 | 18.73 | 6.55 | 17.01 |
| 1865-66 | 194 | 28 | 222 | 104 | 5 | 109 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 41 | 12 | 53 | 186 | 96 | 282 | 190.92 | 90.70 | 281.62 | 59.42 | 20.00 | 54.50 | 21.47 | 13.23 | 18.82 | 11.35 | 9.91 | 10.99 |
| 1866-67 | 88 | 21 | 109 | 45 | 7 | 52 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 188 | 92 | 280 | 189.06 | 89.46 | 279.12 | 52.32 | 28.00 | 46.85 | 10.02 | 15.65 | 11.82 | 6.93 | 11.96 | 8.44 |
| 1867-68 | 120 | 33 | 153 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 226 | 102 | 328 | 221.17 | 96.44 | 317.61 | 59.75 | 65.22 | 60.95 | 9.95 | 5.18 | 9.50 | 7.14 | 4.00 | 6.23 |
| 1868-69 | 133 | 35 | 168 | 59 | 11 | 70 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 33 | 259 | 109 | 368 | 244.55 | 108.03 | 352.58 | 59.00 | 39.28 | 54.69 | 9.81 | 8.33 | 9.35 | 6.70 | 6.57 | 6.65 |
| 1869-70 | 146 | 36 | 182 | 32 | 8 | 40 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 331 | 123 | 454 | 294.69 | 108.08 | 402.77 | 43.24 | 36.37 | 41.67 | 5.09 | 2.77 | 4.36 | 3.71 | 2.05 | 3.27 |
| 1870-71 | 161 | 34 | 195 | 50 | 12 | 62 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 44 | 384 | 124 | 508 | 354.34 | 121.66 | 476.00 | 46.30 | 36.36 | 43.97 | 9.31 | 9.04 | 9.24 | 6.70 | 7.00 | 6.78 |
| 1871-72 | 142 | 44 | 186 | 43 | 8 | 51 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 37 | 7 | 44 | 422 | 139 | 561 | 407.21 | 131.57 | 538.78 | 41.34 | 27.59 | 38.34 | 9.09 | 5.32 | 8.16 | 7.04 | 4.17 | 6.34 |
| 1872-73 | 153 | 51 | 204 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 32 | 13 | 45 | 468 | 152 | 626 | 431.03 | 144.11 | 575.14 | 45.40 | 39.47 | 44.13 | 7.42 | 9.02 | 7.82 | 5.56 | 6.84 | 5.88 |
| 1873-74 | 192 | 38 | 230 | 67 | 12 | 79 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 39 | 11 | 50 | 526 | 156 | 682 | 492.44 | 151.36 | 643.80 | 50.00 | 35.29 | 47.02 | 7.92 | 7.27 | 7.76 | 5.91 | 5.79 | 5.88 |
| 1874-75 | 179 | 51 | 230 | 66 | 9 | 75 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 51 | 7 | 58 | 552 | 166 | 718 | 536.46 | 164.17 | 700.63 | 42.13 | 21.95 | 38.66 | 9.50 | 4.26 | 8.27 | 7.23 | 3.38 | 6.36 |
| 1875-76 | 166 | 47 | 213 | 67 | 17 | 84 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 1 | .... | 1 | 48 | 18 | 66 | 570 | 168 | 744 | 564.78 | 165.59 | 730.37 | 47.18 | 37.78 | 45.45 | 8.49 | 10.87 | 9.04 | 6.68 | 8.45 | 7.09 |
| 1876-77 | 147 | 51 | 198 | 66 | 17 | 83 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 2 | .... | 2 | 45 | 7 | 52 | 583 | 182 | 765 | 587.41 | 176.30 | 763.71 | 47.80 | 45.94 | 46.89 | 7.66 | 3.96 | 6.80 | 6.22 | 3.19 | 5.52 |
| 1877-78 | 138 | 44 | 182 | 49 | 11 | 60 | 32 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 37 | 9 | 46 | 600 | 193 | 793 | 596.82 | 184.37 | 781.19 | 40.49 | 33.33 | 38.96 | 6.19 | 4.88 | 5.88 | 5.13 | 5.98 | 4.35 |
| 1878-79 | 169 | 53 | 222 | 68 | 24 | 92 | 30 | 7 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 51 | 12 | 63 | 617 | 202 | 819 | 619.10 | 196.70 | 815.80 | 44.73 | 54.54 | 46.93 | 8.23 | 6.10 | 7.72 | 6.63 | 4.87 | 6.20 |
| 1879-80 | 181 | 44 | 225 | 38 | 14 | 52 | 23 | 10 | 33 | .... | 3 | 3 | 46 | 13 | 59 | 691 | 206 | 897 | 655.34 | 196.63 | 851.97 | 35.51 | 35.00 | 35.37 | 7.01 | 6.61 | 6.92 | 5.76 | 5.28 | 5.65 |
| 1880-81 | 161 | 62 | 223 | 62 | 10 | 72 | 27 | 9 | 36 | .... | 6 | 6 | 63 | 18 | 81 | 700 | 225 | 925 | 685.37 | 111.38 | 896.75 | 40.78 | 23.25 | 36.92 | 9.19 | 8.51 | 9.03 | 7.39 | 6.71 | 7.23 |
| 1881-82 | 178 | 69 | 247 | 62 | 21 | 83 | 31 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 74 | 27 | 101 | 709 | 233 | 942 | 697.10 | 232.88 | 929.98 | 36.69 | 34.43 | 36.08 | 10.61 | 11.59 | 10.86 | 8.44 | 9.18 | 8.61 |
| 1882-83 | 201 | 64 | 265 | 76 | 19 | 95 | 33 | 16 | 49 | .... | 6 | 6 | 46 | 17 | 63 | 755 | 239 | 994 | 729.89 | 235.27 | 965.16 | 49.05 | 31.03 | 44.13 | 6.30 | 7.22 | 6.52 | 5.05 | 5.72 | 5.22 |
| 1883-84 | 286 | 64 | 347 | 68 | 13 | 81 | 35 | 8 | 43 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 51 | 16 | 67 | 884 | 262 | 1,146 | 797.21 | 243.27 | 1,040.48 | 42.03 | 34.21 | 40.51 | 6.39 | 6.57 | 6.44 | 4.90 | 5.33 | 4.99 |
| 1884-85 | 229 | 91 | 320 | 65 | 24 | 89 | 37 | 12 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 84 | 21 | 105 | 926 | 295 | 1,221 | 902.41 | 270.89 | 1,173.34 | 34.76 | 41.37 | 36.32 | 9.31 | 7.75 | 8.94 | 7.55 | 5.95 | 7.19 |
| 1885-86 | 234 | 69 | 303 | 55 | 22 | 77 | 58 | 15 | 73 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 79 | 23 | 102 | 966 | 301 | 1,267 | 936.39 | 283.23 | 1,219.62 | 28.35 | 34.92 | 29.96 | 8.54 | 8.12 | 8.36 | 6.81 | 6.32 | 6.69 |
| 1886-87 | 206 | 62 | 268 | 57 | 15 | 72 | 49 | 17 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 73 | 19 | 92 | 991 | 311 | 1,302 | 956.07 | 297.36 | 1,253.43 | 31.49 | 28.48 | 30.90 | 7.63 | 6.38 | 7.34 | 6.22 | 5.23 | 5.99 |
| 1887-88 | 217 | 71 | 318 | 59 | 10 | 69 | 52 | 14 | 66 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 95 | 25 | 120 | 1,029 | 332 | 1,361 | 1,009.55 | 315.55 | 1,325.08 | 28.23 | 20.00 | 26.64 | 9.41 | 7.92 | 9.06 | 7.67 | 5.64 | 7.41 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1888–89 | 213 | 67 | 380 | 50 | 20 | 70 | 27 | 27 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 86 | 28 | 114 | 1,075 | 322 | 1,397 | 1,049.99 | 323.83 | 1,373.82 | 29.94 | 25.97 | 28.69 | 8.19 | 8.65 | 8.30 | 6.92 | 7.02 | 6.94 |
| 1889–90 | 274 | 71 | 345 | 39 | 6 | 45 | 43 | 6 | 49 | .... | 3 | 3 | 112 | 28 | 144 | 1,115 | 350 | 1,505 | 1,108.57 | 326.53 | 1,435.10 | 20.10 | 13.95 | 18.12 | 10.13 | 9.59 | 9.76 | 8.30 | 7.48 | 8.04 |
| 1890–91 | 271 | 81 | 352 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 38 | 15 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 98 | 30 | 128 | 1,253 | 355 | 1,608 | 1,160.62 | 344.44 | 1,505.06 | 20.81 | 34.47 | 26.51 | 8.44 | 8.71 | 8.51 | 6.87 | 6.96 | 6.89 |
| 1891–92 | 233 | 70 | 303 | 56 | 12 | 68 | 69 | 13 | 82 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 121 | 32 | 153 | 1,232 | 365 | 1,597 | 1,226.64 | 348.65 | 1,575.29 | 22.05 | 20.00 | 21.66 | 9.86 | 9.18 | 9.71 | 8.14 | 7.53 | 8.01 |
| 1892–93 | 261 | 84 | 345 | 57 | 10 | 67 | 46 | 23 | 69 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 140 | 41 | 181 | 1,246 | 374 | 1,620 | 1,255.56 | 357.02 | 1,582.58 | 23.08 | 13.33 | 20.81 | 11.41 | 11.48 | 11.44 | 9.38 | 9.13 | 9.32 |
| 1893–94 | 273 | 88 | 361 | 49 | 13 | 62 | 49 | 16 | 65 | 6 | .... | 6 | 138 | 29 | 167 | 1,277 | 404 | 1,681 | 1,248.16 | 369.91 | 1,618.07 | 20.24 | 22.41 | 20.66 | 11.31 | 7.84 | 10.32 | 9.08 | 6.27 | 8.42 |
| 1894–95 | 293 | 78 | 371 | 68 | 30 | 98 | 40 | 32 | 72 | 1 | .... | 1 | 143 | 36 | 179 | 1,318 | 384 | 1,702 | 1,280.91 | 386.16 | 1,667.07 | 26.98 | 30.61 | 28.00 | 11.16 | 9.32 | 10.73 | 9.10 | 7.46 | 8.72 |
| 1895–96 | 278 | 92 | 370 | 74 | 15 | 89 | 39 | 14 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 146 | 41 | 187 | 1,330 | 405 | 1,735 | 1,290.08 | 379.25 | 1,669.33 | 27.81 | 21.12 | 26.40 | 11.31 | 10.81 | 11.20 | 9.14 | 8.61 | 9.02 |
| 1896–97 | 288 | 88 | 377 | 67 | 17 | 84 | 50 | 44 | 94 | 5 | .... | 5 | 130 | 32 | 162 | 1,367 | 400 | 1,767 | 1,326.08 | 383.82 | 1,709.90 | 26.58 | 18.27 | 24.34 | 9.80 | 8.33 | 9.47 | 8.02 | 6.49 | 7.67 |
| 1897–98 | 347 | 90 | 437 | 84 | 12 | 96 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 167 | 30 | 197 | 1,425 | 428 | 1,853 | 1,388.25 | 409.75 | 1,798.00 | 29.06 | 19.35 | 27.35 | 12.03 | 7.32 | 10.96 | 9.74 | 6.12 | 8.94 |
| 1898–99 | 498 | 105 | 603 | 173 | 16 | 189 | 59 | 29 | 88 | 38 | 10 | 48 | 158 | 35 | 193 | 1,495 | 443 | 1,938 | 1,438.33 | 433.51 | 1,871.84 | 40.42 | 17.77 | 36.48 | 10.98 | 8.07 | 10.31 | 8.21 | 6.56 | 7.85 |
| 1899–1900 | 434 | 117 | 551 | 118 | 33 | 151 | 52 | 13 | 65 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 152 | 32 | 184 | 1,599 | 477 | 2,076 | 1,504.00 | 444.54 | 1,948.54 | 35.75 | 39.75 | 36.56 | 10.10 | 7.19 | 9.44 | 7.87 | 5.71 | 7.39 |
| 1900–1901 | 519 | 136 | 655 | 202 | 33 | 235 | 52 | 25 | 77 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 193 | 33 | 226 | 1,660 | 516 | 2,176 | 1,583.33 | 483.33 | 2,066.66 | 44.10 | 34.02 | 42.34 | 12.19 | 6.83 | 10.93 | 9.11 | 5.38 | 8.27 |
| 1901–2 | 532 | 154 | 686 | 209 | 39 | 248 | 78 | 20 | 98 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 137 | 40 | 177 | 1,759 | 557 | 2,316 | 1,675.85 | 518.16 | 2,194.01 | 48.26 | 34.51 | 45.42 | 8.17 | 7.70 | 8.06 | 6.24 | 5.97 | 6.18 |
| 1902–3 | 554 | 180 | 734 | 211 | 50 | 261 | 106 | 25 | 131 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 189 | 69 | 258 | 1,782 | 587 | 2,369 | 1,737.58 | 553.58 | 2,291.16 | 39.73 | 33.33 | 38.32 | 10.88 | 12.47 | 11.26 | 8.17 | 9.36 | 8.45 |
| 1903–4 | 584 | 182 | 766 | 194 | 42 | 236 | 95 | 35 | 130 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 189 | 54 | 245 | 1,867 | 625 | 2,492 | 1,783.08 | 577.00 | 2,360.08 | 38.87 | 29.16 | 36.70 | 10.60 | 8.66 | 10.29 | 7.98 | 6.50 | 7.75 |
| 1904–5 | 493 | 174 | 667 | 151 | 53 | 204 | 101 | 42 | 143 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 181 | 55 | 236 | 1,912 | 639 | 2,551 | 1,848.50 | 598.00 | 2,446.50 | 33.70 | 33.12 | 33.55 | 9.79 | 9.19 | 9.64 | 7.66 | 6.88 | 7.47 |
| 1905–6 | 421 | 180 | 601 | 173 | 60 | 233 | 94 | 33 | 127 | 29 | 13 | 42 | 150 | 52 | 202 | 1,887 | 661 | 2,548 | 1,887.50 | 654.50 | 2,542.00 | 38.34 | 37.34 | 38.07 | 7.94 | 7.95 | 7.94 | 6.42 | 6.34 | 6.40 |

Three "not insane," 2 males and 1 female, are included with recovered in 1905–6.

TABLE 6.

*Showing the nativity of those admitted during the year and since the opening of the hospital in 1855.*

| | During year. | Since 1855. |
|---|---|---|
| Native born: | | |
| Alabama | 1 | 49 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 27 |
| California | 1 | 22 |
| Colorado | ..... | 7 |
| Connecticut | 4 | 116 |
| Dakota | 2 | 10 |
| Delaware | 1 | 35 |
| District of Columbia | 78 | 2,066 |
| Florida | 1 | 19 |
| Georgia | 4 | 96 |
| Illinois | 2 | 215 |
| Indiana | 9 | 199 |
| Indian Territory | ..... | 13 |
| Iowa | 6 | 44 |
| Kansas | 1 | 38 |
| Kentucky | 9 | 207 |
| Louisiana | ..... | 46 |
| Maine | 2 | 133 |
| Maryland | 51 | 1,238 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 514 |
| Michigan | 5 | 101 |
| Minnesota | 2 | 24 |
| Mississippi | 2 | 53 |
| Missouri | 6 | 115 |
| Montana | ..... | 1 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 84 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 150 |
| New Mexico | ..... | 4 |
| New York | 35 | 1,069 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 136 |
| Ohio | 15 | 545 |
| Oregon | ..... | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | 837 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 48 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 49 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 115 |
| Texas | 3 | 46 |
| Utah | ..... | 1 |
| Vermont | 1 | 70 |
| Virginia | 53 | 1,633 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 66 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 70 |
| United States | 115 | 255 |
| Total | 475 | 10,565 |
| Foreign born: | | |
| Alsace | ..... | 1 |
| Armenia | ..... | 2 |
| Austria | 4 | 60 |
| Bahama Islands | ..... | 1 |
| Bavaria | ..... | 17 |
| Belgium | 1 | 8 |
| Bermuda | ..... | 1 |
| Bohemia | 1 | 6 |
| Brazil | ..... | 1 |
| Foreign born—Continued. | | |
| British Columbia | ..... | 1 |
| British East Indies | ..... | 6 |
| British possessions | ..... | 1 |
| British West Indies | ..... | 12 |
| Buenos Aires | ..... | 3 |
| Canada | 4 | 137 |
| Coast of Africa | ..... | 2 |
| Costa Rica | ..... | 1 |
| Cuba | ..... | 6 |
| Cyprus | ..... | 1 |
| Denmark | 2 | 44 |
| England | 8 | 347 |
| Finland | ..... | 7 |
| France | ..... | 94 |
| Germany | 33 | 1,543 |
| Greece | ..... | 7 |
| Holland | ..... | 16 |
| Hungary | ..... | 15 |
| Iceland | ..... | 1 |
| Ireland | 28 | 2,006 |
| Italy | ..... | 68 |
| Japan | 1 | 6 |
| Korea | ..... | 1 |
| Malta | ..... | 3 |
| Mexico | ..... | 14 |
| New Brunswick | ..... | 4 |
| Newfoundland | 1 | 2 |
| New Granada | ..... | 1 |
| Norway | 3 | 54 |
| Nova Scotia | ..... | 19 |
| Panama | ..... | 1 |
| Poland | 1 | 27 |
| Portugal | ..... | 8 |
| Prince Edward Island | ..... | 2 |
| Prussia | ..... | 31 |
| Roumania | ..... | 3 |
| Russia | 8 | 56 |
| Sandwich Islands | 2 | 3 |
| Saxony | ..... | 6 |
| Scotland | ..... | 98 |
| Sicily | 1 | 3 |
| Spain | 1 | 7 |
| Sweden | 6 | 95 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 66 |
| Turkey | ..... | 6 |
| Wales | ..... | 22 |
| West Indies | ..... | 1 |
| Unknown | 21 | 316 |
| | 146 | 5,470 |
| Grand total: | | |
| Native born | 475 | 10,565 |
| Foreign born | 126 | 5,470 |
| | 601 | 16,035 |

TABLE 7.

*Forms of mental disease in those admitted during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infection: | | | |
| Exhaustion psychoses— | | | |
| Febrile delirium | | 1 | |
| Acute confusional insanity | 14 | | 14 |
| Toxic psychoses: | | | |
| Endogenous— | | | |
| Uremia | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Exogenous— | | | |
| Alcohol | 41 | 8 | 49 |
| Opium | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Cocaine | 1 | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous intoxicants | | 1 | 1 |
| Paranoia and paranoid states | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| Manic depressive psychoses | 67 | 44 | 111 |
| Dementia precox | 113 | 40 | 153 |
| Paresis | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| Psychoses associated with other diseases: | | | |
| Psycho-neuroses— | | | |
| Hysteria | | 3 | 3 |
| Neurasthenia | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Epilepsy | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| Psychasthenia | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Other nervous diseases— | | | |
| Chorea | 1 | | 1 |
| Exophthalmic goitre | | 1 | 1 |
| Organic disease and injury of the brain— | | | |
| Syphilis | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Softening | | 1 | 1 |
| Arterio-sclerosis | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| Involution melancholia | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Senile psychoses | 52 | 26 | 78 |
| Imbecility (teachable) | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Not insane | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 421 | 180 | 601 |

TABLE 8.

*Ages of those admitted during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 15 years | 1 | 2 | 3 | 50 to 60 years | 27 | 18 | 45 |
| 15 to 20 years | 14 | 5 | 19 | 60 to 70 years | 49 | 14 | 63 |
| 20 to 25 years | 70 | 22 | 92 | 70 to 80 years | 24 | 13 | 37 |
| 25 to 30 years | 72 | 21 | 93 | 80 to 90 years | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 30 to 35 years | 60 | 26 | 86 | Over 90 years | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 35 to 40 years | 41 | 25 | 66 | Unascertained | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 40 to 45 years | 25 | 14 | 39 | | | | |
| 45 to 50 years | 22 | 7 | 29 | Total | 421 | 180 | 601 |

TABLE 9.

*Civil condition of patients admitted during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 234 | 70 | 304 |
| Married | 109 | 62 | 171 |
| Widowed | 39 | 44 | 83 |
| Divorced | 2 | | 2 |
| Unascertained | 37 | 4 | 41 |
| Total | 421 | 180 | 601 |

## Table 10.

*Causes of death during the past year.*

[202 cases.]

| Causes of death. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infectious diseases: | | | |
| Pneumonia | 2 | | 2 |
| Septicæmia | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Tubercular cervical adenitis | 1 | | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of the lungs | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| Tuberculosis of the pleura | 1 | | 1 |
| Heat exhaustion | | 1 | 1 |
| Constitutional diseases: | | | |
| Gangrene | 2 | | 2 |
| Old age | 1 | | 1 |
| Diseases of the circulatory system and blood-making organs: | | | |
| Aneurism of iliac artery | 1 | | 1 |
| Interstitial myocarditis | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Valvular disease of the heart | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Diseases of the digestive system: | | | |
| Cholecystitis | 2 | | 2 |
| Colitis | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Diarrhea | 1 | | 1 |
| Enterocolitis | 2 | | 2 |
| Intestinal obstruction | 2 | | 2 |
| Diseases of the genito-urinary system: | | | |
| Calculus with hydronephrosis | | 1 | 1 |
| Cystitis and pyelo-nephritis | 7 | | 7 |
| Nephritis | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Diseases of the nervous system: | | | |
| Arterio-sclerosis and softening | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Atrophic sclerosis of brain | | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebral hemorrhage | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Cerebral thrombosis | | 1 | 1 |
| Cerebral spastic paraplegia | | 1 | 1 |
| Diseases of the meninges | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Epilepsy | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Epileptiform convulsions | 3 | | 3 |
| Exhaustion from mental disease | 1 | | 1 |
| Hemotoma of the dura | 2 | | 2 |
| Multiple neuritis | | 1 | 1 |
| Other organic diseases of the brain | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Paresis | 26 | | 26 |
| Diseases of the respiratory system: | | | |
| Broncho-pneumonia | | 2 | 2 |
| Hypostatic pneumonia | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Gangrene of lungs | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Pleurisy | 1 | | 1 |
| Suicide | 1 | | 1 |
| New growths: | | | |
| Carcinoma of breast | | 1 | 1 |
| of face | 1 | | 1 |
| of pancreas | 1 | | 1 |
| of stomach | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| of uterus | | 1 | 1 |
| Sarcoma of brain | | 1 | 1 |
| Cystoma of ovary | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 150 | 52 | 202 |

## Table 11.

*Duration of mental disease of those who died during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under one month | 1 | 2 | 3 | Three to four years | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| One to two months | 2 | 3 | 5 | Four to six years | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Two to four months | 2 | 1 | 3 | Six to ten years | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Four to six months | 3 | 2 | 5 | Ten to fifteen years | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Six to nine months | 7 | 5 | 12 | Fifteen to twenty years | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Nine months to one year | 9 | 3 | 12 | Twenty to twenty-five years | | 1 | 1 |
| One year to eighteen months | 18 | 3 | 21 | Over twenty-five years | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Eighteen months to two years | 12 | 4 | 16 | | | | |
| Two to three years | 16 | 8 | 24 | Total | 150 | 52 | 202 |

TABLE 12.

*Age of those who died during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 20 years | 1 | ..... | 1 | 50 to 60 years | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 20 to 25 years | 3 | ..... | 3 | 60 to 70 years | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| 25 to 30 years | 5 | 9 | 14 | 70 to 80 years | 31 | 12 | 43 |
| 30 to 35 years | 11 | 1 | 12 | 80 to 90 years | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| 35 to 40 years | 9 | 1 | 10 | Over 90 years | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 40 to 45 years | 14 | 2 | 16 | | | | |
| 45 to 50 years | 10 | 6 | 16 | Total | 150 | 52 | 202 |

TABLE 13.

*Ages of those discharged recovered during the year ended June 30, 1906.*

| Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Age. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 to 20 years | 9 | 6 | 15 | 60 to 70 years | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| 20 to 30 years | 81 | 15 | 96 | Over 70 years | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 30 to 40 years | 32 | 14 | 46 | Unascertained | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 40 to 50 years | 21 | 15 | 36 | | | | |
| 50 to 60 years | 14 | 2 | 16 | Total | 171 | 59 | 230 |

# REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

# FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

GEORGE W. EVANS. JOHN J. DARBY, M. D.

WILLIAM T. PIERSON.[a]

### STAFF.

W. A. WARFIELD, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
W. C. McNEILL, M. D., *First Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer.*

### CONSULTANTS.

*Medical.*—F. J. SHADD, M. D.; ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.
*Surgical.*—NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.
*Obstetrical.*—THOMAS C. SMITH, M. D.
*Gynecological.*—J. TABOR JOHNSON, M. D.

### VISITING STAFF.

#### MEDICAL.

*January, February, March.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.
*April, May, June.*—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.; GEO. W. CABANISS, M. D.
*July, August, September.*—ROBT. W. BROWN, M. D.; THOS. MARTIN, M. D.
*October, November, December.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D.; NEIL D. GRAHAM, M. D.

#### SURGICAL.

*January, February, March.*—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
*April, May, June.*—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
*July, August, September.*—WM. A. JACK, JR., M. D.
*October, November, December.*—E. A. BALLOCH, M. D.
*Necroscopist.*—D. S. LAMB, M. D.

#### OBSTETRICAL.

*January, February, March, April.*—N. R. JENNER, M. D.
*May, June, July, August.*—E. D. WILLISTON, M. D.
*September, October, November, December.*—JNO. R. FRANCIS, M. D.
*Genito-urinary.*—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

#### INTERNES.

E. V. FITZGERALD, M. D. WM. MANN, M. D.
W. J. THOMPKINS, M. D. S. B. HUGHES, M. D.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

#### MEDICAL.

*Monday.*—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.
*Tuesday.*—C. A. TIGNOR, M. D.
*Wednesday.*—S. R. WATTS, M. D.
*Thursday.*—D. W. PRENTISS, M. D.
*Friday.*—HENRY FREEMAN, M. D.
*Saturday.*—ALBERT RIDGELEY, M. D.

#### EYE AND EAR.

*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*—E. O. BELT, M. D.; M. O. DUMAS, M. D.

#### NOSE AND THROAT.

*Wednesday, Saturday.*—J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.; R. R. WALKER, M. D.

#### DERMATOLOGY.

*Friday.*—H. A. ROBINS, M. D.; SIDNEY BEHREND, M. D.

#### NERVOUS.

*Monday, Thursday.*—WM. L. ROBINS, M. D.; J. C. TAPPIN, M. D.

SARAH L. TUFFS, *Directress of Training School.* MARY J. JONES, *Matron.*
H. S. POPE, Phar. D., *Pharmacist.* HARRY CARDOZO, *Clerk.*
P. M. MILLIARD, *Assistant Pharmacist.* L. R. WORMLEY, *Assistant Clerk.*

[a] Deceased.

# REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, *September 1, 1906.*

SIR. I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

During the period covered by this report the general work of the hospital has been promptly dispatched, and all departments thereof are in as good a condition as is possible under the many trying inconveniences of an antiquated plant. No pains were spared nor efforts lessened to render the greatest good to the greatest number.

Admissions to the hospital are classified under two heads, either as United States or District of Columbia patients. Those from the District of Columbia are received on a contract basis, in pursuance of a provision of the sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1905, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Board of Charities for the care and treatment of patients from the District of Columbia. In accordance with the terms of this contract adults are charged $1.10 per day, children under 12 years of age 65 cents per day, and infants born in the hospital 40 cents per day.

At the beginning of the year there were 153 patients remaining in the hospital. Of these 110 were chargeable to the District of Columbia and 43 to the United States.

Two thousand two hundred and seven were admitted during the year, of which number 1,614 were from the District of Columbia and and 593 from the States. Two hundred and five births occurred in the hospital, 151 being the offspring of residents from the District of Columbia and 54 whose parents were from the different States, making a total of 2,565 treated and under care during the year. Of this number 1,875 were District of Columbia patients and 690 were United States patients.

Two thousand four hundred and twelve patients were discharged, leaving 153 patients in the hospital July 1, 1906, 114 being District of Columbia patients and 39 United States patients. Of those discharged 1,142 were cured, 981 improved, 66 unimproved, 9 not treated, and 214 died.

The total number of days' treatment given patients from the District of Columbia were 37,334, as follows: Adults, 32,402; children, 2,435; infants, 2,497.

The total amount of money due the hospital for the care and treatment of these patients was $38,223.75, and of this amount $25,500 have been paid, leaving a balance due of $12,723.75.

The number of days' treatment given United States patients was 14,313, to which may be added the number given those from the District of Columbia, making a total of 51,647 days for both classes.

The surgical work continued very heavy throughout the year, 1,012 operations having been performed. It is with much effort under the

present limited facilities that proper care can be given this kind of work. The same difficulty is experienced in all departments of the hospital, however; and although the number of medical cases treated during the year is less than the preceding one, yet the amount of labor required for their treatment did not perceptibly decrease.

In the out-patient department 4,426 were treated, as follows: Medical, 1,895; surgical, 278; eye and ear, 383; gynecological, 350; nose and throat, 294; nervous, 426; skin and genito-urinary, 800, making a total of 6,991 cases treated in all departments of the hospital.

Thirty-seven post-mortems were performed and 946 pathological examinations were made. This branch of the work is very important, and it appears that satisfactory results in every particular will not be had until it is placed in charge of a salaried pathologist of experience.

The training school for nurses is in an excellent condition. In selecting candidates for appointment in the school the very best are sought, and there are at present several pursuing the course who formerly were teachers and many others are high school graduates. The present course of two years' training with only one month's probation to determine the fitness of applicants is too short, and it being the policy of the hospital to turn out well-trained and capable nurses of high character, I would recommend that the course of training be extended to three years, including six months' probation.

In the appendix will be found information concerning the requirements exacted of the applicants desiring to enter the school.

The early completion of the new hospital buildings is so very urgent that I can not refrain from calling the attention of the Department to it. In the first place, the buildings now occupied by the hospital are worn out and insanitary to a high degree, and with the added danger of fire, their further occupancy is fraught with grave concern. To remain here another year would necessitate an appropriation of not less than $40,000 for repairs and proper fire-escape facilities to make the buildings even fairly safe and sanitary. This amount for repairs can be dispensed with by obtaining, immediately after the convening of the next session of Congress, an appropriation covering the amount estimated for the completion and equipment of the new hospital.

Upon the completion of the present contract of December 31, 1906, the new hospital will be not only without the equipment necessary to make the new buildings habitable, such as heating apparatus, plumbing and lighting fixtures, laundry and kitchen appliances, but it will also be incomplete without the nurses' home, engine room, stable, and morgue, which are asked for in the estimates.

The slope of the ground north of the new hospital is toward the buildings, the basements of which are liable to be flooded in case of heavy rains, unless provision is made for grading and drainage at an early date.

To render the buildings accessible, roads and walks are needed, together with an iron fence to inclose the grounds.

The urgency of equipping the buildings under contract with heating apparatus at the earliest possible date is manifest, otherwise damage to the interior finish will result by reason of dampness.

Unless due recognition of these facts is taken, serious damage to the building will not only result, with the possibility of having to replace work already done, but additional expenditures will be necessary if they are much longer delayed, by reason of the upward trend

of the price of materials and labor, and also by reason of the damage to which an unoccupied building is subject.

The following estimates of appropriation are submitted as necessary to complete and equip the new hospital:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nurses' home | $40,660 | |
| Stable and morgue | 14,096 | |
| Engine room | 2,000 | |
| Brick smokestack | 1,000 | |
| | | $57,756 |

EQUIPMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heating plant: | | |
| One boiler, steam-pipe system, pipe covering, ventilating system, thermostatic regulation, heating coils, etc | 16,965 | |
| Hot water heater | 450 | |
| Electric lighting and power plant: | | |
| Engines, dynamos, etc | 15,650 | |
| Lighting fixtures | 3,757 | |
| Plumbing fixtures: Bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, showers, etc | 7,395 | |
| Kitchen and pantry apparatus: | | |
| Ranges, cookers, broilers, steam tables, plate warmers, etc | 1,875 | |
| Refrigerators and refrigerating plant | 4,510 | |
| Laundry apparatus: Mangles, sterilizers, disinfectors, etc | 10,790 | |
| Amphitheater: Fixed seats | 497 | |
| Basement: Lockers | 1,212 | |
| Telephone system: Interior | 680 | |
| | | 63,781 |

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allowance for fluctuation in cost of buildings | 5,000 | |
| Contingencies | 4,000 | |
| Architect fees | 6,100 | |
| Superintendent | 2,500 | |
| | | 17,600 |

GROUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Macadam roadways | 3,000 | |
| Gutters | 930 | |
| Walks | 1,250 | |
| Grading and drainage | 2,500 | |
| | | 7,680 |

FURNITURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating tables, instrument tables, shelf stands, wheel stretchers, irrigating stands, sterilizers, aseptic cabinets, instrument cabinets, autopsy table, morgue refrigerators, stable fittings, tables, chairs, brushes, beds, couches, bureaus, stands, mattresses, bed linen, desks, rugs, shades, awnings, screens, window guards, surgical instruments, operating and ward utensils | 31,827 |
| Total | 178,644 |

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. WARFIELD,
*Surgeon in Chief.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

*Statistical summary.*

| | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Remaining July 1, 1905 | 3 | 2 | 64 | 84 | 153 |
| Admissions | 110 | 19 | 953 | 1,125 | 2,207 |
| Births | | 1 | 100 | 104 | 205 |
| Total under care | 110 | 20 | 1,053 | 1,229 | 2,565 |
| Discharged | 106 | 20 | 923 | 1,149 | |
| Recovered | | | | | 951 |
| Improved | | | | | 981 |
| Unimproved | | | | | 66 |
| Not treated | | | | | 9 |
| Died | | | | | 214 |
| Births | | | | | 191 |
| Total | | | | | 2,412 |
| Remaining July 1,1906 | | | | | 153 |
| Operations | | | | | 1,012 |
| Results of operations: | | | | | |
| Recovered | | | | | 820 |
| Improved | | | | | 162 |
| Unimproved | | | | | 15 |
| Died | | | | | 15 |
| Emergencies | | | | | 887 |
| Out-patients: | | | | | |
| Medical | 22 | 3 | 990 | 880 | 1,895 |
| Surgical | 10 | | 165 | 103 | 278 |
| Eye and ear | 13 | 6 | 189 | 175 | 383 |
| Gynecological | | 3 | | 347 | 350 |
| Nose and throat | 5 | 1 | 137 | 151 | 294 |
| Nervous | 4 | | 160 | 262 | 426 |
| Skin and genito-urinary | 15 | 6 | 566 | 213 | 800 |
| Total out-patients | 69 | 19 | 2,207 | 2,131 | 4,426 |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining.*

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Bones, joints, and lymphatics.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bones: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necrosis— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acromion process | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Inferior maxillary | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Phalanges | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sterno-clavicular articulation | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Osteitis of femur | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Osteo-myelitis— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Femur | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Humerus | | | | 5 | | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | | 5 | |
| Tarsus | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Tibia | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Joints: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankylosis of elbow | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Arthritis, tubercular | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| Ankle joint | | | | 6 | 1 | 7 | | 7 | | | | 7 | |
| Knee joint | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | | | 7 | |
| Bursitis—Knee joint | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Luxations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Femur | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Humerus | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Shoulder | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Wrist | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Bones, joints, and lymphatics*—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morbus coxæ | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sprains— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankle | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | 7 | |
| Knee | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Subluxations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Left hip joint | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ankle | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| Synovitis of knee | 2 | | | 3 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 7 | | | | 11 | |
| Lymphatics: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adenitis— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cervical | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | | 7 | |
| Inguinal | 3 | | | 35 | 8 | 46 | 22 | 20 | | 1 | | 43 | 3 |
| Elephantiasis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| *Nervous system.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apoplexy: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebral concussion | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| Cephalalgia | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Chorea | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Atrophy—Optic nerve | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Dementia | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Epilepsy | 2 | 3 | | 6 | 13 | 24 | 2 | 20 | | | | 22 | 2 |
| Heat exhaustion | 1 | 2 | | 10 | | 13 | 9 | 2 | | | | 11 | 2 |
| Hemiplegia | 2 | 1 | | 7 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 11 | | | 1 | 14 | |
| Hysteria | | | 1 | | 4 | 5 | | 4 | 1 | | | 5 | |
| Locomotor ataxia | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Mania | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Meningitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cerebral | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 6 | |
| Tubercular | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| Menopause | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Neuralgia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Facial | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | | | | 8 | |
| Intercostal | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | |
| Ovarian | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Pleurodynia | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Neurasthenia | 2 | 4 | | 10 | 20 | 36 | 4 | 26 | 6 | | | 36 | |
| Paraplegia | 1 | | | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Post-spinal paralysis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Post-lateral sclerosis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Spastic paralysis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Sciatica | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Shock | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Vertigo | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | |
| *Heart and blood vessels.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aneurism aorta | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Aortic insufficiency | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | 8 | | 4 | | | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Aortic stenosis | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Apoplexy, cerebral | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | |
| Arterio-sclerosis | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Cerebral thrombosis | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Endocarditis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Degeneration, fatty, of heart | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Hemoptysis | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Nematoma buttocks | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Hemorrhoids | | | | 10 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 2 | 1 | | | 16 | 1 |
| Mitral insufficiency | 3 | | | 38 | 9 | 50 | | 28 | | | 18 | 46 | 4 |
| Mitral stenosis | 1 | | | 1 | 6 | 8 | | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | |
| Pericarditis | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| Varicose veins | | 4 | | | 1 | 5 | | 4 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| *Respiratory system.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asthma: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchial | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Cardiac | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Bronchitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | | 15 | 18 | 33 | 19 | 11 | | | | 30 | 3 |
| Chronic, with ischiorectal abscess | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 7 | | | 1 | 15 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Respiratory system*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capillary | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Hydrothorax | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Pleurisy: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | 1 | | 8 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 3 | | | | 13 | |
| Tubercular | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Pneumonia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lobar | 2 | | | 43 | 8 | 53 | 29 | 6 | 1 | | 17 | 53 | |
| Lobular, broncho | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Traumatic | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Tuberculosis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 3 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 27 | 61 | | 23 | 3 | | 28 | 54 | 7 |
| Miliary | 1 | | | 5 | 6 | 12 | | 4 | 1 | | 7 | 12 | |
| *Digestive system.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adhesions: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omental | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Peritoneal | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Appendicitis | 2 | | | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 12 | |
| Appendicular colic | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Cholera infantum | | | | 2 | 9 | 11 | | | | | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Constipation | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Chronic | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Coprostasis | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Dysentery: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | 2 | | 6 | | 8 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Chronic | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Enteritis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Chronic | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Fissure rectum | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Fistula: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In ano | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 |
| Recto-vesical | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Gastralgia | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Gastric ulcer | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gastritis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | 3 | | 14 | 10 | 27 | 9 | 16 | | | 1 | 26 | 1 |
| Chronic | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | |
| Gastro-enteritis | 1 | | | 9 | 2 | 12 | | 5 | | | 5 | 10 | 2 |
| Hernia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hernia with appendicitis | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Inguinal | 3 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 3 | | | | 11 | 1 |
| Strangulated | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Post-operative | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Umbilical | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | 4 | |
| Indigestion | | | | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 3 | | | | 9 | |
| Intestinal obstruction | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| Peritonitis | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peritonitis, tubercular | | | | 2 | 4 | 6 | | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 6 | |
| Sarcoma, messentery | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Valvulus and peritoneal adhesions | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Liver: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholelithiasis | 1 | | | 10 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 10 | | | | 21 | |
| Cirrhosis | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | | | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Hepatic abscess | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Icterus | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Catarrhal | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| *Genito-urinary system.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caruncle, urethral | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Chancroid | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Cystitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | | | | 5 | 2 |
| Chronic | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | | | 7 | |
| Epididymitis | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Gonorrhea: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | 3 | 1 | | 22 | 4 | 30 | 13 | 13 | 1 | | | 27 | 3 |
| Chronic | | | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Gumma testicle | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Genito-urinary system*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hematuria | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Herpes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labialis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Progenitalis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Hydrocele | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Hypospodia | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Interstitial nephritis | 2 | | | 4 | | 6 | 2 | | | | 4 | 6 | |
| Acute parenchymatous nephritis | | | | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 1 | | | 12 | |
| Chronic parenchymatous nephritis | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | |
| Nephroptosis | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Orchitis | | | | 15 | | 15 | 4 | 10 | | | | 14 | 1 |
| Pediculi pubis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Periproctitis | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Phimosis | | | | 7 | | 7 | 5 | 1 | | | | 6 | 1 |
| Prostatic hypertrophy | | | | 7 | | 7 | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Prolapsed rectum | 1 | | | | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Pyonephrosis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Stricture: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urethral | 1 | 1 | | 13 | | 15 | 8 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Rectum | | | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Uremia | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Varicocele | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Vesical atony | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Incontinence of urine | | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 6 | |
| Retention of urine | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Vesical atrophy | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| *Constitutional diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 9 | | | | 10 | 1 |
| Senile | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Gout | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Rachitis | | | | 4 | | 4 | | 3 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Rheumatism: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute muscular | 6 | 3 | | 20 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 28 | | | | 33 | 2 |
| Chronic muscular | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 9 | | | | 10 | |
| Acute articular | | 3 | | 41 | 35 | 79 | 30 | 43 | | | | 73 | 6 |
| Chronic articular | 7 | 4 | | 9 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 20 | | 1 | | 24 | |
| Muscular inflammatory | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Syphilis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hereditary | | | | 4 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | | | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Secondary | 6 | 5 | 3 | 34 | 36 | 84 | | 79 | | | | 79 | 5 |
| Tertiary | | | | 11 | 14 | 25 | | 22 | | | 1 | 23 | 2 |
| *Infectious diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Erysipelas | | | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Influenza | | | | 28 | 19 | 47 | 35 | 10 | | | | 45 | 2 |
| Malaria | 1 | | | 18 | 10 | 29 | 20 | 6 | | | 1 | 27 | 2 |
| Morbilli | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Parotiditis | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Tetanus | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Typhoid | 8 | 1 | | 41 | 29 | 79 | 47 | 13 | | | 12 | 72 | 7 |
| *Tumors.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callus of foot | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Carcinomata: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bladder | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Breast | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Stomach | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Exostosis of third metacarpal | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Exostosis of sternum | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Hematoma of buttocks | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Keloid | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Lipomata: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infraclavicular region | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Scalp | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Papillomata | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Tumors*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarcomata: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antrum | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Bladder | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Jaw | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Leg | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Messentery | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Parotid | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Testicle | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Ovarian cysts | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Parasitic, of neck | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| *Eye, ear, nose, and throat.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atrophy, optic nerve | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Cataract | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | | | | 10 | |
| Traumatic | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Choroiditis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Conjunctivitis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Exophthalmic goitre | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Hernia of iris | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Iritis | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | 6 | 1 | | | 7 | |
| Keratitis | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Ophthalmia | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Ophthalmia, gonorrheal | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Ophthalmia neonotorium | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Pannus | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Retinitis, chronic | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Ruptured sclera | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Strabismus, internal | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Trachoma | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Ear: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mastoiditis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Otitis media | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | | | | 7 | |
| Nose: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antrum disease | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Coryza | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | |
| Nasal catarrh | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Throat: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gingivitis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Laryngismus stridulus | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Laryngitis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Pharyngitis | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Ranula | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Tonsilitis | 1 | | | 4 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 6 | | | | 17 | 1 |
| Thrush | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| *Obstetrics and gynecology.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abortion: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complete | | | | | 15 | 15 | 8 | 6 | | | | 14 | 1 |
| Threatened | | | | | 10 | 10 | 6 | 4 | | | | 10 | |
| Threatened with pleurisy | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Amenorrhea | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Atresia vagina | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Dermoid cyst | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Dysmenorrhea | | | | | 12 | 12 | 4 | 7 | | | | 11 | 1 |
| Hematoma of broad ligament | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lacerated cervix | | | | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Lacerated perineum | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Leucorrhea | | | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| Mastitis | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Menorrhagia | 1 | | | | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | 6 | |
| Metritis | | | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Metrorrhagia | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Miscarriage | | | | | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Pregnancy | 15 | | 1 | | 234 | 250 | 222 | | 10 | | | 232 | 18 |
| Pseudo-pregnancy | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Post-partum hemorrhage | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Puerperal eclampsia | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 | 3 | | | | 2 | 5 | |
| Puerperium | | | | | 11 | 11 | 8 | 3 | | | | 11 | |
| Infants with mother | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 | | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| Retained placenta | 1 | | 1 | | 11 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | | | 13 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1906. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Obstetrics and gynecology*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retained menses | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Septicæmia | | | | | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | 3 | 5 | |
| Anteflexion | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Carcinoma of cervix | | | 1 | | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Carcinoma uteri | 3 | | | | 6 | 9 | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Condy lomata | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| Cystic ovary | | | | | 11 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | | | 11 | |
| Cystic ovary with appendicitis | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Cystic ovary with pyosalpinx | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| Cystic ovary with salpingitis | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Fibro-cystic ovary | 1 | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | | | | | 4 | |
| Endometritis | 1 | | | | 9 | 10 | 2 | 8 | | | | 10 | |
| Endometritis with lacerated cervix | | | | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | | 5 | |
| Endometritis with ovaritis | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Fibroid uteri | 3 | | | | 24 | 27 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 25 | 2 |
| Fibroid uteri multinodular | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | 5 | |
| Fibroid uteri with cystic ovary | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Fibroid uteri with pyosalpinx | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Fibroid uteri with retroversion | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Lacerated labia majora | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Lacerated vagina | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Myoma uteri | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ovaritis | 4 | | 3 | | 16 | 23 | 4 | 13 | | 1 | 1 | 19 | 4 |
| Procidentia uteri | 5 | | | | 6 | 11 | 9 | 2 | | | | 11 | |
| Pyosalpinx | 2 | | | | 21 | 23 | 4 | 4 | | | 3 | 11 | 12 |
| Pyosalpinx with cystic ovary | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Recto-vaginal fistula | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | |
| Retroflexion | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Retroflexion with ovaritis | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Retrolateral displacement | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Retroversion | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Retroversion with cystic ovary | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Salpingitis | | | | | 6 | 6 | 5 | | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Salpingitis with cystic ovary | | | | | 14 | 14 | 11 | 3 | | | | 14 | |
| Salpingitis with ovaritis | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Tubo-vaginal fistula | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Vulvitis | | | | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Vulvo-vaginitis | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Vulvo-vaginal abscess | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Births | 8 | | 1 | 100 | 104 | 213 | 191 | | | | 12 | 203 | 10 |
| *Abscesses, infectious, etc.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abscesses: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdominal wall | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Alveolar | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Cerebral abscess | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Chest | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| Ischio-rectal | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | | 10 | |
| Leg | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Liver | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Lumbar | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Mammary | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Parotid | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Pelvic | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Perirectal | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Periurethral | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Psoas | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Retroperitoneal | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Ribs | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Submaxillary | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Carbuncle: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finger | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Foot | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Knee | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Leg | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Neck | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Region-femoral | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Cellulitis: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporal region | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Chest | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Finger | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Abscesses, infectious, etc.*—Cont'd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellulitis—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foot | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Hand | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | 5 | |
| Neck | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Thigh | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Gangrene | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Finger | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Foot | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Leg | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | 2 | 4 | |
| Toes | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Raynaud's | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Chilblains | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Toes | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Ulcers: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankle | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Chest | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Foot | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hand | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | | | | 7 | |
| Leg | 1 | 1 | | | 6 | 8 | | 7 | | | | 7 | 1 |
| Paronychia | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Phagedena of— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penis | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |
| Rectum | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Thigh | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Umbilicus | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| *Skin and appendages.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skin: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eczema | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| Lupus | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Impetigo | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | 3 | |
| Urticaria | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| *Injuries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burns: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Face | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Feet | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Entire body | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Legs and thigh | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 3 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Knee | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Foreign bodies in foot | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Fractures: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alveolar process | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Astragalus | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Clavicle | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Femur | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Humerus | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Humerus and radius | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Inferior maxillary | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Metacarpal | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Phalanges, second and third | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Pott's | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Radius | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ribs | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 5 | |
| Scapula | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Skull | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | |
| Tibia | | | | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Tibia and fibula | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Wounds: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contused— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Ankle | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | |
| Arm | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Back and chest | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | | 7 | |
| Elbow | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Face | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Foot | | | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 | |
| Hand | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hip | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Head and face | | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Knee | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Leg | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| Lumbar | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | 4 | |

*Table showing admissions, discharges, diagnosis, and number remaining*—Continued.

| Disease. | Remaining July 1, 1905. | Admitted. | | | | | Discharged. | | | | | | Remaining July 1, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White. | | Colored. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not treated. | Died. | Total. | |
| *Injuries*—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wounds—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gunshot— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Ankle | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Face | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Leg | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Shoulder | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Lacerated— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forehead | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Ligamentum patellæ | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Lip and tongue | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Scalp | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 7 | |
| Shoulder | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| Side | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Supraorbital | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Punctured— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buttocks | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Chest | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Face | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Finger | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Foot | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Hand | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 4 | |
| Hip | | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Ilium | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Leg | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Neck | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Scalp | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | | 5 | |
| Tongue | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| *Poisons.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcoholism: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | 13 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 34 | 13 | 21 | | | | 34 | |
| Chronic | | 6 | | 4 | | 10 | | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | |
| Caustic potash | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Illuminating gas | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Opium | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Total | 153 | 110 | 20 | 1,053 | 1,229 | 2,565 | 1,142 | 981 | 66 | 9 | 214 | 2,412 | 153 |

*Operations and results.*

| Operation. | Diagnosis. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| Amputations | Gangrene of toes | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| | Crushed hand and fingers | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | | |
| | Tubercular osteomyelitis, tibia | | | 6 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | | |
| | Carcinoma of cervix uteri | | | | 4 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | |
| | Tubercular ostitis, ankle joint | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Carcinoma of breast | | | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Compound comminuted fracture of ankle, gangrene. | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Necrosis of fingers | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Epithelioma of penis | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | Gangrene of foot | | | 6 | | 6 | 5 | | | 1 |
| | Tubercular osteomyelitis of radius and ulna. | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Gangrene of leg | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | Necrosis of toes | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Sarcoma of breast | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | Tubercular osteomyelitis of humerus. | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Arthrectomy | Tuberculosis of knee joint | | | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Bassini's operation | Inguinal hernia | | | 8 | | 8 | 8 | | | |
| | Inguinal hernia, strangulated | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Inguinal hernia, bilateral | | | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | | |

*Operations and results*—Continued.

| Operation. | Diagnosis. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| Bassini's operation and appendectomy. | Inguinal hernia and appendicitis | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Celiotomy: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salpingo-oöphorectomy and appendectomy. | Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary, and appendicitis. | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Salpingo-oöphorectomy. | Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Pyosalpinx and dermoid cyst of ovary. | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Salpingo oöphorectomy. | Pyosalpinx cystic ovary bilateral | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 11 | 9 | .... | .... | 2 |
| Exploratory | Tubercular peritonitis | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Oöphorectomy | Cystic ovary | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... |
| Oöphorectomy and ventral suspension. | Cystic ovary and retroversion of uterus. | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Hystero-salpingo-oöphorectomy. | Fibroid of uterus and cystic ovary | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fibroid of uterus, pyosalphinx, and cystic ovary. | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fibroid of uterus, multiple, and cystic ovary. | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 7 | 7 | .... | .... | .... |
| Myo salpingo oöphorectomy. | Myoma of uterus and cystic ovary | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Ventral suspension | Retroversion of uterus | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Salpingo-oöphorectomy. | Tabo-ovarian abscess | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Hysterectomy | Fibroid of uterus, multinodular | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Salpingectomy | Pyosalpinx | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Myomectomy | Fibroid of uterus | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Appendectomy | Appendicitis | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Appendicitis with perforation | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Appendicitis, gangrenous | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Salpingo-oöphorectomy. | Etra uterine pregnancy | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Enterorhaphy | Bullet wounds in intestines | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Enteroplexy | Intestinal obstruction | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Circumcision | Phimosis | 1 | .... | 18 | .... | 19 | 18 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Circumcision and cauterization. | Phimosis and chancroid | .... | .... | 11 | .... | 11 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Curettage | Retained placenta | .... | .... | .... | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Dysmenorrhoea, membraneous | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Cystotomy, supra-pubic | Vesical calculus | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Colpotomy, posterior | Cyst of broad ligament | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cystotomy, supra-pubic | Sarcoma of bladder | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Colpotomy, posterior | Pelvic abscess | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Hæmatoma of broad ligament | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Castration | Tuberculosis of testicle | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cholecystectomy | Cholelithiasis | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Cauterization | Phagedenic ulcer of penis | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Ulcerated fissure of rectum | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Carcinoma of cervix uteri | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Clamp and cautery | Hemorrhoids, external | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cauterization | Ulcer of rectum and vagina | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Dilitation and incision | Stricture of rectum | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .. |
| Extirpation | Lipoma of shoulder | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Inguinal adenitis, unilateral | .... | .... | 33 | 7 | 40 | 35 | 3 | 2 | .... |
| | Inguinal adenitis, bilateral | .... | .... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 10 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Cervical adenitis | .... | .... | 12 | .... | 12 | 11 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Cervical adenitis, tubercular | .... | .... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Sebaceous cyst of scalp | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Extirpation and circumcision. | Inguinal adenitis and phymosis | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Ranula | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Excision | Osteo-myelitis of ankle | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Sarcoma of parotid gland | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| | Tubercular osteo-myelitis tibia | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | Keloid | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Tuberculosis of knee joint | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... |
| | Exostosis of tibia | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Osteomyelitis of tibia | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Osteomyelitis of femur | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Polypus of rectum | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Hemorrhoids, external | .... | .... | 14 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Caruncle, urethral | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Osteomyelitis of humerus | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Gumma, supra orbital | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Exostosis of metacarpal bones | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |

*Operations and results*—Continued.

| Operation. | Diagnosis. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| Excision and tracheotomy | Sarcoma of supera maxillary | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| | Varicose veins | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Necrosis ribs and hydrothorax | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| | Condylomata, specific | .... | .... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Tuberculosis of clavicle | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Clavus | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Fissure of rectum | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Tuberculosis of hip | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Post-operative sinus of leg | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Extirpation | Bullet in ankle joint | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Enucliation | Panopthalmitis | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Sinile cataract | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Herniotomy | Inquinal hernia, strangulated | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Inquinal hernia | 1 | .... | 4 | 3 | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Umbilical hernia | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Inquinal hernia, bilateral | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Herniotomy and appendectomy. | Inquinal hernia and appendicitis | .... | .... | 9 | .... | 9 | 9 | .... | .... | .... |
| Incision, crucial | Carbuncle of neck | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Incision, multiple | Cellulitis of chest | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Cellulitis of leg | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Cellulitis of hand | .... | .... | 13 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 2 | .... |
| | Cellulitis of foot | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Cellulitis of neck | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Cellulitis of back | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Incision and drainage | Axillary abscess | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | Ilio-lumbar abscess | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Abscess of parotid gland | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Abscess of liver | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Ischio-rectal abscess | .... | .... | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Phlegmonous inflammation of arm and body. | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| | Vulvo-vaginal abscess | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Peri-urethral abscess | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Inguinal adenitis, suppurative | .... | .... | 16 | 6 | 22 | 20 | 2 | .... | .... |
| | Lumbar abscess | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Cervical abscess | .... | .... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | Peri-rectal abscess | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Psoas abscess | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Alveolar abscess | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Fistula in ano | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Imperforate hymen | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Tridectomy | Iritis | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Lithotomy | Vesical calculi | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Lumbar puncture | Cerebro-spinal meningitis | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Mastoidectomy | Mastoiditis, suppurative | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Nephropexy | Floating kidney | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Prostectomy | Hypertrophy of prostate | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Prostectomy and cystotomy. | Hypertrophy of prostate and vesical calculi. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Paracentesis, abdominal | Hydro-peritoneum | .... | .... | 2 | 7 | 9 | .... | 9 | .... | .... |
| Paracentesis, thorasis | Hydro-thorax | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Proctotomy, posterior | Stricture of rectum | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Perineorrhaphy | Lacerated perineum | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | 18 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Reduction | Fracture of tibia, compound | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of ribs | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Colle's fracture | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of humerus and radius | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of astragalus | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of clavicle | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of metacarpal | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of phalanges | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Pott's fracture | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of radius | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of skull | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| Reduction and wiring | Fracture of inferior maxillary, bilateral. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of tibia and fibula | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Fracture of humerus | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... | .... |
| Radical cure | Hydrocele | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Resection | Prolapse of rectum | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Resection and wiring | Fracture and osteo-myetitis of tibia and fibula. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Suturing | Fracture of patella | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| | Lacerated scalp | 18 | 4 | 62 | 21 | 105 | 89 | 16 | .... | .... |
| | Lacerated arm | .... | 1 | 32 | 8 | 41 | 38 | 3 | .... | .... |
| | Lacerated hand | 6 | .... | 36 | 12 | 54 | 29 | 25 | .... | .... |
| | Lacerated leg | .... | .... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 4 | .... | .... |

*Operations and results*—Continued.

| Operation. | Diagnosis. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| Suturing | Lacerated foot | 1 | ... | 9 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | Incised scalp | 15 | ... | 51 | 19 | 85 | 68 | 17 | ... | ... |
| | Incised face | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... |
| | Incised arm | .... | ... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | Incised leg | .... | ... | 8 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Tenotomy, internal | Strabismus | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | ... | ... |
| Tenotomy, external | Strabismus | .... | ... | .... | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... | ... | ... |
| Trachelorrhaphy | Lacerated cervix uteri | .... | ... | .... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | Lacerated cervix uteri, bilateral | .... | ... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2 | .... | ... | ... |
| Urethrotomy, external | Stricture of urethra | .... | ... | 7 | .... | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | Stricture of urethra with rupture | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | ... | 1 |
| | Stricture of urethra and peri-urethral abscess. | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | ... | ... |
| | Stricture and gangrene of urethra | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | ... | 1 |
| | Periurethral fistula | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | ... | ... |
| Urethrotomy, internal | Stricture of urethra | .... | ... | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | ... | ... |
| Volkman's operation | Hydrocele, bilateral | .... | ... | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | ... | ... |
| Whitehead's operation | Hemorrhoids | .... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 49 | 7 | 599 | 357 | 1,012 | 820 | 162 | 15 | 15 |

*Obstetrical record.*

| Month. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Forceps. | Placenta previa. | Lacerations. | Post-partum hemorrhage. | Presentation. | | | | | | Podalic version. | Multipara. | Primapara. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | | Head. | Face. | Breech. | Shoulder. | Hands. | Feet. | | | |
| July | .... | .... | 7 | 12 | 19 | .... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| August | .... | .... | 4 | 8 | 12 | .... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 5 |
| September | .... | .... | 13 | 8 | 21 | 1 | .... | 5 | ..... | 18 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 2 | 9 | 12 |
| October | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... |
| November | .... | .... | 6 | 13 | 19 | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 17 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| December | .... | .... | 15 | 6 | 21 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 20 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| January | .... | .... | 8 | 7 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 6 |
| February | .... | .... | 11 | 8 | 19 | 1 | .... | .... | ..... | 18 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 | 9 |
| March | .... | .... | 9 | 13 | 22 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 21 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 13 |
| April | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 |
| May | .... | .... | 12 | 13 | 25 | 2 | .... | 6 | ..... | 24 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 16 |
| June | .... | 1 | 9 | 9 | 19 | .... | .... | 8 | ..... | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 | 8 |
| Total | .... | 1 | 100 | 104 | 205 | 4 | 2 | 27 | ..... | 195 | .... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 104 | 100 |

*Emergencies.*

| Month. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Month. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| July | 23 | 3 | 67 | 14 | 107 | February | 10 | ..... | 32 | 14 | 56 |
| August | 17 | 1 | 51 | 18 | 87 | March | 8 | ..... | 34 | 9 | 51 |
| September | 21 | ..... | 54 | 14 | 89 | April | 17 | 3 | 32 | 15 | 67 |
| October | 14 | ..... | 54 | 16 | 84 | May | 22 | 1 | 45 | 21 | 89 |
| November | 17 | ..... | 34 | 7 | 58 | June | 13 | ..... | 41 | 17 | 71 |
| December | 11 | 2 | 36 | 15 | 64 | | | | | | |
| January | 11 | 1 | 38 | 14 | 64 | Total | 184 | 11 | 518 | 174 | 887 |

*Table showing number of refusals.*

| Month. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Month. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| July | | | | 1 | 1 | February | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| August | | | | 1 | 1 | March | 1 | | 5 | 11 | 17 |
| September | | | | 2 | 2 | April | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| October | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | May | | | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| November | | | 1 | | 1 | June | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| December | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| January | | | 1 | | 1 | Total | 6 | | 28 | 25 | 59 |

*Table of District patients, showing days' treatment and amount of money due for same.*

| Month. | Adults. | | | Children. | | | Babies. | | | Total amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Days. | Amount. | Number. | Days. | Amount. | Number. | Days. | Amount. | |
| July | 239 | 2,957 | $3,252.70 | 21 | 298 | $193.70 | 24 | 322 | $128.80 | $3,575.20 |
| August | 215 | 2,963 | 3,259.30 | 19 | 266 | 172.90 | 19 | 199 | 79.60 | 3,511.80 |
| September | 193 | 2,283 | 2,511.30 | 12 | 130 | 84.50 | 21 | 255 | 102.00 | 2,697.80 |
| October | 196 | 2,559 | 2,814.90 | 13 | 188 | 122.20 | 8 | 96 | 38.40 | 2,975.50 |
| November | 205 | 2,576 | 2,833.60 | 11 | 160 | 104.00 | 14 | 159 | 63.60 | 3,001.20 |
| December | 218 | 2,889 | 3,177.90 | 6 | 130 | 84.50 | 22 | 254 | 101.60 | 3,364.00 |
| January | 227 | 2,831 | 3,114.10 | 6 | 153 | 99.45 | 17 | 217 | 86.80 | 3,300.35 |
| February | 212 | 2,423 | 2,665.30 | 10 | 128 | 83.20 | 17 | 171 | 68.40 | 2,816.90 |
| March | 235 | 2,809 | 3,089.90 | 13 | 215 | 139.75 | 23 | 227 | 90.80 | 3,320.45 |
| April | 224 | 2,760 | 3,036.00 | 17 | 269 | 174.85 | 15 | 175 | 70.00 | 3,280.85 |
| May | 233 | 2,796 | 3,075.60 | 12 | 236 | 153.40 | 22 | 232 | 92.80 | 3,321.80 |
| June | 224 | 2,556 | 2,811.60 | 22 | 262 | 170.30 | 23 | 190 | 76.00 | 3,057.90 |
| Total | 2,621 | 32,402 | 35,642.20 | 162 | 2,435 | 1,582.75 | 225 | 2,497 | 998.80 | 38,223.75 |

*Out-patient department.*

| Diagnosis. | Medical. | | | | Surgical. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Abscesses: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alveolar | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Axillary | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Face | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Hand | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Maxilla | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Leg | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Rectum | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Adenitis: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cervical | | | | | | | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Inguinal | | | | | | | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Anemia | | | 23 | 37 | | | | | 60 |
| Aneurism of aorta | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Angina pectoris | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Appendicitis | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| Arterio-sclerosis | | | 21 | 1 | | | | | 22 |
| Arthritis | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | 8 |
| Ascaris lumbricoides | | | 6 | 2 | | | | | 8 |
| Asthma: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchial | | | 14 | 14 | | | | | 28 |
| Cardiac | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | 10 |
| Bronchitis: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | 6 | | 162 | 98 | | | | | 266 |
| Chronic | 2 | | 42 | 48 | | | | | 92 |
| Capillary | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Biliary calculi | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Burns of arm | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bursitis | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| Carbuncle of leg | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Cerebral concussion | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Chilblains | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Cicatrix | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Clavus | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Cholera infantum | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |

*Out-patient department*—Continued.

| Diagnosis. | Medical. | | | | Surgical. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Colic, intestinal | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 4 |
| Colitis | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Constipation: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | 48 | 72 | | | | | 120 |
| Chronic | | 1 | 4 | 22 | | | | | 27 |
| Coryza | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 4 |
| Debility: | | | | | | | | | |
| General | | | 12 | 27 | | | | | 39 |
| Senile | | | 9 | 15 | | | | | 24 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Dislocation of shoulder | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Dysentery, acute | | | 12 | 6 | | | | | 18 |
| Emphysema | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Enteritis | | | 13 | 10 | | | | | 23 |
| Entero-colitis | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Enuresis | | | 8 | 1 | | | | | 9 |
| Epistaxis | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Exostosis | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Fevers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermittent | | | 8 | 6 | | | | | 14 |
| Remittent | | | 18 | 15 | | | | | 33 |
| Simple | | | 4 | 3 | | | | | 7 |
| Surgical | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Typhoid | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | | | 9 |
| Fractures, inferior maxilla | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Foreign body in esophagus | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Gastralgia | | | 2 | 7 | | | | | 9 |
| Gastritis | | | 36 | 64 | | | | | 100 |
| Gastro-enteritis | | | 6 | 7 | | | | | 13 |
| Heart: | | | | | | | | | |
| Aortic insufficiency | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 5 |
| Aortic stenosis | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | 8 |
| Fatty degeneration | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Hypertrophy of heart | | | 5 | 3 | | | | | 8 |
| Mitral insufficiency | | | 41 | 25 | | | | | 66 |
| Mitral stenosis | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Hemorrhoids | | | 10 | 3 | | | | | 13 |
| Hernia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Inguinal | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Umbilical | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Post-operative | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Icterius | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Incontinence of urine | | | | | | | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Indigestion, gastro-intestinal | | | 31 | 45 | | | | | 76 |
| Influenza | | 1 | 35 | 26 | | | | | 62 |
| Ingrowing toe nail | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Lacerated tongue | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lipoma | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Lithemia | | | | 7 | | | | | 7 |
| Myalgia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | 4 | | 41 | 21 | | | | | 66 |
| Chronic | | | 15 | 11 | | | | | 26 |
| Morbilli | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Nephritis: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | 22 | 19 | | | | | 41 |
| Chronic | | | 13 | 13 | | | | | 26 |
| Odontalgia | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Osteomyelitis of tibia | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Papilloma | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Paronychia | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Parotiditis | | | 7 | 7 | | | | | 14 |
| Pleurisy: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | 7 |
| Chronic | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Pertussis | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | 8 |
| Pneumonia, lobar | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Ptyalism | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Rachitis | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Retention of urine | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Rheumatism: | | | | | | | | | |
| Acute articular | 4 | | 101 | 52 | | | | | 157 |
| Chronic articular | | | 32 | 17 | | | | | 49 |
| Subluxation: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ankle | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Hip | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Knee | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Shoulder | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Tibia | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Wrist | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |

*Out-patient department*—Continued.

| Diagnosis. | Medical. | | | | Surgical. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Synovitis | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Stricture of urethra | | | | | 7 | | | | 7 |
| Torticallis | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 6 |
| Tuberculosis, pulmonary | 3 | | 116 | 103 | | | | | 222 |
| Ulcers: | | | | | | | | | |
| Arm | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Gastric | | | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| Leg | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Phagedenic | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Umbilicus | | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Varicose | 2 | | 4 | 6 | | | | | 12 |
| Vaccination | | | | | | | 51 | 65 | 116 |
| Varicella | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Vertigo | | | 4 | 13 | | | | | 17 |
| Injuries: | | | | | | | | | |
| Contused wounds— | | | | | | | | | |
| Abdomen | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Arm | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Foot | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Hand | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Head | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Leg | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sting of insect | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 22 | 3 | 990 | 880 | 10 | | 165 | 103 | 2,173 |

| Diagnosis. | Eye. | | | | Total. | Ear. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | | White. | | Colored. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Adeno-sarcoma of lacrimal gland | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Astigmatism | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Hypertrophic | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Atrophy of optic nerve | | | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| Blepharitis | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Cataract: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senile | 2 | | 6 | 1 | 9 | | | | | |
| Traumatic | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Catarrh, acute aural | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Ceruminous deposits | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Conjunctivitis: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catarrhal | 4 | 4 | 68 | 69 | 145 | | | | | |
| Chronic | | | 13 | 12 | 25 | | | | | |
| Phlyctenular | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | | | | | |
| Purulent | | | 5 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Chalazion | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Corneal opacity | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | | | |
| Corneal ulceration | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Dactylitis | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Deafness right ear | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Diplopia | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Ecchymosis of eye | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 12 | | | | | |
| Eczema of lids | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Eczema of ear | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Foreign body in ear | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Foreign body in eye | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | |
| Furuncle of lid | | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Goiter, exophthalmic | | | | 9 | 9 | | | | | |
| Gunshot wound of eye | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Hordeolum | | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Hypermetropia | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Iritis | | | 11 | 9 | 20 | | | | | |
| Keratitis | | | 5 | 7 | 12 | | | | | |
| Kerato-iritis | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | | | |
| Myopia | | | 6 | 5 | 11 | | | | | |
| Nystagmus | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Œdema of lids | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Ophthalmia: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gonorrheal | | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Neonatorium | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Otalgia | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pannus with hernia iris | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Panophthalmitis | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Presbyopia | | | 4 | 3 | 7 | | | | | |
| Pterygium | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | |

*Out-patient department*—Continued.

| Diagnosis. | Eye. | | | | Total. | Ear. | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | | White. | | Colored. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Ptosis of right eye | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| Otitis media | | | | | | | | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Retinitis | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Rupture of sclera | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Sebaceous cyst of lid | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Stenosis of eustachian tube | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Strabismus, external | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Tinnitus | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Traumatism of right eye | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| Vitreous opacity | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 6 | 173 | 153 | 343 | 2 | | 16 | 22 | 40 |

| Diagnosis. | Gynecological. | | | Diagnosis. | Gynecological. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Colored. | Total. | | White. | Colored. | Total. |
| Anteflexion | | 3 | 3 | Miscarriage | | 2 | 2 |
| Amenorrhea | | 18 | 18 | Ovaralgia | | 41 | 41 |
| Carcinoma: | | | | Ovaritis | | 59 | 59 |
| Breast | | 1 | 1 | Pregnancy | | 18 | 18 |
| Uteri | 2 | 2 | 4 | Prolapsus uteri | | 4 | 4 |
| Dysmenorrhea | | 20 | 20 | Pyosalpinx | | 1 | 1 |
| Endocervicitis | 1 | 2 | 3 | Retroflexion | | 10 | 10 |
| Endometritis | | 13 | 13 | Retroversion | | 2 | 2 |
| Fibroid uteri | | 5 | 5 | Salpingitis | | 6 | 6 |
| Leucorrhea | | 45 | 45 | Subinvolution | | 8 | 8 |
| Mastitis | | 3 | 3 | Vaginitis | | 6 | 6 |
| Menopause | | 53 | 53 | Vulvitis | | 1 | 1 |
| Menorrhagia | | 19 | 19 | | | | |
| Metritis | | 2 | 2 | Total | 3 | 347 | 350 |
| Metrorrhagia | | 3 | 3 | | | | |

| Diagnosis. | Nose and throat. | | | | | Diagnosis. | Nose and throat. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Abscess, peritonsilar | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | Pharyngitis: | | | | | |
| Adenoids | | | 2 | 7 | 9 | Acute | | | 23 | 42 | 65 |
| Catarrh: | | | | | | Chronic | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nasal | | | 6 | 1 | 7 | Polypi, nasal | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Deflected septum | | | 5 | 1 | 6 | Rhinitis: | | | | | |
| Sporadic septum | | | 2 | | 2 | Acute | 1 | | 13 | 8 | 22 |
| Ethmoiditis | | | | 1 | 1 | Chronic | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Glossitis | | | 1 | | 1 | Rhinolith | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hypertrophied tonsils | | | 10 | 17 | 27 | Stomatitis | | | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Hypertrophy of turbinate bones | | | 4 | 5 | 9 | Tonsilitis | 1 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 40 |
| Laryngitis: | | | | | | Acute | | | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Acute | | | 7 | 4 | 11 | Chronic | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Chronic | | | 1 | | 1 | Follicular | | | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Naso-pharyngitis: | | | | | | Ulcer: | | | | | |
| Acute | | | 8 | 8 | 16 | Nares | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Chronic | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | Septum | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Œdema of uvula | | | 3 | | 3 | Total | 5 | 1 | 137 | 151 | 294 |
| Paralysis of vocal cords | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |

*Out-patient department*—Continued.

| Diagnosis. | Nervous diseases. White. M. | White. F. | Colored. M. | Colored. F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcoholism | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 7 |
| Cephalalgia | .... | .... | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| Cerebral syphilis | .... | .... | 26 | .... | 26 |
| Cerebral thrombosis | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| Cerebro-spinal sclerosis | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Chorea | .... | .... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Dementia | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Epilepsy | .... | .... | 12 | 36 | 48 |
| Freidrick's disease | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Heat exhaustion | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Hemicrania | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Hemiplegia | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Herpes zoster | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hysteria | .... | .... | .... | 34 | 34 |
| Insomnia | 1 | .... | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| Locomotor ataxia | 1 | .... | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Migraine | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Multiple sclerosis | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Nervous indigestion | .... | .... | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Neuralgia | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Facial | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Intercostal | 1 | .... | 26 | 19 | 46 |
| Neurasthenia | .... | .... | 21 | 92 | 113 |
| Neuritis | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 |
| Nocturnal emissions | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Paralysis: | | | | | |
| Agitans | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Ataxic | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Facial | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 |
| Spinal spastic | .... | .... | 14 | .... | 14 |
| Pleurodynia | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 |
| Sciatica | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 4 | .... | 160 | 262 | 426 |

| Diagnosis. | Skin and genito-urinary diseases. White. M. | White. F. | Colored. M. | Colored. F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acne rosacea | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Acne vulgaris | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Balamitis | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 6 |
| Chancre | .... | .... | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Chancroid | 1 | .... | 28 | 3 | 32 |
| Cystitis: | | | | | |
| Acute | 1 | .... | 11 | 13 | 25 |
| Chronic | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Condylomata | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 |
| Dermatitis | .... | .... | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Epididymitis | .... | .... | 12 | .... | 12 |
| Eczema | 2 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 28 |
| Gonorrhea: | | | | | |
| Acute | 4 | .... | 185 | 42 | 231 |
| Chronic | .... | .... | 8 | .... | 8 |
| Hematuria | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Herpes: | | | | | |
| Labialis | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Preputialis | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 7 |
| Ichthyosis | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Impetigo | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 |
| Lupus | .... | .... | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Milia | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| Mycosis | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Orchitis | .... | .... | 13 | .... | 13 |
| Phimosis | .... | .... | 17 | .... | 17 |
| Prostatitis | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 5 |
| Prostatorrhea | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 |
| Psoriasis | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| Scabies | 2 | .... | 15 | 3 | 20 |
| Syphilis: | | | | | |
| Hereditary | .... | .... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Secondary | .... | .... | 184 | 76 | 260 |
| Tertiary | 3 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 36 |
| Tinea: | | | | | |
| Capitis | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Circinata | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Tonsorans | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 2 |
| Urticaria | .... | .... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 15 | 6 | 566 | 213 | 800 |

*Nativity of patients.*

| | White. M. | White. F. | Colored. M. | Colored. F. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | .... | .... | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Arkansas | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| California | .... | .... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Connecticut | 2 | .... | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Delaware | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 20 | 5 | 250 | 268 | 543 |
| Florida | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Georgia | 2 | .... | 14 | 7 | 23 |
| Illinois | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 | .... | .... | ..... | 1 |
| Kansas | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Kentucky | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Louisiana | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Maine | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 |
| Maryland | 16 | .... | 195 | 247 | 458 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | .... | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Mississippi | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 2 | .... | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| New York | 22 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 35 |
| North Carolina | .... | .... | 49 | 14 | 63 |
| Ohio | .... | .... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | .... | 17 | 1 | 20 |
| Rhode Island | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| South Carolina | .... | .... | 16 | 23 | 39 |
| Tennessee | .... | .... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Texas | .... | .... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Virginia | 15 | 8 | 368 | 478 | 878 |
| West Virginia | .... | .... | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| British West Indies | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| British Guiana | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Canada | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| England | .... | 1 | .... | ..... | 1 |
| Germany | 8 | .... | .... | ..... | 8 |
| Ireland | 9 | 2 | .... | ..... | 11 |
| Italy | 5 | .... | .... | ..... | 5 |
| Mexico | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Porto Rico | .... | .... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Russia | 2 | .... | .... | ..... | 2 |
| Sandwich Islands | .... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 17 |
| Total | 110 | 19 | 953 | 1,125 | 2,207 |

*Occupation of patients.*

| Occupation. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. | Occupation. | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Architect | | | 1 | | 1 | Maid | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Artist | | | 1 | | 1 | Mechanic | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Baker | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | Messenger | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Barber | | | 13 | | 13 | Minister | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Bartender | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | Missionary | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Bell boy | | | 2 | | 2 | Motorman | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Bootblack | | | 3 | | 3 | Music teacher | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Brick mason | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | Newsboy | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Butler | | | 4 | | 4 | No occupation | | | 23 | 20 | 43 |
| Butcher | | | 1 | | 1 | Nurse | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Carpenter | 5 | | 2 | | 7 | Oyster dealer | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Chambermaid | | 1 | | 37 | 38 | Packer | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Clerk | 2 | | | | 2 | Painter | 8 | | 1 | | 9 |
| Coachman | | | 1 | | 1 | Paper hanger | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Contractor | | | 1 | | 1 | Pharmacist | 1 | | 4 | | 5 |
| Cook | 2 | | 6 | 9 | 17 | Photographer | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Cutlery man | 1 | | | | 1 | Physician | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dairyman | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | Plasterer | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Decorator | 1 | | | | 1 | Plumber | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dishwasher | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | Porter | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Domestic | | 15 | | 964 | 979 | Pupil | | | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| Dressmaker | | 1 | | 7 | 8 | Rag picker | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Driver | | | 22 | | 22 | Saddler | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Dye maker | | | 1 | | 1 | Sailor | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Elevator boy | | | 1 | | 1 | Shoemaker | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Engineer | | | 3 | | 3 | Soldier | 10 | | 1 | | 11 |
| Expressman | | | 5 | | 5 | Stable-man | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Ex-soldier | 13 | | 2 | | 15 | Student | | | 30 | 16 | 46 |
| Farmer | 6 | | 11 | | 17 | Tailor | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Fireman | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | Teacher | | | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Fisherman | | | 1 | | 1 | Telegraph operator | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Florist | 2 | | | | 2 | Tile setter | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Gardener | | | 3 | | 3 | Tinner | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Grocer | 1 | | | | 1 | Trained nurse | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hostler | | | 6 | | 6 | Undertaker | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Huckster | 2 | | 7 | | 9 | Unknown | 2 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 25 |
| Iron worker | 1 | | | | 1 | Valet | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Janitor | | | 2 | | 2 | Waiter | | | 22 | | 22 |
| Laborer | 32 | | 677 | | 709 | Waitress | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Laundry woman | | | | 23 | 23 | Watchman | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Lawyer | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Machinist | 4 | | 2 | | 6 | Total | 110 | 19 | 953 | 1,125 | 2,207 |

*Number admitted each year for the past thirty-two years.*

| Year ending June 30— | Number. | Year ending June 30— | Number. | Year ending June 30— | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 | 190 | 1886 | 1,923 | 1897 | 2,815 |
| 1876 | 319 | 1887 | 2,017 | 1898 | 2,355 |
| 1877 | 500 | 1888 | 1,997 | 1899 | 2,374 |
| 1878 | 519 | 1889 | 2,074 | 1900 | 2,427 |
| 1879 | 642 | 1890 | 2,392 | 1901 | 2,414 |
| 1880 | 819 | 1891 | 2,373 | 1902 | 2,408 |
| 1881 | 892 | 1892 | 2,331 | 1903 | 2,677 |
| 1882 | 1,102 | 1893 | 2,422 | 1904 | 2,907 |
| 1883 | 1,373 | 1894 | 2,801 | 1905 | 2,918 |
| 1884 | 1,509 | 1895 | 2,476 | 1906 | 2,207 |
| 1885 | 1,794 | 1896 | 2,596 | | |

# APPENDIX.

## REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I submit herewith a report of the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Since the organization of the school the course of training has been two years, which is entirely too short, and it is recommended that a term of three years be adopted at the earliest practical moment, including a probationary period of six months.

The health of the nurses has been excellent, and a high standard of discipline has been maintained, to the general good of the school.

The graduating exercises were held at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, May 10, 1906, at which time Dr. John Gordon, president of Howard University, presented diplomas to 13 graduates. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Franklyn I. Bennett.

The usual number of lectures were delivered during the year by the following lecturers:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. A. Warfield | Gynecology and Abdominal Nursing. |
| W. C. McNeill, M. D. | Materia Medica. |
| Sarah L. Tuffs | Dietetics. |
| Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D | General Surgery. |
| F. E. Maxcy, M. D | Medical Nursing. |
| S. S. Thompson, M. D | Physiology. |
| H. W. Freeman, M. D | Anatomy. |
| N. R. Jenner, M. D | Obstetrics. |
| Jno. R. Francis, M. D | Diseases of Children. |
| E. O. Belt, M. D | Diseases of Eye and Ear. |
| Albert Ridgeley, M. D | Bacteriology and Urinalysis. |
| Annie Combs | Massage. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Applications received during the year | 165 |
| Applicants taken on probation | 19 |
| Accepted | 17 |
| Dismissed | 1 |
| Probationers not accepted | 2 |
| Resigned | 2 |

*Graduates of 1906.*

Miss Iona M. Hall, Ohio.
Miss Mary B. Gordon, District of Columbia.
Miss Daisy M. Bearce, New York.
Miss Harriett C. Johnson, Ohio.
Miss Mary E. Marshall, Tennessee.
Miss Marion V. Lucas, District of Columbia.
Miss Mary E. Merritt, Kentucky.
Miss Viola McKnight, Virginia.
Miss Annie Barnes, Maryland.
Miss Sarah O. Henderson, Rhode Island.
Miss Mary E. Burruss, Pennsylvania.
Miss Willie A. Lewis, Georgia.
Miss Colota M. McDougal, Indiana.

SARAH L. TUFFS,
*Directress of Nurses.*

W. A. WARFIELD,
*Surgeon in Chief.*

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts.*

**1905.**

| Name. | Occupation. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|
| Braxton, Margaret | Private nurse | Salem, Va. |
| Brooks, Alpha E | do | Institute, W. Va. |
| Carter, Marion M | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Henderson, Hattie E | do | Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Holmes, Julia E | do | Plainfield, N. J. |
| Jefferson, Roxanna M | do | Bristol, Tenn. |
| Kidd, Berta M | Now Mrs. Harris | Washington, D. C. |
| Long, Ida E | Private nurse | Newark, N. J. |
| Maston, Mary J | Head nurse Red Cross Sanitarium | Louisville, Ky. |
| Scott, Julia E | Private nurse | New Haven, Conn. |
| Teabout, Stella | do | Richfield Springs, N. Y. |
| Taliaferro, Olivia | do | Anacostia, D. C. |
| Terry, Jessie C | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Williams, Daisy M | do | Sherman, Tex. |
| Williams, Mary T | do | Ware Neck, Va. |
| Wilson, Annabel | do | Baltimore, Md. |

**1904.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baker, Hattie E | Private nurse | Darlington, S. C. |
| Blackwell, W. Lucille | Did not complete term | Newbern, N. C. |
| Carter, Mary E | Private nurse | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Carter, Elizabeth V | do | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Grant, Anna E | do | Savannah, Ga. |
| Gilmore, Mary E | do | Leavenworth, Kans. |
| James, Aleathia D | do | Rochelle, Fla. |
| Jeffries, Emma M | do | Redbank, N. J. |
| Jones, Violet | do | Hartford, Conn. |
| Lewis, Louzetta | do | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Richardson, Effie V | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Thomas, Marie E | do | Richmond, Va. |

**1903.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Browne, E. M | Private nurse | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Baltimore, Mary E | do | Charlestown, W. Va. |
| Christie, Sarah E | do | Chester, Pa. |
| Coates, Maiella E | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Hargrave, L. S | do | Do. |
| Johnson, L. D | do | Warrenton, N. C. |
| Johnson, Nellie V | do | Abbeville, S. C. |
| Latney, Carrie L | Now Mrs. Bowie | Washington, D. C. |
| Love, Ellen V | Private nurse | Lumberton, N. C. |
| Rollins, Clara A | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Rutherford, Anna L | do | Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Valentine, J. L | do | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Yarborough, S. V. S | do | Columbus, Ga. |
| Purcell, E. J | do | Brunswick, Ga. |
| Sharp, Carrie M | do | Marion, Va. |

**1902.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams, Ella C | Private nurse | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Baker, Vera L | Head nurse, State Hospital | Goldsboro, N. C. |
| Booth, Mary S | Private nurse | Bath, Me. |
| Delisse, Augusta V | do | Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Dias, Frances C | do | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Johnson, Gertrude B | do | Niagara Falls, N. Y. |
| Mason, Corinna | Now Mrs. Phillips | Springfield, Mass. |
| Nichols, Florence L | Private nurse | Newark, N. J. |
| Rogers, Amanda | do | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Roper, Maggie A | do | Galveston, Tex. |
| Thompson, Rachel A | Later, Mrs. Thomas | Deceased. |

**1901.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen, Margaret A | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Barks, Susan C | do | Bedford, Pa. |
| Campbell, B. N | do | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Dey, Mary L | do | Philadelphia, Pa. |

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts*—Continued.

**1901.**

| Name. | Occupation. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|
| Hackley, Mamie E | Now Mrs. Ash | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Hanson, Carrie L | Private nurse | Baltimore, Md. |
| Harrell, Catherine S | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Hunter, Bessie | do | Do. |
| Jackson, Eliza A | do | Richmond, Va. |
| Jones, Mary J | Matron Freedmen's Hospital | Washington, D. C. |
| Powell, Gussie D | Private nurse | Richmond, Va. |
| Rhone, Charlotte S | do | Newbern, N. C. |
| Robinson, Frances A | do | Do. |
| Thomas, Bertha J | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Walcott, Louisa M | do | Rock Hill, S. C. |
| Whitley, Florence A | do | Newbern, N. C. |

**1900.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarke, Mary F | Private nurse | Richmond, Va. |
| Hamilton, Priscilla | do | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Hawkins, Nannie E | do | Charlotte, N. C. |
| Hunton, Mary A | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Johnson, Hattie B | do | Mount Pleasant, N. C. |
| Lewis, Eva P | do | Manassas, Va. |
| Moody, Annie L | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Mickens, Macella C | do | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Middleton, Haga H | do | Charleston, S. C. |
| Smith, Cora V | do | Camden, N. J. |
| Winfield, Laura | do | Ware, Mass. |

**1899.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banks, Effie P | Private nurse | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Brown, Agnes M | do | Meyersdale, Pa. |
| Coleman, Georgia A | do | Atlanta, Ga. |
| Dismond, S. Matthew | Now Mrs. Dibble | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Francies, Bertha A | Private nurse | Nashville, Tenn. |
| Hairston, Lula C | Now Mrs. Crews | Winston, N. C. |
| Hankins, Mintha C | Private nurse | Cleveland, Ohio. |
| Hendricks, Eliza R | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Henry, Lillian M | do | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Hoge, Carrie M | do | Washington, D. C. |
| Keemer, Jessie E | Now Mrs. Robinson | Providence, R. I. |
| McEwen, Irene O | Now Mrs. Green | Pensacola, Fla. |
| Rich, Anna | Private nurse | Hartford, Conn. |
| Scott, Helen V | Now Mrs. Cole | Swansboro, Ga. |
| Thompson, Isabella | Private nurse | New Orleans, La. |
| Wilson, Emma C | do | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Williams, Almira E | do | Lansingburg, N. Y. |

**1898.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bannister, Carrie J | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Bennett, Florence R | do | Baltimore, Md. |
| Cabannis, Martha E | Head nurse, Richmond Hospital | Richmond, Va. |
| Carter, Edith M | do | New Rochelle, N. Y. |
| Davis, Annie M | do | Shelbyville, Tenn. |
| Ennis, Sarah J | Now Mrs. Brooks | Washington, D. C. |
| Gaines, Mary R | Head nurse, Providence Hospital | Baltimore, Md. |
| Geder, Isabella | Private nurse | Binghamton, N. Y. |
| Hurlong, Mary A | do | Asheville, N. C. |
| King, Carrie M | Now Mrs. Foreman | Buffalo, N. Y. |
| Robinson, Amelia A | Private nurse | Nashville, Tenn. |
| Russell, Ruby E | do | Charlottesville, Va. |
| Stanton, Priscilla | Now Mrs. Todd | Pittsburg, Pa. |
| Sumby, Lillie May | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Valentine, J. Ella | do | Lebanon, Ind. |
| Whitson, Clara E | do | Rhinecliff, N. Y. |

*List of graduates, their present occupation and whereabouts*—Continued.

**1897.**

| Name. | Occupation. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|
| Caldwell, Amanda J | Now Mrs. Darrell | Dallas, Tex. |
| Combs, Annie | Massage specialist | Washington, D. C. |
| Green, Lucille | Now Mrs. Tibbs | St. Paul, Minn. |
| Griffin, G. Josephine | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Haithcock, Ada | do | Do. |
| King, Annie C | Now Mrs. Hughes | Richmond, Va. |
| Rollins, Willie M | Now Mrs. Frazier | Washington, D. C. |
| Smith, S. May | Head nurse, Tuskegee Institute | Tuskegee, Ala. |
| Thomas, Annie M | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Thompson, Della R | Now Mrs. Davis | Vienna, Va. |
| Underhill, Katherine P | Now Mrs. Wm. Moten | Washington, D. C. |
| Webb, Eva | Private nurse | Do. |
| Warner, Florence A | do | Springfield, Mass. |
| Young, Lola E. M | do | Greenville, S. C. |

**1896.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashton, Luci V | Superintendent of nurses, Douglas Hospital. | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Blackburn, N. L | Private nurse | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Burke, Julia | Now Mrs. Phillips | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Fleetwood, Sara I | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Foust, Isabella L | do | Winston, N. C. |
| Gibson, Katherine C | Bureau of Engraving and Printing | Washington, D. C. |
| Green, Anna N | | Deceased. |
| Owens, Laura A | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Pierce, Letitia | Now Mrs. Blair | Kansas City, Mo. |
| Ricks, Antoinette M | Now Mrs. Demby | Do. |
| Robinson, Annie B | Superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital. | Charlotte, N. C. |
| Shorter, Sarah A | Private nurse | Washington, D. C. |
| Simms, Annie A | Now Mrs. Johnson | Winburne, Pa. |
| Smith, Gertrude | Now Mrs. Thorn | Washington, D. C. |
| Tyler, Elizabeth | Private nurse | Northampton, Mass. |

## CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION SENT APPLICANTS.

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordi-

nate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging, and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also $5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

## COURSE OF TRAINING.

The instruction includes:

(1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.

(2) The administration of enemas and use of catheter.

(3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

(4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.

(5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.

(6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.

(7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected, to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

(1) Name in full.

(2) Are you a single woman or widow?

(3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?

(4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?

(5) Your present occupation or employment?

(6) Your former employment, if any.

(7) Your age on last birthday.

(8) Date and place of birth.

(9) Height.

(10) Weight.

(11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.

(12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?

(13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?

(14) Are your sight and hearing good?

(15) Have you any physical defects?
(16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
(17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
(18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
(19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ——— ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

# REPORT OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

# HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

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Rev. DANFORTH B. NICHOLS, M. D., D. D., Yankton, S. Dak.
Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, Dubuque, Iowa.
JOHN A. COLE, Chicago, Ill.
FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL. D., New Haven, Conn.
Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Texas.
S. V. WHITE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York.
Hon. GEORGE H. WHITE, North Carolina.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. JOHN GORDON, D. D., *Chairman.*
Gen. GEORGE W. BALLOCH, LL. D.
JOHN F. COOK.
Rev. WILLIAM V. TUNNELL, S. T. B.
FRANCIS H. SMITH.

## SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

GEORGE H. SAFFORD.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, 1905–6.

Rev. JOHN GORDON, D. D., *President.*
ROBERT REYBURN, M. D., *Dean of Medical Department.*
B. F. LEIGHTON, LL. D., *Dean of Law Department.*
ISAAC CLARK, D. D., *Dean of Theological Department.*
F. W. FAIRFIELD, D. D., *Dean of College of Arts and Sciences.*
LEWIS B. MOORE, Ph. D., *Dean of Teachers' College.*
GEORGE WILLIAM COOK, A. M., *Dean of Commercial Department.*
GEORGE J. CUMMINGS, A. M., *Dean of Preparatory Department.*
F. C. WHITCOMB, B. S., *Director of School of Manual Arts.*

[a] Deceased.

# REPORT OF ACTING PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
*Washington, D. C., July 2, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, showing "the condition of the institution on the 1st day of July, embracing therein the number of pupils received and discharged or leaving the same for any cause during the year, and the number remaining; also the branches of knowledge and industry taught and the progress made therein." The report of the treasurer attached shows "the receipts of the institution and from what sources, and its disbursements and for what objects."

The students, 950 in number, were from 32 States and Territories, from Porto Rico, and from the following foreign countries: Africa, British Guiana, British West Indies, and Canada.

Of these, 126 graduated, as per statement under each department.

For convenience I render a detailed report by departments.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Branches taught are as follows: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine, surgery (eye and ear), medical jurisprudence, pediatrics, hygiene, sanitation, principles and practice of operative dentistry, dental pathology, prosthetic dentistry, crown and bridge work, physical diagnosis, mental and nervous diseases, pharmacy, and botany.

When the new Freedmen's Hospital, provided by Congress, shall have been completed this department will have exceptionally fine clinical advantages.

*Students in attendance in the medical department.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 31 | First-year pharmaceutical | 10 |
| Juniors | 36 | Special students: | |
| Sophomores | 32 | Anatomy | 1 |
| Freshmen | 48 | Pathology | 2 |
| Senior dental | 9 | Mechanical dentistry | 2 |
| Middle-year dental | 13 | Surgery and practice | 2 |
| First-year dental | 13 | | |
| Senior pharmaceutical | 1 | Total | 212 |
| Middle-year pharmaceutical | 12 | | |

Of these, 29 received the degree of M. D., 9 received the degree of D. D. S., and 1 received the degree of Phar. D.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

The branches taught are the same as those of other law schools in the city of Washington, as follows:

### FIRST YEAR.

Blackstone's Commentaries; Tiedeman on Real Property, as far as the chapter on Trusts; Darlington's Personal Property; Bishop on

Contracts, enlarged edition; Daniel and Douglass's Elements of the Law of Negotiable Instruments; American Cases on Contracts, by Huffcutt and Woodruff, and Schouler on Domestic Relations; Hale on Torts; Clark on Criminal Law.

MIDDLE YEAR.

Andrew Stephen's Pleading; Adams on Equity; Shepard's Selected Cases in Equity; Clark's Criminal Procedure; Greenleaf's Evidence, volume 1; Tiedeman on Real Property, commencing with the chapter on Trusts; Wambaugh's Study of Cases.

SENIOR YEAR.

Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Boyd's Constitutional Law Cases; Bateman's Mercantile Law; Clark on Corporations; Burdick on Partnerships; Burdick on Sales; Elliott on Insurance; Greenleaf on Evidence, Volumes II and III; Schouler's Executors and Administrators; Wolsey on International Law.

*Students in attendance in the law department.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 20 | Special | 1 |
| Middlers | 29 | | |
| Juniors | 62 | Total | 112 |

Of these, 22 received the degree of bachelor of laws.

## THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The theological department, which is not supported in any degree by Congress, but welcomes the patronage of all, makes the following report:

The following are the branches taught: Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, English Bible, biblical history and antiquities, systematic theology, church history, homiletics, Christian missions, pastoral theology, moral philosopy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, elocution, rhetoric, and vocal music.

There are three courses—a classical, and an English day course, and a night English course. Only those in the classical course study the Scriptures in the original.

Various denominations are represented among the teachers and students, and all work in harmony. We have but three teachers, who give all their time to the work.

The American Missionary Association has provided the salary for an additional instructor, and the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, D. D., has accordingly been added to the faculty, and began his labors in September, 1905.

*Students in attendance in the theological department.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 6 | Evening class—Continued: | |
| Middlers | 8 | Third year | 8 |
| Juniors | 13 | Second year | 5 |
| Special | 22 | First year | 16 |
| Evening class: | | | |
| Fourth year | 14 | Total | 92 |

Of these 2 received the degree of bachelor of divinity and 14 received certificates.

## COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The students are classified, as in other American colleges, into seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen.

The subjects taught are as follows: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, calculus, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, mineralogy, biology, physiology, logic, rhetoric, English history, literature, Greek, Latin, French, German, psychology, moral philosophy, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States, international law, political economy, sociology, pedagogy, and Bible study. The Bible is studied as literature. The courses of study have been recast in accordance with what is known as the group system. This is doing much to strengthen and modernize the work.

*Students in attendance in the department of college of arts and sciences.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 12 | Special students | 5 |
| Juniors | 8 | | |
| Sophomores | 9 | Total | 62 |
| Freshmen | 28 | | |

Of these, 11 received the degree of A. B. and 1 received the degree of B. S.

## TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

This is the department of pedagogy for the study of educational science and the training of teachers. The purpose of the department is to afford opportunity, both theoretical and practical, for the training of teachers of both sexes for the elementary and secondary schools, and by instruction and direction to help those who desire to pursue studies and investigations in the science of education.

The work aims (1) to acquaint the students with those principles and practices of education which have changed the methods of secular schools and established them upon a psychological basis; (2) to lay broad culture in the student himself, and (3) to create a spirit of enthusiastic devotion to the highest of all work—the instruction of a little child.

The practice school is the laboratory of the department. Members of the senior class give instruction here one year as a part of their required training.

The following subjects are taught: Teachers' course in English, physiology, zoology, physiography, physics, nature study, history, gymnastics, Bible, elocution, psychology (elementary and descriptive), history of pedagogy, history of philosophy, ethics, philosophy of education, methods of teaching, and kindergarten methods.

The junior class has enjoyed a course in general culture, including reviews of popular works and discussions of current topics.

*Students in attendance in the teachers' college.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 13 | Special students | 31 |
| Juniors | 14 | Elementary school | 132 |
| Sophomores | 2 | | |
| Freshmen | 11 | Total | 203 |

Of these, 4 received the degree of Ph. B. and 6 received certificates of graduation.

The department formerly known as the School of Manual Arts has

been made a part of the teachers' college in order to serve the double purpose of giving instruction in the manual arts, as heretofore, and also the training of teachers competent to organize and administer manual training schools. The demand for teachers who can give instruction in manual training in addition to an academic subject is frequent and urgent, and the trustees felt that by a proper correlation of the industrial and academic work they could make this department of the university of much more value to the people whom Howard University must elevate.

The subjects taught are free-hand and mechanical drawing, woodwork, sheet-metal work, printing, sewing, weaving, basketry, garment making, millinery, and cookery.

The courses are open to all departments of the university, and enrolled students as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Printing office | 60 | Sewing, weaving, basketry | 65 |
| Domestic science (cookery) | 63 | | |
| Carpentry and drawing | 61 | Total | 249 |

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The preparatory department, which fits students for college, is divided into four classes, each representing one year's study.

In the senior year the subjects taught are as follows: Virgil, Anabasis, Iliad, German, English classics, astronomy, essays, and discussions during the year.

In the middle class the following are the subjects taught: Cicero, Greek lessons, physics, chemistry, algebra, English classics, essays, and history.

In the submiddle class the subjects taught are: Cæsar, Latin, composition, Greek and Roman history, English classics, geometry, and manual training, such as carpentry, printing, and tinning.

In the junior or lowest class the subjects are as follows: Introductory Latin, algebra, English composition, elementary rhetoric, music, drawing, physiology, and manual training four times a week.

*Students in attendance in the preparatory department.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seniors | 22 | Special students | 14 |
| Middlers | 26 | | |
| Submiddlers | 53 | Total | 218 |
| Juniors | 103 | | |

Of these, 20 received certificates of graduation.

## COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department, which gives special emphasis to reading and spelling, grammar and arithmetic, is divided as will appear below. The fourth-year class is the highest in the grade of study. The department maintains a special class in typewriting, shorthand, and English grammar. All students in the first and second year classes are required to spend four hours a week in the industrial department. The instruction is designed to fit pupils for intelligent citizenship and practical business.

The following branches are taught in the various classes: Arithmetic, algebra, reading, spelling, English grammar, English composition, geography, physical geography, general history, United States history,

science of government, civil government, physics, chemistry, carpentry, printing, drawing, sewing, stenography, typewriting, music, bookkeeping, arithmetic (higher), physiology, elocution, commercial law, and commercial geography.

*Students in attendance in the commercial department.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First-year class | 18 | Special students | 7 |
| Second-year class | 5 | | |
| Third-year class | 11 | Total | 51 |
| Fourth-year class | 10 | | |

Of these, 7 received certificates of graduation.

On December 27, 1905, the board of trustees accepted the resignation of Rev. John Gordon, D. D., as president of the university, to take effect June 30, 1906. It was also voted that he be relieved from the performance of the duties of his office from the 31st of December, 1905. The following minute was adopted:

The trustees of Howard University greatly regret the necessity which seems to exist that President Gordon should sever his connection with the university, and they desire to have recorded in their proceedings an assurance of their high personal regard for him, and their belief that all his official acts as president have been governed by a sincere and earnest desire to promote the interests of the university.

They extend to him their best wishes for success in whatever field of usefulness may open to him in the future.

President Gordon's resignation is hereby accepted to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, to wit, June 30, 1906, and he is relieved from the performance of the duties of his office from the 31st of December, 1905.

Rev. F. W. Fairfield, D. D., dean of the college of arts and sciences, was designated to act as president to the close of the fiscal year. At a special meeting of the trustees, held on May 1, 1906, Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was unanimously elected president, to begin his duties on September 1, 1906, which election has been accepted.

At the annual meeting of the trustees, May 29, 1906, Dean Fairfield was continued as acting president for the months of July and August, 1906.

Very respectfully submitted.

F. W. Fairfield,
*Acting President.*

The Secretary of the Interior.

# APPENDIX.

## EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation bill requires the proper officer of the university to report how the appropriation is expended, and in compliance with this requirement I have the honor to add the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Three heads of the college of arts and sciences, preparatory and commercial departments, receive, respectively, $1,600 | $4,800.00 |
| Four professors of the college of arts and sciences receive, respectively, $1,500 | 6,000.00 |
| One head of the teachers' college receives | 1,280.00 |
| One teacher of the college of arts and sciences receives | 1,250.00 |
| One professor of the preparatory department receives | 1,100.00 |
| Two assistant professors of the preparatory department receive, respectively, $1,000 | 2,000.00 |
| One teacher of the commercial department receives | 800.00 |
| One professor of the college of arts and sciences receives | 750.00 |
| One supervisor of the practice school receives | 720.00 |
| One instructor of teachers' college receives | 640.00 |
| One librarian and matron receive, respectively, $600 | 1,200.00 |
| One instructor of the teachers' college receives | 560.00 |
| One director of music receives | 500.00 |
| Two instructors of the teachers' college receive, respectively, $480 | 960.00 |
| One instructor of the commercial department receives | 495.00 |
| Two instructors of the teachers' college receive, respectively, $400 | 800.00 |
| Two teachers of the practice school receive, respectively, $360 and $280 | 640.00 |
| One instructor of the teachers' college receives | 350.00 |
| One instructor of the teachers' college receives | 300.00 |
| One assistant to the professor of physics and chemistry receives | 230.00 |
| One instructor of the commercial department receives | 125.00 |
| Secretary, treasurer, and business manager | 2,100.00 |
| President | 2,000.00 |
| Total, instructors in academic branches | 29,600.00 |
| One dean and professor in the law department | 1,125.00 |
| Two professors in the law department, at $1,125 each | 2,250.00 |
| One professor and librarian in the same | 1,050.00 |
| Two lecturers, at $375 each, in the same | 750.00 |
| One lecturer | 225.00 |
| | 5,400.06 |

The sum of $7,000, appropriated for the manual training (industrial) department was expended as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For one professor of manual training and director of the industrial department | $1,800.00 |
| For instructors in woodworking, mechanical drawing, printing, domestic science, and domestic art | 4,584.67 |
| For janitor and fireman | 120.00 |
| For equipment of new departments, gas, fuel, lumber, hardware, and other material for the manual-training department, printing office, sewing, millinery, dressmaking classes, and cooking school | 495.33 |
| Total | 7,000.00 |

The university expended during the year about $3,000 for care of buildings and grounds, of which $2,000 was appropriated by Congress. The appropriation of $900 for the law and general library was expended under the direction of the library committee, one-half going to the law department library and the other half going to the general library. The books were purchased from the lowest bidder in each case. The bids were all submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the purchases made by his authority. The sum of $200 appropriated for chemical apparatus was used by the professors of chemistry, physics, and natural history after submission of proposals to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. The sum of $2,509.43 was spent for fuel for the various buildings of the university, of which $2,500 was appropriated by Congress.

*Treasurer's statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.*

ACCOUNT PERTAINING TO CURRENT EXPENSES AND ADMINISTRATION.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand July 1, 1905 | $163.25 |
| From United States for— | |
| Salaries | 5,800.00 |
| Fuel | 2,500.00 |
| Chemical apparatus | 200.00 |
| Law and general library | 900.00 |
| Repairs of buildings | 2,000.00 |
| From rents | 792.53 |
| From income from investments | 8,322.76 |
| From students' rooms | 2,850.02 |
| From tuition fees | 1,325.05 |
| From miscellaneous | 1,023.26 |
| From temporary loan to medical department | 300.00 |
| Total | 26,176.87 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $10,380.00 |
| Chemical apparatus | 199.97 |
| Law and general library | 900.00 |
| Buildings and grounds (Government appropriation) | 2,000.00 |
| Fuel | 2,502.13 |
| Repairs of buildings | 596.01 |
| Care of grounds | 372.59 |
| Gas and electric lighting | 440.92 |
| Janitors, firemen, and watchmen | 2,685.61 |
| Insurance | 730.30 |
| Miscellaneous and incidental expenses | 4,262.32 |
| Interest on $15,000 loan to medical department | 750.00 |
| Temporary transfer to medical department | 300.00 |
| Balance, June 30, 1906 | 57.02 |
| Total | 26,176.87 |

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $4.11 |
| By amount from A. M. A. trustees: | | |
| Stone fund | $1,750.00 | |
| Theological fund | 1,050.00 | |
| | | 2,800.00 |
| By collection tuition fees, night classes | | 434.50 |
| By collection tuition fees, day classes | | 239.50 |
| By transfer from donation account for salaries of Doctors Little and Hamlin | | 800.00 |
| To amount paid theological professors | $4,064.00 | |
| To transfer of tuition fee to preparatory department | 13.00 | |
| To supplies for department | .54 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 200.57 | |
| | 4,278.11 | 4,278.11 |

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $74.10 |
| By cash, Dr. F. J. Shadd, treasurer | | 16,272.52 |
| By temporary transfer to meet pay roll | | 300.00 |
| By loan, authority granted June 30, 1905 | | 3,000.00 |
| By interest on $15,000 loan | | 750.00 |
| To professors and lecturers | $16,522.50 | |
| To gas and electric-lighting bills, apparatus, miscellaneous supplies, advertising, catalogues, laboratory supplies, telephone | 3,390.46 | |
| To temporary transfer to meet pay roll | 300.00 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 183.66 | |
| | 20,396.62 | 20,396.62 |

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By transfer from donation account | | $50.00 |
| To balance on hand June 30, 1906 | $50.00 | |
| | 50.00 | 50.00 |

LAW DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $448.45 |
| By United States for salaries | | 5,400.00 |
| By cash, Jas. F. Bundy, treasurer | | 1,663.45 |
| By transfer from donation account | | 422.68 |
| To salaries of professors and lecturers | $7,200.00 | |
| To salaries of secretary and treasurer, janitor, and assistant librarian | 400.00 | |
| To general repairs, gas bills, water rent, coal, miscellaneous stationery and office supplies, and postage | 322.20 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 12.38 | |
| | 7,934.58 | 7,934.58 |

GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $1,597.90 |
| By loans paid | | 25,470.00 |
| By sale of lot 26, block 6, Meridian Hill | | 558.00 |
| To amount invested in real-estate notes | $26,650.00 | |
| To amount paid for deed, lot 26, block 6, Meridian Hill | 5.00 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 970.90 | |
| | 27,625.90 | 27,625.90 |

DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL ARTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $0.35 |
| By United States, appropriation "Industrial department" | | 7,000.00 |
| By fees from students | | 199.25 |
| By cash for miscellaneous printing | | 148.70 |
| By cash for supplies sold to students | | 1.07 |
| To salaries of professors, instructors, and janitor | $6,604.67 | |
| To express charges, gas bills, forges, lumber, laundry, supplies for cooking school, domestic-art classes, sewing machine, office supplies, etc | 686.56 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 58.14 | |
| | 7,349.37 | 7,349.37 |

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By United States for salaries | | $4,700.00 |
| By tuition fees, students | | 689.00 |
| To salaries of professors and instructors | $4,700.00 | |
| To fees refunded | 30.00 | |
| To stationery and miscellaneous supplies for department | 7.12 | |
| To transfer to current expense account | 651.88 | |
| | 5,389.00 | 5,389.00 |

TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By United States for salaries | | $6,330.00 |
| By tuition fees, students | | 256.50 |
| By transfer from donation account | | 100.00 |
| By fees, A and B classes | | 3.40 |
| By loan, authority granted June 30, 1905 | | 1,000.00 |
| To refund of tuition fees | $55.00 | |
| To salaries of professors and instructors | 7,090.00 | |
| To tuning piano | 7.00 | |
| To miscellaneous supplies, stationery, text-books, etc., for practice school | 181.36 | |
| To office stationery and supplies | 10.53 | |
| To transfer to current expense account | 346.01 | |
| | 7,689.90 | 7,689.90 |

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By United States for salaries | | $9,750.00 |
| By tuition fees, students | | 147.50 |
| To professors and instructors | $9,750.00 | |
| To refund of tuition fees | 10.00 | |
| To maps for classes and miscellaneous supplies | 7.27 | |
| To transfer to current expense account | 130.23 | |
| | 9,897.50 | 9,897.50 |

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By United States for salaries | | $3,020.00 |
| By tuition fees | | 227.00 |
| By incidental fees, students | | 38.60 |
| By shorthand and typewriting fees | | 10.50 |
| To salaries of professors and instructors | $3,020.00 | |
| To refund of typewriting fees | 6.00 | |
| To stationery supplies, office supplies, etc | 73.17 | |
| To transfer to current expense account | 196.93 | |
| | 3,296.10 | 3,296.10 |

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $112.76 |
| By interest | | 213.51 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $326.27 | |
| | 326.27 | 326.27 |

J. K. M'LEAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $30.00 |
| By interest | | 60.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $90.00 | |
| | 90.00 | 90.00 |

WILLIAM W. PATTON MEMORIAL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $0.30 |
| By interest | | .30 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $0.60 | |
| | .60 | .60 |

MARY B. PATTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $30.00 |
| By interest | | 60.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $90.00 | |
| | 90.00 | 90.00 |

WILLIAM W. PATTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $25.00 |
| By interest | | 50.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $75.00 | |
| | 75.00 | 75.00 |

F. B. SCHOALS SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $155.00 |
| By interest | | 310.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $465.00 | |
| | 465.00 | 465.00 |

HORACE FORD SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $25.00 |
| By interest | | 50.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $75.00 | |
| | 75.00 | 75.00 |

J. W. ALVORD SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By interest | | $100.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $100.00 | |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 |

ORANGE VALLEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By interest | | $50.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $50.00 | |
| | 50.00 | 50.00 |

J. P. THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $6.80 |
| By interest | | 13.60 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $20.40 | |
| | 20.40 | 20.40 |

WM. E. DODGE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $122.50 |
| By interest | | 237.50 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $360.00 | |
| | 360.00 | 360.00 |

EDWARD SMITH TEXT-BOOK FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $10.36 |
| By loans paid | | 500.00 |
| By interest | | 25.00 |
| To amount invested in real-estate notes | $500.00 | |
| To amount expended for books loaned to students | 33.95 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 1.41 | |
| | 535.36 | 535.36 |

THE HARTFORD READING-ROOM FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $0.08 |
| By loans paid | | 300.00 |
| By interest | | 20.08 |
| To amount invested in real-estate notes | $300.00 | |
| To amount expended for library supplies | 19.89 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | .27 | |
| | 320.16 | 320.16 |

STUDENTS' AID FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $143.87 |
| By amount transferred from specific funds | | 2,515.74 |
| By amount transferred from donation account | | 193.94 |
| To amount paid students | $1,646.21 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 1,207.34 | |
| | 2,853.55 | 2,853.55 |

ANDREW RANKIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By transfer from donation account | | $150.00 |
| To interest on loan of November, 1894 | $150.00 | |
| | 150.00 | 150.00 |

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $406.69 |
| By amount received from students for safe-keeping | | 1,560.23 |
| By amount received from students for keys | | 150.50 |
| By amount received chapel collections | | 35.69 |
| By amount received for purchase of piano | | 21.50 |
| By amount received for laboratory fees | | 116.33 |
| By amount received from librarian—fines | | 8.92 |
| To amount paid students | $1,752.58 | |
| To amount paid students account keys returned | 143.50 | |
| To amount paid for laboratory supplies | 160.16 | |
| To amount paid balance purchase of piano | 170.00 | |
| To amount paid for supplies account students' fees | 3.75 | |
| To amount paid for library supplies account fines | 7.60 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 62.27 | |
| | 2,299.86 | 2,299.86 |

ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $3.75 |
| By interest | | .63 |
| To balance, June 30, 1906 | $4.38 | |
| | 4.38 | 4.38 |

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT ALUMNI FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $1.20 |
| By interest | | 2.40 |
| To amount paid Professor Ewell for theological students | $2.40 | |
| To balance, June 30, 1906 | 1.20 | |
| | 3.60 | 3.60 |

BOARDING HALL ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $597.40 |
| By cash received for board | | 6,986.19 |
| To amount paid for bills | $7,473.10 | |
| To balance, June 30, 1906 | 110.49 | |
| | 7,583.59 | 7,583.59 |

THOMAS CROPPER RILEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $29.86 |
| By loans paid | | 1,000.00 |
| By interest | | 37.79 |
| To amount invested in real estate notes | $1,000.00 | |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | 67.65 | |
| | 1,067.65 | 1,067.65 |

THAD. STEVENS FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By interest | | $117.50 |
| By loans paid | | 2,200.00 |
| To amount invested in real estate notes | $2,200.00 | |
| To amount paid Dr. C. B. Purvis | 117.50 | |
| | 2,317.50 | 2,317.50 |

CAROLINE PATTON HATCH FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $10.15 |
| By interest | | 10.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $20.15 | |
| | 20.15 | 20.15 |

POMEROY SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $72.50 |
| By interest | | 135.00 |
| By loans paid | | 500.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund account award by theological faculty | $125.00 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 582.50 | |
| | 707.50 | 707.50 |

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $16.95 |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | $16.95 | |
| | 16.95 | 16.95 |

MARTHA SPAULDING SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $455.67 |
| By interest | | 320.00 |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | $775.67 | |
| | 775.67 | 775.67 |

DONATION ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $50.00 |
| By contributions | | 572.68 |
| By special contributions account teachers' college | | 100.00 |
| By special contributions account students' aid | | 43.94 |
| By special contributions account Presbyterian professorships | | 910.00 |
| To amount transferred to medical department building fund | $50.00 | |
| To amount transferred to teachers' college | 100.00 | |
| To amount transferred to chapel fund | 150.00 | |
| To amount transferred to aid fund | 43.94 | |
| To amount transferred to theological department | 800.00 | |
| To amount transferred to law department | 422.68 | |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | 110.00 | |
| | 1,676.62 | 1,676.62 |

SUMMER SCHOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By balance on hand July 1, 1905 | | $74.80 |
| To balance June 30, 1906 | $74.80 | |
| | 74.80 | 74.80 |

*List of permanent funds.*

| | Cash invested June 30, 1906. | Cash on hand June 30, 1906. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General endowment fund | $133,798.83 | $970.90 | $134,769.73 |
| Martha Spaulding scholarship fund | 7,000.00 | | 7,000.00 |
| Douglass scholarship fund | 4,430.50 | | 4,430.50 |
| McLean scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| W. W. Patton memorial fund | 12.10 | | 12.10 |
| W. W. Patton scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| M. B. Patton scholarship fund | 1,200.00 | | 1,200.00 |
| Horace Ford scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| J. W. Alvord scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Orange Valley scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| F. B. Schoals scholarship fund | 6,000.00 | | 6,000.00 |
| J. P. Thompson scholarship fund | 260.00 | | 260.00 |
| Wm. E. Dodge scholarship fund | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 |
| Thos. Cropper Riley scholarship fund | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 |
| Edward Smith text-book fund | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Hartford reading-room fund | 400.00 | | 400.00 |
| Thad. Stevens fund | 2,200.00 | | 2,200.00 |
| Caroline Patton Hatch fund | 200.00 | | 200.00 |
| Alumni professorship fund | 25.00 | | 25.00 |
| Theological alumni fund | 40.00 | | 40.00 |
| Pomeroy scholarship fund | 2,000.00 | 500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Total | 169,066.43 | 1,470.90 | 170,537.33 |

*Statement of the treasurer of Howard University.*

| Account. | Balance on hand July 1, 1905. | Received. | Disbursed. | Balance on hand June 30, 1906. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Account pertaining to current expenses and administration | $163.25 | $26,013.62 | $26,119.85 | $57.02 |
| Medical department | 74.10 | 20,322.52 | 20,212.96 | 183.66 |
| Medical department building fund | | 50.00 | | 50.00 |
| Law department | 448.45 | 7,486.13 | 7,922.20 | 12.38 |
| Theological department | 4.11 | 4,274.00 | 4,077.54 | 200.57 |
| College of arts and sciences | | 9,897.50 | 9,897.50 | |
| Teachers' college | | 8,719.90 | 8,719.90 | |
| Preparatory department | | 5,389.00 | 5,389.00 | |
| Department of manual arts | .35 | 7,349.02 | 7,291.23 | 58.14 |
| Commercial department | | 3,296.10 | 3,296.10 | |
| Summer school | 74.80 | | | 74.80 |
| Donations | 50.00 | 1,626.62 | 1,566.62 | 110.00 |
| Board | 597.40 | 6,986.19 | 7,473.10 | 110.49 |
| General endowment fund | 1,597.90 | 26,028.00 | 26,655.00 | 970.90 |
| Students' aid fund | 143.87 | 2,709.68 | 1,646.21 | 1,207.34 |
| Deposits | 406.69 | 1,893.17 | 2,237.59 | 62.27 |
| F. Douglass scholarship fund, interest | 112.76 | 213.51 | 326.27 | |
| J. K. McLean scholarship fund, interest | 30.00 | 60.00 | 90.00 | |
| Wm. W. Patton memorial fund, interest | .30 | .30 | .60 | |
| Wm. W. Patton scholarship fund, interest | 25.00 | 50.00 | 75.00 | |
| Mary B. Patton scholarship fund, interest | 30.00 | 60.00 | 90.00 | |
| F. B. Schoals scholarship fund, interest | 155.00 | 310.00 | 465.00 | |
| Horace Ford scholarship fund, interest | 25.00 | 50.00 | 75.00 | |
| J. W. Alvord scholarship fund, interest | | 100.00 | 100.00 | |
| Orange Valley scholarship fund, interest | | 50.00 | 50.00 | |
| Thad Stevens fund: | | | | |
| Principal | | 2,200.00 | 2,200.00 | |
| Interest | | 117.50 | 117.50 | |
| J. P. Thompson fund, interest | 6.80 | 13.60 | 20.40 | |
| Wm. E. Dodge fund, interest | 122.50 | 237.50 | 360.00 | |
| Smith text-book fund: | | | | |
| Principal | | 500.00 | 500.00 | |
| Interest | 10.36 | 25.00 | 33.95 | 1.41 |
| Reading-room fund: | | | | |
| Principal | | 300.00 | 300.00 | |
| Interest | .08 | 20.08 | 19.89 | .27 |
| Thos. Cropper Riley fund: | | | | |
| Principal | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | |
| Interest | 29.86 | 37.79 | 67.65 | |
| Andrew E. Rankin chapel fund | | 150.00 | 150.00 | |
| Caroline P. Hatch fund, interest | 10.15 | 10.00 | 20.15 | |
| Martha Spaulding fund, interest | 455.67 | 320.00 | 775.67 | |
| Pomeroy scholarship fund: | | | | |
| Principal | | 500.00 | | 500.00 |
| Interest | 72.50 | 135.00 | 125.00 | 82.50 |
| Alumni professorship fund, interest | 3.75 | .63 | | 4.38 |
| Theological department alumni fund, interest | 1.20 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 1.20 |
| Agricultural and industrial training | 16.95 | | | 16.95 |
| Total | 4,668.80 | 138,504.76 | 139,469.28 | 3,704.28 |

# REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

## COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

### OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Patron.*—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
*President.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
*Secretary.*—Charles S. Bradley, esq.
*Treasurer.*—William W. W. Parker, esq.
*Directors.*—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, Lewis J. Davis, esq., R. Ross Perry, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wright, esq., of New York.

#### FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

*President, and professor of moral and political science.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
*Vice-president, and professor of languages.*—Edward A. Fay, A. M., Ph. D.
*Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.*—Rev. John W. Chickering, A. M.
*Professor of history and English.*—J. Burton Hotchkiss, A. M., Litt. D.
*Professor of mathematics and Latin.*—Amos G. Draper, A. M., Litt. D.
*Professor of natural science.*—Charles R. Ely, A. M., Ph. D.
*Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.*—Percival Hall, A. M.
*Assistant professor of natural science.*—Herbert E. Day, A. M.
*Assistant professor of Latin.*—Allan B. Fay, A. M.
*Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.*—Albert C. Gaw, A. M., D. C. L.
*Instructor in English.*—Elizabeth Peet.
*Instructor in engineering.*—Isaac Allison, E. E.
*Instructors in gymnastics.*—Albert F. Adams, A. M.; Bessie B. Harley.
*Instructor in drawing.*—Arthur D. Bryant, Ph. B.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

*Professor in charge.*—Percival Hall, A. M.

#### ASSISTANTS.

*Instructors.*—Kate H. Fish; Albert C. Gaw, A. M., D. C. L.
*Normal fellows.*—Andrew Olaus B. Molldrem, A. B., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Botolf Jacob Rotnem, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Alice May Teegarden, A. B., Blairsville College, Pennsylvania; Virginia Louise Thomason, A. B., Winthrop College, South Carolina.
*Normal student.*—Winifred Frances Taliaferro, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

#### FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

*President.*—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.
*Instructors.*—James Denison, A. M., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore Kiesel, Ph. B.; Sarah H. Porter, A. M.; Clara C. Taliaferro.
*Instructors in articulation.*—Anna S. Gaw; Elizabeth Peet.
*Instructor in drawing.*—Arthur D. Bryant, Ph. B.

#### DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

*Supervisor and disbursing agent.*—Wallace G. Fowler.
*Attending physician.*—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
*Matron.*—Myrtle M. Ellis.
*Associate matron.*—Deborah Evans.
*Boys' supervisor.*—Charles Lane Clark, B. S.
*Girls' supervisor.*—Margaret Hauberg, A. B.
*Master of shop.*—Isaac Allison, E. E.
*Farmer and head gardener.*—Edward Mangum.

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
*Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1906.*

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1905, was 116; admitted during the year, 41; since admitted, 45; total, 202. Under instruction since July 1, 1905, 118 males and 84 females, of which 137 have been in the collegiate department, representing 39 States, Canada, and Ireland, and 65 in the primary department. Of these, 41 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 44 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 19 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia, have, in pursuance of law, been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1905, will be found appended to this report.

## HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed, generally, among the students and pupils during the year. A few cases of measles occurred, but our facilities for isolation prevented any spread of the malady. Three cases of typhoid fever, and one of hernia, requiring an operation, were cared for at the hospital of the George Washington University; also the case of a boy whose right hand had been accidentally cut by a schoolmate with a hatchet. These courtesies of the University Hospital are very highly appreciated.

## DEATH OF LEWIS J. DAVIS.

On the 6th of September, Mr. Lewis J. Davis, who had been for twenty years the treasurer of the institution and for twelve years a member of the board, was called from earth by death. The following minute was adopted by the board at its first meeting after the death of Mr. Davis:

The management of the institution has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Lewis J. Davis, who had filled the office of treasurer for twenty years and that of director for twelve years.

No officer of the institution has ever shown a more sincere interest in its management than Mr. Davis. As treasurer he was careful and wise in his advice as to its investments; as a director he was faithful in his attendance on the meetings of the board and ready to sustain what might be called a policy of conservative progress. His personal qualities brought him into most friendly relations with his colleagues on the board, and his death is felt as a cause of sincere grief to them all.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction. The technical training for college students, referred to in previous reports, has been continued and will be gradually extended as may seem necessary and desirable.

## LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, normal fellows, and members of the senior class of the college to give lectures to the pupils and students during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

### IN THE COLLEGE.

The Commerce of the United States in the Orient, by Hon. O. P. Austin, interpreted by President Gallaudet.
Nantucket: Our Island Home, by Professor Fay.
The Name America, by Professor Hotchkiss.
Lake Superior and its World Relations, by Professor Draper.
Economic Entomology, by Professor Ely.
Building a Railroad, by Professor Hall.
The Bonapartes in America, by Professor A. B. Fay.
The Dissemination of Disease by Insects, by Professor Day.
The Legal Status of the Deaf in the Roman Empire, by Mr. Gaw.

### IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

The Story of Bathmendi, by Mr. Denison.
The American Navy of the Revolution, by Mr. Ballard.
The West of Long Ago, by Mr. Bryant.
Ben Hur, by Mr. Clark.
Frithiof the Bold, by Mr. Lindstrom.
Pericles, King of Tyre, by Mr. Fugate.
The Man Without a Country, by Miss Henderson.
The Prince and The Pauper, by Miss Anderson.
Short Stories, by Mr. Steed.

## EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The forty-second public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 2, and was presided over by President Roosevelt, acting as ex officio patron of the institution.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the Senate, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

What Makes a Friend? Daisy Margaret Henderson, Arkansas; Development in Methods of Farming, Frank Emory Mikesell, Kansas; The Probable Effects of the Operation of the Panama Canal, Thure Axel Lindstrom, Washington; Nature in Verse, Mabel Edith Fritz, Iowa; The Evolution of American Humor, Edward Murdock Rowse, Minnesota.

The candidates for degrees and diplomas were as follows:

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS (NORMAL FELLOWS).

Winifred Osgood Hammond, B. A., Kansas State University; Herbert John Menzemer, B. A., Beloit College, Wisconsin; Lyman Steed, B. L., Westminster College, and B. Ped., Warrensburg State Normal, Missouri.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Enga Christina Anderson, Wisconsin; Mabel Edith Fritz, Iowa; William Combs Fugate, Kentucky; Daisy Margaret Henderson, Arkansas; Thure Axel Lindstrom, Washington; Edna Laura Marshall, Washington; Frank Emory Mikesell, Kansas; Dan Merrill Reichard, Pennsylvania; Edward Murdock Rowse, Minnesota; William Woodruff Sayles, New York.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Charles Lane Clark, Pennsylvania.

*Normal student.*—Bessie Davidson, North Braddock High School, Pennsylvania.

After the presentation of the candidates for degrees and diplomas, Mr. Lindstrom, of the State of Washington, addressed President Roosevelt, orally, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to express the thanks of the graduating class for the honor of your presence at these exercises. I furthermore desire to give, through you, as our patron and as head of the nation, the assurance of our gratitude to the Government for thus giving us and the deaf of the land an opportunity to acquire a liberal education—an education that brings with it so many opportunities, so many joys into our life.

This, our gratitude, we can not fully express in words, but shall strive to demonstrate by becoming worthy citizens of the nation, and by industry and labor do our share in the upbuilding of the country, in the upholding of its laws, and in setting an example to our fellows. "Act well your part" is our motto, and this, in token of our appreciation, shall be the earnest endeavor of every one of us.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RESPONSE.

Mr. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND THEIR FRIENDS AND KINSFOLK: When I arrived to-day I felt as if your president had brought me out here under false pretenses, because I was received with a football cheer, and while I already knew of your prowess both on the gridiron and on the diamond, I did not know that you were able to cheer the eleven and the nine in the canonical college fashion. Now let me say what a great pleasure it has been to come here to see you and to listen to you. I enjoyed thoroughly what I heard about "Friendship" and "Nature Poetry" from Arkansas and Iowa.

Speaking seriously, I feel that one of the most important tasks of this generation is to make the tiller of the soil—the farmer—understand how high his calling is, and the lesson came appropriately from Kansas. As for Mr. Lindstrom, who greeted me personally so pleasantly, I was pleased to see that the State of Washington takes just the view it ought to about the Panama Canal, and incidentally, I gather, about rate legislation.

And finally I want to say a word of appreciation about the essay of Mr. Rowse, and in particular because he laid such emphasis upon two really noteworthy volumes by an American writer, Mr. Crothers, The Gentle Reader and The Pardoner's Wallet, and I am sorry for any book lover who knows the English language and has not these two really noteworthy pieces of literature, wise and humorous, in his library. Mr. Crothers has rendered a very substantial service to American literature, and I am glad to have listened to the tribute paid to him to-day. And, by the way, judging from the States from which those who have addressed us to-day come, this must be a Trans-Mississippi day. You are probably aware of the statement that the best kind of an American citizen is a Bostonian who has lived a considerable time west of the Missouri (just what Mr. Rowse is, I find), and so it begins to look as if the best contributions to our literature are to be made by westerners who go to live in Boston. They make first-class histories, like Mr. Rhodes, and general literature, like Mr. Crothers.

Now, in concluding, let me say a word by way of tribute to you who have done the great work of teaching in this institution and to those who profit by that teaching. Your task has been hard, and in this life it is not the easy tasks, but the hard tasks well done, that give the real benefit to those doing them.

Introducing Mr. John Sparhawk, jr., of Philadelphia, as the orator of the day, President Gallaudet said:

It has been our great pleasure in former years to have the presence and the greetings of eminent educators, representing sister colleges, of prominent officials of the Government, of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, of men of science and men of letters, of clergymen, who have been with us on occasions like the present and have spoken words of encouragement to our students and to the friends of the college. If my memory serves me rightly we have never had with us a member of the legal profession as such. We have that pleasure to-day, and I am sure I can say nothing more in comment on the rank which our friend who comes to us to-day holds in his profession than to say that he is a Philadelphia lawyer. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. John Sparhawk, jr., of Philadelphia.

MR. SPARHAWK'S ADDRESS.

That was a very kind introduction of Doctor Gallaudet. I was here nine years ago, when I had the pleasure of listening to one of the orators to whom he refers, President Warfield, of Lafayette College. I did not know then that the next time I should be here I would be one of the speakers. Doctor Gallaudet has told you of the eminent educators, clergymen, and statesmen who have spoken here on like occasions in the past. They stand in the class of those who have the privilege of adding after their names sundry sounding and important letters. I am not of these. Indeed, I am reminded of the children who were discussing once the merits of their respective fathers. One little girl said, "My father is a minister, and everything that comes to our house has D. D. after his name." The second said, "My father is a physician, and everything that comes to our house has M. D. after his name." The third said, "My father is a professor, and everything that comes to him has Ph. D. after his name." And the fourth child proudly said, "My father is a lawyer, and everything that comes to our house has C. O. D. after his name."

Nor do I know why you should want to hear from a Philadelphia lawyer after you have listened to the brilliant address of the beloved President of the United States. Some three thousand years ago one said, "For what can the man do that cometh after the king?" There is no need of anything more being said or added. Because, as the day is far spent and we have all been so well entertained, I feel very much like the man at the colored camp meeting. An eloquent negro divine had preached an hour and three-quarters on the major prophets, and passing on to the minor prophets he cried in a loud voice, "And now where shall we place Hosea? Oh, where shall we place Hosea?" A wearied auditor in the audience arose immediately and replied, "Hosea can have my place, I'm a goin' home."

On this Presentation Day it is well for the graduates perhaps to remember that difficult as the well-wrought tasks may have been which lie behind them, the real difficulties and hard knocks are before them. And because of this the old "far flung battle-line" advice (as Rudyard Kipling might call it) to the Philistines comes into play. "Quit ye like men. Be strong." A wise man said a few weeks ago, "God does not look for diplomas or medals or orders. He looks for scars." And another wise man said when shown a gently chiseled photograph, "Do not take the lines and wrinkles off my face. They are the service chevrons which show the campaigns through which I have passed."

In that wonderful vision which the seer saw in the English jail, and who told of it in the familiar words of the Pilgrim's Progress, we learn how "Valiant for truth" came down to the wash of the waves of the river of death "and all the trumpets sounded on the other side." And there he left his last will and testament, wherein he said "My sword I give to him that shall come after me; my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought a good fight and have kept the faith."

And after all, what are all these diplomas and orders and medals for if we do not go forth fearlessly and unafraid into the battle of life, "armed by faith and winged by prayer?" For this is the high calling, yea, more; it is "*the prize* of the high calling of God."

And first, what we need most of all is a purpose. Tennyson says:

> For I doubt not thro' the ages an increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

Have you and I a purpose in our hearts as we go out this day from these sheltering walls? Have we a purpose to do good not only to ourselves, but to do something for somebody else each day; to be of some use in the world's wide marts? A man with a purpose has the right of way. To be without a purpose is to chase a mirage, sun and sand, shadows and sounds, the flying islands of the night. Two thousand years ago One came from on high who "spake as never man spake," and who "*went about doing good.*" Can we follow in His train? Can we walk in His steps? We may stumble, and falter, and fail, and fall. We may halt and hesitate, but if each day we do something, God knows the purpose in our hearts, and in the tremendous mathematics of heaven "the Lord will count when He writeth up the people." Can we, with all the splendid equipment with which we have been endowed, help somebody each day? Can we put smiles on faces where tears were before? Can we put hope into hearts that are weary and discouraged? Can we lift up the feet of those that go down to death and the steps that take hold on hell? Can we make somebody happier, or better, or purer, or cleaner, or truer, or nobler, more law-abiding, more God-fearing, more man loving? And if we have little of substance and store to give, and our means are scant, can we not give of our loving sympathy that gives more than they all? We can if we have the purpose and if we say like the Apostle, "This one thing I do." Let all our energies be centripetal, converging on a given point. Let our purpose be like a bullet flying to the mark and not like a handful of shot cast into the air. Let it sweep on like the flying wedge of the football team. These are the things that are worth while and that make life worth living.

Dear Alice Cary says:

> And whatever men say in their blindness and in spite of the fancies of youth,
> There's nothing *so kingly as kindness* and nothing so royal as truth.

Three hundred and sixty-five good deeds a year! Think of that rolling up as an asset. "The days of our years are three score years and ten." Put them at fifty, and think of eighteen thousand two hundred and fifty kindly deeds in a lifetime. "The Lord will count when he writeth up the people."

In that awful tumult of falling walls and toppling spires and rocking earth and leaping flame, when out of the depths destruction arose and smote that beautiful city by the Golden Gate, men stood aghast. San Francisco seemed "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," of which Addison wrote. Lips were dumb at the horror which the bared arm of Nature and of Nature's God had wrought. And yet out of all this misery what a splendid lesson has been taught the four quarters of the earth. There was an old question put forth back in the gray dawn of creation, back in the twilight of time, and it was this, "Am I my brothers' keeper?" Once more it has been asked and eighty millions of people have arisen and answered to the three hundred thousand stricken ones, "Aye, we are our brother's keeper." The continent has rocked beneath the rolling trains that have carried the supplies and golden stores of relief. The purse of Fortunatus has broken its clasp, and the gold of the Nibelungen has poured forth into the laps of the suffering and stricken ones. When you strike the chord of humanity after all in the core of the soul of man it rings true, and to-day the world is richer for the desolation out by the Pacific Sea.

And now, as we say in legal phrase, "time is the essence of the contract"—the eternal "NOW" is its keynote.

An Eastern proverb says that there are three things that come not back: The spent arrow, the spoken word, and the lost opportunity. There is an inscription over a splendid portal in the palace of Versailles: "Salle de pas perdu"—the hall of the lost steps—the hall of neglected responsibilities—the hall of unperformed duty. "What thou doest, do quickly."

When the seer of the Apocalypse looked down into the end of the days, while below him the seas boomed on the Rock of Patmos, he saw the breaking of the seven seals and heard the shattering of the seven thunders and saw the blazing of the seven golden candlesticks and the shining of the seven stars, and he heard the voice of the angel cry unto the church of Philadelphia, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door. Hold that fast that thou hast, that no man take thy crown." And of all the crowns that we cast in the last great day before the great white throne, there will be no crown like the crown of usefulness. We need not fear that there will be too much goodness on this earth. Shakespeare once said: "The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones." And later another wise man has said that the good which most men do can be interred with their bones without crowding their bones to any appreciable extent. Indeed, as Madam De Stael once said: "The more I see of men, the fonder I get of dogs."

Once there was a road which led through a jungle of trees and brush, cut by savage hands, on the island of Samoa, and at the end of it was the home of one who did justice and loved mercy and walked humbly with his God. And because of the lives

which he had helped and not hindered, and because of his kindly words and kindly advice, which had righted the wrongs and smoothed the rough places of the lives by the Southern seas, the road was called "the road of the loving heart." And finally it led to Robert Louis Stevenson's grave. Shall we not see to it that our feet are shod with this preparation of the gospel of peace and that many footfalls of them we have helped echo along our road to the Father's house?

Usefulness may cost something of sacrifice, may cost in substance and store, may cost in time and ease and recreation, but what of that? That which costs nothing is without price. If men have laid down their fortunes and their futures, yea, even their lives, for their flag, their country, their homes, or for love of those who sit beside the chimney corner of their own hearths, can we expect less? In my city of Philadelphia there was a porter in a Market street store named Keenan. He went to the front in 1861 and became a major of cavalry. In the awful rout that followed the Federal defeat at Chancellorsville General Pleasanton, of Pennsylvania, needed ten minutes to mount his guns to command the retreat of the Union Army. In headlong confusion, horse, foot, and dragoons, ammunition wagons and hospital ambulances, were flying for the river. Up the road came Stonewall Jackson's corps, 30,000 strong (the flower of the Southern Confederacy), on the double quick, with bayonets set, maddened by their great leader's death, accidentally shot by his own men. At any moment the rout might be converted into a massacre. "How many men, Major, have you?" called Pleasanton. Keenan saluted. "Three hundred, General." "Major, charge the advance." Did Keenan hesitate? Never. The sunlight of the last day he would ever see on earth caught the gleam of his uplifted saber as he flung his cap into the bushes and gave the quick order to charge. Three hundred horsemen like a human catapult flung themselves down the road against the 30,000 Confederates. For ten minutes they rode and sabered and shot till over their dead bodies stormed the 30,000. But in those ten minutes Pleasanton had mounted his guns and a hell of grape and canister flamed into the faces of the foe. The advance was checked, and the Army of the Potomac got over the Rappahannock in safety. Did you ever hear of Major Keenan before? Talk about the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, it was nothing to this charge. And yet until the Century Magazine some years ago rescued Keenan's name from oblivion it had been forgotten. Speaking of their unknown graves, the poet said:

> Year after year, the pine-cones fall
> And the whippoorwill lisps its specter call.
> They have ceased, but their glory will never cease,
> Or their light be quenched in the light of peace.
> The rush of the charge is sounding still
> That saved the army at Chancellorsville.

If one works for appreciation or applause or acclaim he works for scanty wage. "The Lord counts when He writeth up the people."

There is a splendid statue in London of a man standing on a wall, his sword girded at his side, his Bible under his arm, looking across the desert for the help that never came. It is the figure of Gen. Chinese Gordon, the knightliest soldier of Britain, whose quest for civilization and Christianity led him to the wall of Khartoum. If there is a blot on the escutcheon of the great Gladstone, it is that he left this Captain of her host to die watching vainly under the desolate stars of the Soudan. For weary months he waited for the roar of England's guns, and then the benighted hordes of the Mahdi in overwhelming numbers swept up the stairway and struck his head from his shoulders and cast his headless body down the stair, and men said that his splendid crusade spelled only failure and ruin and defeat. A superb inscription blazed on a great London wall in remorseful memory: "He gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sword to the oppressed, and his soul to God." On the spot where Gordon died, a few scant years thereafter, there rose the college of Khartoum. And when the steel-hearted Kitchener, Sirdar of the Soudan, laid its foundation stone and the sons of the desert crowded to learn of that civilization and Christianity for which Gordon strove, tears streamed down his face. For all the world knew then the truth that Ann of Austria has summed up in well-chosen phrase: "My lord Cardinal! *God does not pay every Saturday night, but He pays.*"

There is nothing lost in the economy of God. There is no deed done for the right but its ripple breaks on some farther coast. There is no kind word spoken but its echo rings on some outer shore. We can not look down the long lanes of time to the farthest horizon, away to the pillars of Hercules, where the portcullis of eternity falls, but there is an "eye which keepeth Israel, which slumbers not nor sleeps."

Our work is all around us. It never abates. John Ruskin says: "Oh, you inside your little rose-covered walls, around your place of peace, playing with the fringes of your guarded flowers, why don't you look beyond your garden walls? You will

see the wild grass to the horizon torn up with the agony of men and beat level by the drift of their life blood."

This life is not for the getting of money or for the gathering of fame for our own recreation or amusement or comfort. These are the apples of Sodom, which turn to ashes on the lips.

We pass the human shoulder next us every hour on the King's highway, by our workbenches, at our school desks, in our offices and in our stores, in farm and field, and factory and forum. What are we doing for them?

A month ago in that awful explosion in the French mines, where over twelve hundred lives were lost, the rescuers searched for the dead and wounded for three days. Then they started in to repair the mine. Twenty days after the explosion there suddenly emerged from one of the darkest pits a group of living skeletons, faltering, staggering, starved. They had dragged out a wretched existence in the blackness, living on the carcass of a dead horse. With eyes that blinked at the sun they could not see and had not seen for twenty days; with parched lips and quavering voices they whispered the burden of one refrain: "Why didn't you keep on trying to save us? Why did you give us up? Behind that wall there lie many who have only died within the last twenty-four hours. Why didn't you try to help them?" That neglect rocked France to its foundations and shook the ministry in its place of power.

It makes no difference whether we are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, handicapped by any infirmity or free, we can all do something for somebody. You can reach those whom no one else can reach, and we can reach those whom you can not reach. But everybody can reach somebody. There is no one so useless, so abandoned, so selfish, so sordid, so mean, so dishonest, so drunken, so immoral, so impure, that he can not be helped by somebody.

There was a man found hanging on an electric-light wire upon which he had fallen. He was taken to the hospital paralyzed, helpless. He could not speak. He could not tell his name. He could not move hand or foot. He was placed in a hospital ward, where he lay for weary weeks without apparently moving a muscle, except his eyes. People who passed by him remarked, "What is the matter with that man's eyes?" He was continually closing and opening them, winking and blinking as if in pain. The oculist was called in. After making his examination he said there was nothing the matter with them. The man, he said, could not speak, but he could see. Yet the man kept winking and opening and shutting his eyes rapidly whenever anyone passed his bed. Finally one day a telegraph operator happened to pass through the ward. As he glanced at the winking eyelids he paused. He recognized the dots and dashes and rests of the telegraphers' keyboard. He went to the head surgeon. "That man is talking," he said. "Talking, he can't talk; he's paralyzed." "Yes, but he is talking with his eyes." "How can a man talk with his eyes?" "He is telegraphing with them." "Well, for the love of God, get the poor fellow's message." The operator went back and stood and looked down into the helpless man's eyes, and there quickly read the message that for weeks the paralyzed man had in vain been trying to get some one to take. It was to his wife. Would somebody only send to such and such a street and number and tell his wife that her husband had not deserted her, and was not dead, but was a hopeless paralytic in a hospital. Did it need wings or spurs to carry that message? Immediately the wife was searched out and brought to her husband. Somebody helped somebody that time.

We often say, "Oh, it's no use! It's so easy to talk." Yes, that is true. What we need is to do, not dream. The days of the dreamer are gone down the Dothan paths. The stars of heaven and the sheaves of earth make no longer their obeisance. Do something for somebody to-day. Be true! Be true to yourself and your ideals! Steer by the north star in the sky of truth. Let your character stand foursquare to every wind that blows. Moody says, "Character is what a man is in the dark." Emerson says, "I can not hear what you *say* because there thunders so behind you what you *are*." Dear old Doctor Cuyler says, "There are no sermons that ever were preached or published or written or spoken that are half so eloquent as *the sermons in shoes*." That is, being known by your walk and conversation.

Do we realize the shortness of the time and the multitude of opportunities that come our way? Admiral Bunce's father used to say, "There is nothing but Almighty God can stand in the way of a determined man." Over the door of Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, runs this splendid motto, "Dii Laboribus Omnia Vendunt," "The Gods sell *everything for toil*." "There are no benches," as one has said, "on the road to success."

It is well said that life is a march and not a bivouac, and that none are called from the hammock, but from the forge and the plow and the loom. We are called from labor to labor. The red light of danger may swing on ahead. There may be a wolf at the door or a lion in the streets. What does it matter? "Life is a journey,"

Doctor Wadsworth says, "through a desert under blazing suns, where though the angels of God encamp about you, the fiery serpents hiss under the very shade of the Shekinah." Carlyle says, "The stumbling blocks and bowlders in the pathway of the weak are the stepping stones in the pathway of the strong." "Hew your way, don't pick it." In an age that trims and truckles let no man wonder "whose you are or whom you serve." It may be

Good to be wafted down the stream
In a gilded bark with silken sails,
Under the shadows of stately trees,
Fanned by the breath of scented gales.
But it's better to breast the angry waves
Up to the lips in their icy roll,
Sinewy strength at its utmost strain,
Eager eyes on the distant goal.

The needs of the day call and cry for action. "The night cometh in which no man can work." Goethe says:

Rest is not quitting this busy career,
Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere.

The silver trumpets of the eternal morning are not calling "Taps," "Lights out," and "Rest." They are calling "Boots and saddles"—the cavalry call of the ages. We are to be up and doing, booted and spurred, and riding for the King. We may meet with defeat, disappointment, discouragement, with rebuff and ridicule, with sneers and jeers and fleers. What of it?

It's weary watching day by day and yet the tide heaves onward.
We climb like corals grave by grave, but pave a path that's sunward.
We're beaten back in many a fray, but newer strength we borrow,
And where the vanguard camps to-day, the rear will rest to-morrow.

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washington.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from old account | $69.26 |
| From the Treasury of the United States | 73,000.00 |
| Board and tuition | 4,358.33 |
| Manual-labor fund | 122.50 |
| Total | 77,550.09 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages | $44,789.81 | Medicines and chemicals | $241.16 |
| Miscellaneous repairs | 1,266.28 | Books and stationery | 542.88 |
| Household expenses and marketing | 3,390.93 | Hardware | 174.65 |
| Meats | 5,759.40 | Plants, seeds, and tools | 436.45 |
| Groceries | 3,732.47 | Blacksmithing | 223.25 |
| Bread | 1,857.05 | Carriage repairs | 297.50 |
| Butter and eggs | 2,168.05 | Ice | 778.07 |
| Medical attendance and nursing | 938.52 | Live stock | 1,514.00 |
| Telephones and electric clocks | 446.75 | Incidental expenses | 165.88 |
| Furniture | 241.27 | Stamped envelopes | 63.60 |
| Lumber | 258.51 | Auditing accounts | 300.00 |
| Drygoods | 492.41 | Printing | 145.78 |
| Gas | 681.60 | Lectures | 50.00 |
| Paints and oils | 407.90 | Gymnasium apparatus | 40.36 |
| Fuel | 4,879.24 | Harness and repairs | 137.65 |
| Feed | 1,098.17 | Balance | 30.50 |
| | | Total | 77,550.09 |

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from the Treasury of the United States | $3,000.00 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plumbing and steam fitting | $902.35 | Painting and carpentry | $869.00 |
| Paints and oils | 203.74 | Asphalt paving | 360.86 |
| Paper hanging | 346.40 | | |
| Mason work | 317.65 | Total | 3,000.00 |

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from the Treasury of the United States | $30,000.00 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fees of consulting engineer | $455.92 | Two Westinghouse engines and dynamos | $4,190.00 |
| Two Babcock and Wilcox tubular boilers | 3,976.00 | Steam pumps | 229.00 |
| Electric wiring and fixtures | 10,460.49 | Hardware | 37.59 |
| Steam pipes and conduits | 10,099.00 | | |
| Supervision and drafting | 450.00 | Total | 30,000.00 |
| Asphalt work | 102.00 | | |

## ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, $73,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, $5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, $6,050.

The estimates for current expenses and for repairs are the same in amount as the appropriations for these objects for the current year. The estimate for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes in the Maryland school is also equal in amount to the appropriation for the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

### IN THE COLLEGE.

ALABAMA:
G. Herman Harper.
Walter D. Bell.
ARKANSAS:
Daisy M. Henderson.
Sarah B. Streby.
ARIZONA:
Ethel F. Eaton.
CALIFORNIA:
Golda M. Fitzgerald.
COLORADO:
Frank C. Horton.
Le Roy C. Henderson.
DELAWARE:
May I. Dougherty.
FLORIDA:
Alice A. Nicholson.
Abbie M. Goff.
GEORGIA:
Henry S. Morris, jr.
ILLINOIS:
Catherine P. Marks.
Leo R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Edith Peel.
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.
INDIANA:
Robert E. Binkley.
Earl M. Mather.
Leon P. Jones.
IOWA:
Mabel E. Fritz.
Early R. Elder.
Walter F. Poshusta.
Hattie Gifford.
Carrie Hargens.
Lucile D. Laux.
Gertrude Hill.
Luverne S. Byrne.
Ragnhilda Lee.
Melvin Lien.
KANSAS:
Frank E. Mikesell.
Iona Tade.
May Thornton.
Mazie E. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
John Dusch.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
Alice M. Gregory.
Rose M. Long.
Lulu M. Lewis.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
KENTUCKY:
William C. Fugate.
Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
KENTUCKY—Continued.
Chester D. Erwin.
George E. Hartman.
G. Bryan Shanklin.
Adolph N. Struck.
MAINE:
Fannie P. Kimball.
MARYLAND:
Arthur Hoffmaster.
George H. Faupel.
J. J. F. Leitch.
MASSACHUSETTS:
Charles A. Malloch.
MICHIGAN:
Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
George F. Gorman.
Ida M. Linabury.
Inez I. Snyder.
MINNESOTA:
Edward M. Rowse.
John H. McFarlane.
Dean E. Tomlinson.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
W. Clinton Jones.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
MISSISSIPPI:
Hugo H. Matzner.
MISSOURI:
Irene P. Burow.
John Dietrich.
Elmer Talbert.
MONTANA:
Robert J. Ryan.
NEBRASKA:
Hattie B. Ren.
Mary Smrha.
Helen Northrop.
Anna V. Johnson.
Maude E. Roath.
James Morehouse.
NEW JERSEY:
Morton H. Henry.
NEW YORK:
William W. Sayles.
Louise E. Turner.
Arthur B. Dillon.
Samuel Cohen.
Edwin Nies.
NORTH CAROLINA:
James M. Robertson.
Odie W. Underhill.
Mittie H. Parker.
Emma L. Pike.
George H. Bailey.
NORTH DAKOTA:
William O. Messner.
W. Leister Williams.
Lindeman J. Bull.
Gilbert J. Isackson.
Gilman T. Nordhougen.
OKLAHOMA:
Merrill E. Stover.
OHIO:
Warren Hoverstick.
Winifred M. Jones.
Alice G. Neldon.
Arthur Hinch.
Roy B. Conkling.
Bessie S. McFadden.
William M. Toomey.
Joseph B. Arnold.
OREGON:
Bird L. Craven.
Emery E. Vinson.
PENNSYLVANIA:
Dan M. Reichard.
Charles L. Clark.
William Cooper.
Francis M. Holliday.
Philip R. Schroedel, jr.
RHODE ISLAND:
Moses Goldonofsky.
SOUTH CAROLINA:
Robert O. Glover.
SOUTH DAKOTA:
Jessie A. Beardsley.
TENNESSEE:
John B. Chandler.
TEXAS:
Willie L. Kilgore.
Robert L. Davis.
Rosa H. Bendele.
VIRGINIA:
Alvah M. Rasnick.
Oscar E. Holmes.
Mary A. Scott.
Leonard B. Brushwood.
Grace B. Fortner.
Louise E. Hubbard.
WASHINGTON:
Thure A. Lindstrom.
Edna L. Marshall.
Susie Dickson.
Bertha Thiessen.
WISCONSIN:
Enga C. Anderson.
Milo E. Hodge.
WYOMING:
Baxter W. Mosey.
ONTARIO:
Arthur Jaffray.
IRELAND:
John W. McCandless.

### IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Raymond Allen, District of Columbia.
Benjamin Beaver, District of Columbia.
Walter Carmean, Delaware.
Francis B. Cronin, District of Columbia.
Wallace Edington, District of Columbia.
Morton W. Galloway, District of Columbia.
William A. Gray, District of Columbia.
Frederick D. Hill, District of Columbia.
Robert Johnston, Delaware.
Arthur Long, Delaware.
Lewis J. Long, Delaware.
William H. Lyles, South Carolina.
Archibald MacDonald, Saskatchewan.
Angus MacInnes, Scotland.
John W. McCauley, District of Columbia.
John McIntosh, District of Columbia.
Omer Majure, Mississippi.
James A. Nash, District of Columbia.
Francis E. Ridgeway, District of Columbia.
Joseph P. Riley, District of Columbia.
William J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Sylvan J. Riley, District of Columbia.
Charles D. Russell, Illinois.
Charles Shepherd, District of Columbia.
Leonard Stark, District of Columbia.
Raymond Stillman, District of Columbia.
Joseph Stinson, District of Columbia.
Adolph N. Struck, Kentucky.
Charles Sullivan, District of Columbia.
Philip Thompson, District of Columbia.
Henry Turner, District of Columbia.
Raymond Webb, Delaware.
James C. Woodard, Virginia.
Archibald Wright, Manitoba.

FEMALES.

Myrtle Connick, District of Columbia.
Caroline E. Cox, District of Columbia.
Mary E. Blocher, District of Columbia.
Mary E. Duncan, South Carolina.
Maud E. Edington, District of Columbia.
Carrie Elliott, Delaware.
Gertrude Fagan, Delaware.
Louise Golding, District of Columbia.
Cynthia Hearn, Delaware.
Beatrice Holland, District of Columbia.
Elsie Hutchins, District of Columbia.
Charlotte H. Jameson, Manitoba.
Florence Johnston, Delaware.
Grace G. Kelly, District of Columbia.
Margaret M. Lewis, District of Columbia.
Cornelia J. Linder, South Carolina.
Ida M. Littleford, District of Columbia.
Isabelle Long, Delaware.
Ellen McCabe, Delaware.
Matilda Maddox, District of Columbia.
Estelle Maus, District of Columbia.
Annie P. Neitzey, District of Columbia.
Mary O'Rourke, Delaware.
Pearl J. Pearson, District of Columbia.
Olivia Peterson, Delaware.
Sophia Stansbury, District of Columbia.
Laura Sykes, District of Columbia.
Glendora Taylor, Delaware.
Effie Thomas, District of Columbia.
Margaret Vaughan, District of Columbia.
Alice Woolford, District of Columbia.
Florence Young, District of Columbia.

## REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
*Washington, D. C., July 1, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following work of repairs and permanent improvements of the Capitol building, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906:

## THE CAPITOL.

The permanent improvements to the building projected and referred to in my last annual reports have, in a large measure, been completed, adding considerably to the comfort and appearance of the interior of the building.

The restoration of the Rotunda to its original condition has been accomplished by removing the paint from the side walls and exposing the original stone construction, resulting in a decided improvement. The upper ironwork of the Dome extending from the main cornice of the Rotunda upward has been painted and 1,900 incandescent concealed lamps for lighting have been installed. The frames to the historical paintings have been repaired and regilded.

In the law library a large amount of shelving has been installed, terazzo floors laid in the toilet room, and a new lavatory has been put in place. Additional steam-heating radiators have been provided, and the several rooms comprising the law library thoroughly overhauled and painted. Considerable general work has been done in the House folding rooms, including the refitting of the office of the foreman in charge, and new concrete floors in several of the storage spaces and passageways. As these rooms are located in the cellar of the old portion of the Capitol the repairs named have done much for the comfort of the employees and to facilitate the handling of documents.

Specially designed electric-lighting fixtures have been installed throughout the corridors of the principal floor of the building, and contracts have been let for similar fixtures for the gallery floor.

There has been continued an installation of plumbing of a more modern and sanitary type throughout the building. A new toilet room has been installed in the terrace section in the House wing.

In the heating and ventilating departments of the building additional improvements have been made for the betterment of the minor ventilating system, particularly with reference to the public toilet rooms. An additional system of ventilation has been installed in the Senate

restaurant, and necessary and usual repairs have been made to the heating and ventilating machinery, to elevators, pumps, boilers, and to the electric-lighting machinery. The usual daily inspection of elevators has been made during the session of Congress, and continued in the usual manner throughout the past year.

During the past year one hundred and twenty large and important jobs were executed, in which number are included the painting of twenty-six committee and other rooms and the painting and decorating of fourteen more.

Thirteen hundred minor jobs have been done during the year, and this number is largely in excess of any former year.

### THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Capitol grounds have been well cared for during the past year, the lawns kept well cut and sodded where needed, the trees and shrubbery pruned, and the walks and driveways repaired where necessary. That ornamental feature of the grounds known as the Grotto has been thoroughly overhauled by cleaning down, repairing, and painting the brickwork.

The plant cases on the terrace and about the fountain at the foot of the terrace have been kept well supplied with blooming and other plants during the season.

### SENATE STABLES AND ENGINE HOUSE.

The usual annual repairs have been made to the Senate stables and engine house. The stalls have been reconstructed, additional sewerage provided, the fences repaired and painted, and the plumbing put in good condition.

### COURT-HOUSE.

A number of repairs and improvements have been made to the court-house, Washington, D. C. In circuit court room No. 1 supporting columns which obstructed the view from the judges' bench have been removed, and the floor above supported by installing a large steel girder, suitably disposed on the side walls. This does away with obstructions to vision in this room.

Several of the court and other rooms were painted. The ceiling of the front portico, which was in a dangerous condition, was repaired and plastered. General repairs were made to the heating plant and to the plumbing and roof construction.

### BUILDING FOR COURT OF CLAIMS.

New heating boilers have been installed at this building, general repairs made, and several large rooms divided by partitions for the purpose of providing additional rooms.

### BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Superintendent United States Botanic Garden reports that a large number of incidental repairs and reconstruction to greenhouses have been made during the past year. These repairs include the betterment of the several heating devices in connection with plant

houses, the woodwork and framing of the glass roofs, a considerable amount of reglazing and improvements to the Bartholdi fountain basin in order that it may be made water-tight. The west-side water supply and drain pipes for this fountain have been projected. The financial statement, in detail, is as follows:

CAPITOL BUILDING AND REPAIRS, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $5,884.27 |
| Machinery and ironwork | 1,105.95 |
| Brushes, sponges, soap, etc | 270.42 |
| Lumber, millwork, and carpentry | 3,680.24 |
| Hardware | 863.61 |
| Lime, bricks, cement, and sand | 43.47 |
| Paints, oils, glass, etc | 1,290.18 |
| Stone, concrete, and marble work | 1,785.47 |
| Electrical work | 45.50 |
| Drawings and blueprints | 5.40 |
| Forage, harness, etc | 18.20 |
| Hauling, telegrams, and expressage | 102.72 |
| Plumbing and material | 1,698.89 |
| Elevators and repairs | 925.49 |
| Roofing and tin work | 825.21 |
| Painting, decorating, and plastering | 9,146.40 |
| Tile and tiling | 34.00 |
| Bronze work | 25.00 |
| Models and plaster | 57.95 |
| Stationery and books | 43.44 |
| Heating and ventilating | 1,428.52 |
| Ornamental glass | 601.78 |
| Traveling expenses | 16.15 |
| Repairs to ranges, stoves, etc | 97.16 |
| Miscellaneous | 4.58 |
| Total | 30,000.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 30,000.00 |

LIGHTING CAPITOL GROUNDS, ETC., 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $2,098.75 |
| Incandescent and arc lamps | 3,147.25 |
| Wiremen, wire, and material | 6,158.73 |
| Fixtures | 1,778.30 |
| Machinery, iron and metal work | 4,076.33 |
| Tools, etc | 28.72 |
| Hauling and expressage | 13.92 |
| Hardware | 118.85 |
| Nickel plating | 6.00 |
| Electric molding | 83.95 |
| Steam and pipe fittings | 358.42 |
| Heating and lighting | 14,923.26 |
| Advertising | 115.23 |
| Traveling expenses | 11.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 19.98 |
| Reserved for unpaid bills and contracts | 9,561.31 |
| Total | 42,500.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 42,500.00 |

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $19,990.61 |
| Plants and seeds | 355.95 |
| Fertilizers | 558.00 |
| Machinery and ironwork | 992.50 |
| Brushes, brooms, etc | 366.51 |
| Fuel | 90.14 |
| Plumbing material | 18.00 |
| Hardware | 6.28 |
| Paving and repairs | 1,894.14 |
| Freight and express | 26.17 |
| Hose and coupling | 122.95 |
| Painting | 260.52 |
| Removing snow | 790.34 |
| Miscellaneous | 102.35 |
| Reserved for unpaid bills and contracts | 1,225.54 |
| Total | 26,800.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 26,800.00 |

REPAIRS TO BUILDING, COURT OF CLAIMS, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $178.75 |
| Lumber, millwork, and carpentry | 190.21 |
| Electrical work | 425.53 |
| Doors and windows | 145.00 |
| Lime, sand, cement, etc | 5.10 |
| Roofing and tinning | 670.00 |
| Plastering | 240.00 |
| Painting and decorating | 2,750.30 |
| Paving | 27.00 |
| Excavating | 120.00 |
| Heating apparatus | 637.73 |
| Boilers | 2,000.00 |
| Hardware | 16.12 |
| Glass | 57.00 |
| Reserved for unpaid bills | 37.26 |
| Total | 7,500.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 7,500.00 |

REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor | $43.75 |
| Plumbing and material | 119.14 |
| Hardware | 52.16 |
| Paints, oils, glass, etc | 240.00 |
| Machinery and ironwork | 230.58 |
| Tinning and roofing | 24.50 |
| Painting and decorating | 1,320.85 |
| Partitions and doorways | 599.42 |
| Lumber, millwork, and carpentry | 293.28 |
| Electrical work | 49.83 |

REPAIRS TO COURT-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1906—continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| Repairs to court rooms | $1,942.11 |
| Heating apparatus | 409.38 |
| Plastering | 274.33 |
| Total | 5,599.33 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 5,000.00 |
| Appropriated February 27, 1906 | 599.33 |
| Total | 5,599.33 |

ENGINE HOUSE, SENATE AND HOUSE STABLES, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lumber and millwork | $217.40 |
| Painting | 188.00 |
| Tinning and roofing | 807.75 |

ENGINE HOUSE, SENATE AND HOUSE STABLES, 1906—continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paving | $169.00 |
| Paints, oils, glass, etc | 45.79 |
| Plumbing material | 8.03 |
| Carpentry | 56.00 |
| Hardware | 3.20 |
| Amount reserved for unpaid bills | 4.83 |
| Total | 1,500.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 1,500.00 |

*Flags for central building, Capitol, 1906.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flags | $87.50 |
| Repairs | 5.00 |
| Reserved for unpaid bills | 7.50 |
| Total | 100.00 |
| Appropriated March 3, 1905 | 100.00 |

## SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Senate and House office buildings.

With reference to the House office building, I will state that the actual construction, after excavation, began April 12, 1905. The construction on the brickwork started July 5, 1906, and the setting of stone began August 25, 1905. At this date the work has advanced well above the principal floor of the building, leaving about one story and a half to be completed. This of course refers only to the principal walls of the building. So far as the work has gone the steel beams for the floors have been installed and actual floor construction begun.

At this date approximately 27,590 cubic yards of brickwork have been installed and 161,994 cubic feet of stonework erected in place and on the ground. Considering the magnitude of this building the work is proceeding harmoniously and is in much better shape at this time than I had reason to anticipate.

With relation to the Senate office building, the actual construction after excavation began November 6, 1905, on concrete footings. The construction on the brickwork started January 23, 1906, and the setting of stone began May 22, 1906. At this date approximately 10,256 cubic yards of brickwork have been installed and 10,500 cubic feet of stonework erected in place and on the ground. At this time considerable of the granite work has been set in the subbasement story of this building, and a large amount of the heavy brickwork necessary to bring the building out of ground has been constructed. Considering the amount of time involved on the work, I feel that the progress of this building is very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLIOTT WOODS,
*Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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